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W. C. Johnson

JOURNAL

OF THE

THIRTY-THIRD

National Encampment

OF THE

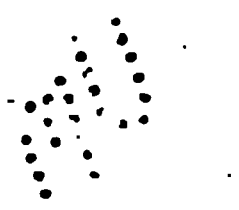
Grand Army of the Republic

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

September 6th and 7th, 1899



PHILADELPHIA, PA.
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UNOFFICIAL PROCEEDINGS

Previous to the Assembling in Business Session

OF THE

Thirty-third National Encampment

GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC

At the Thirty-second National Encampment held in Cincinnati, Ohio, September, 1898, Philadelphia, Penna., was selected as the place of meeting for the Thirty-third National Encampment. The Executive Committee of the National Council of Administration fixed as the time, the week September 4th to 9th inclusive. The business sessions of the Encampment to be held September 6th and 7th. The annual parade of the Grand Army of the Republic in connection with the Encampment, to be on Tuesday, September 5th. The parade of the Naval Veterans on Monday, September 4th; that of the ex-Prisoners of War on Wednesday, September 6th. [The Local Committee designated Friday, September 8th, as Naval Day. A Naval Review was held on the Delaware River. The Governor of Pennsylvania was the reviewing officer. The North Atlantic Squadron, United States Navy, under command of Rear-Admiral William T. Sampson, and consisting of the following battle-ships: New York, Brooklyn, Indiana, Massachusetts, Texas and Detroit participated in the review.]

The Annual Parade on September 5th was reviewed by the President of the United States, the Governor of Pennsylvania, and the Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic. Every Department was represented in the

marching column, which occupied six hours in passing the reviewing stand. At the Camp Fire held in the Academy of Music on the evening of September 5th under the auspices of the Local Committee, it was arranged to have the usual Address of Welcome delivered, and responses made thereto, instead of as formerly at the opening of the business sessions of the Encampment.

Past Department Commander John M. Vanderslice, of Pennsylvania, Chairman of Committee on Camp Fires, in stating the purpose of the meeting, reviewed at length and in eloquent terms the patriotic history of Pennsylvania. He spoke as follows :

“ The purpose of this meeting is to convey to the Grand Army of the Republic and its allied societies, through their proper representatives, the welcome of the Grand Army of the Republic of Philadelphia, that of the municipality of Philadelphia, and that of our grand old Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. Each of these will be spoken for by those who will express to you and convey as earnestly as words can, the cordiality and earnestness of the greeting of a people whose highest boast is an ardent and unfaltering patriotism.

Assembled, as you are, in the city in which our National Independence was proclaimed and our Constitution formulated, you may be interested in the historical associations of which this city boasts, or in its beneficent institutions, its numerous hospitals and other charities, or in its magnificent and incomparable stores and in its stupendous industrial establishments ; but as soldiers you will be more interested in the fact that you are meeting in a city famous for its soldiers—a city which was the birth-place of McClellan, who shaped and moulded the Army of the Potomac ; of Meade, who led that army from Gettysburg to Appomattox in those campaigns in which it lost over a hundred thousand of its men ; that you are meeting in the birth-place of Humphreys, the valiant and accomplished soldier, who, in the estimation of foreign writers, was the ablest commander that either army had ; in the home of the typical volunteer officers—Birney, of the old Third Corps, who rose from the command of a regiment to that of a corps ; of Gibbons,

of the old Second Corps, finally commander of the Twenty-fourth ; and of scores of other commanders ;—that in our adjoining county of Montgomery were born Hancock and Hartranft and Brooke and Zook ; in Bucks County, A. J. Smith, commander of the Sixteenth Corps of the Western army ; in Chester County, Parke, commander of the Ninth Corps ; in Lancaster County, Reynolds, Heintzelman and Franklin ; and in Berks County, the matchless cavalry leader, who is here to-night, Gregg ; of Admiral Porter, whose achievements added such lustre to our naval history. More than that, my comrades, you are interested in the fact that a city which then had but five hundred thousand of population, sent to the field thirty-four three years' regiments of infantry, eight regiments of cavalry and five batteries of artillery ; and in addition to these, six regiments of one year's troops and ten regiments of emergency troops—having fifty-eight regiments in the field at one time. All the three year regiments, with two exceptions, fought in the Army of the Potomac—so you may judge of their service. And all of them, except two, whose terms of enlistment expired before the close of the war, re-enlisted in the field for three years more or the war—so you may judge of the material of which those regiments were composed.

It is natural that in such an atmosphere and with such environments the Grand Army of the Republic should flourish from its organization ; but its success here and the reason that its camp-fires were kept burning brightly and its flag upheld in thirty-five Posts in our city, when interest in it elsewhere subsided, was due to the energetic work of some of those interested in the organization. There is with us to-night one who was the first Department Commander of Pennsylvania and who is the senior surviving Commander-in-Chief. Stephenson and Hurlburt and Logan and Devens and Burnside and Hartranft and Robinson and Earnshaw have gone over to join the immortal hosts in the bivouac in eternity. And if the efforts of our committee, that has been laboring for the last several months with a view of making your stay in this city pleasant and agreeable, should be attended with success, it will be due in a great measure to the consummate executive ability, the varied experience, the tact, the good judgment and the indomitable energy of the Chairman of the Committee. It is the unanimous wish of the committee, over which he has pre-

sided for the last six months, that he should preside here to night, and, as Chairman of the Committee having this meeting in charge, and speaking in behalf of the Grand Army of the City of Philadelphia, I shall not introduce him to you, but I present, as the presiding officer of this meeting, Past Department Commander and Past Commander-in-Chief Louis Wagner."

The Presiding Officer, Past Commander-in-Chief Louis Wagner, upon assuming the chair, called upon Rev. Henry Clay Trumbull (Post 1, Pennsylvania), former Chaplain of Tenth Regiment Connecticut Volunteers, to invoke the Divine Blessing, at the close of which the Presiding Officer spoke as follows :

"Ladies and Gentlemen :

The Grand Army of the Republic holds its Thirty-third Annual National Encampment in our city during the current week. This grand gathering of the people of Philadelphia, limited only by the capacity of our largest building, and the magnificent preparations made in all parts of the city for its reception, evidences the fact that its coming is one of pleasure to all.

You who have the good fortune to be qualified for membership in the Grand Army, and you who are associated with the several societies having community of interests with it, are familiar with the cause of, and the reason for, its existence ; but for the information of those not so happily situated, and for the refutation of those who even at this late day wilfully misrepresent us, a brief statement of these points by me as Chairman of this meeting, and as Senior Past Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, will not be out of place.

Article II, of our Rules and Regulations, reads :—

' The objects to be accomplished by this organization are as follows :

' 1. To preserve and strengthen those kind and fraternal feelings which bind together the soldiers, sailors and marines who united to suppress the late Rebellion, and to perpetuate the memory and history of the dead.

‘ 2. To assist such former comrades in arms as need help and protection, and to extend needful aid to the widows and orphans of those who have fallen.

‘ 3. To maintain true allegiance to the United States of America, based upon a paramount respect for, and fidelity to, its Constitutions and Laws: to discountenance whatever tends to weaken loyalty, incites to insurrection, treason or rebellion, or in any manner impairs the efficiency and permanency of our free institutions; and to encourage the spread of universal liberty, equal rights, and justice to all men.’

You perceive from this extract from our Constitutions who and what we are, what the aims of our Order, and the means for their accomplishment.

We, like the Apostle to the Gentiles, can answer those who claim equal patriotism with us because, by descent or by naturalization, they have achieved citizenship, that we did not purchase our claims with a great sum, but that we were born free.

Conceived by love for country, born amidst the throes of battle, and baptized by fire, we are members of a family into which there can be neither purchase nor adoption.

As birthmarks we point to our scars, and we claim descent, by patriotic succession, from the noble sires who pledged their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honor for the establishment of the principles proclaimed in the Declaration of Independence.

We are proud of our individual share in the glorious outcome of the war which made the Grand Army possible; proud of our connection with it; proud of the memory of the more than 350,000 comrades who, during 1861-65, on the battlefield and in the hospital, gave their lives for our country; proud of our organization and of its membership, and grateful for the generous recognition of our work by the people of the several cities in which we hold our annual gatherings.

Of Philadelphia our Comrades have the most pleasant recollections.

Reversing the usual order: she sped the hosts of armed men going to the conflict with unstinted hospitality; she cared for the sick and wounded with manifestations of infinite love and affection; she welcomed and cheered those returning with victory perched

upon their tattered and bullet-torn standards, and this week, for the third time in the history of the G. A. R., she opens wide the portals of her loyal hearts and the doors of her hospitable mansions to receive and to welcome its members.

But others are officially to extend this welcome. Mine, only on behalf of the 6,000 of your comrades resident in Philadelphia, in the name of the 30,000 comrades constituting the Department of Pennsylvania, to say to you, representing the 300,000 members of the Grand Army: Welcome—thrice welcome—and God grant that it will be yet many years ere the last surviving member of the armies and navies which suppressed the Rebellion and made this country a Nation one and indivisible, shall be translated from the glories due them in time to those greater glories of eternity.”

The Hon. Samuel H. Ashbridge, Mayor of Philadelphia, was then presented, and in words of choicest eloquence, extended the welcome of the City, closing with :—

“Veterans of the Grand Army of the Republic: I salute you, and again, and again, extend to you an affectionate welcome to the hearts and hospitalities of the City of Brotherly Love.”

Hon. William A. Stone (Post 88, Pennsylvania), Governor of Pennsylvania, extended the welcome of the State, saying, among other things :

“Mr. President, Comrades, Ladies and Gentlemen :

In the presence of this great audience, in the presence of the President of the United States, his Cabinet, his generals and his sea captains, I am to extend the welcome of seven millions of people of Pennsylvania to the soldiers of the Great Civil War. I am briefly to speak a welcome, not only for the men of our cities, but for the men who work in the fields, the men who work in the mines, the men who work in our great furnaces, the men, the women and the children of this great State. I cannot find words to express that welcome as I know they feel it. You can paint the rose, but you cannot paint the fragrance of the rose ; and I cannot express in words the sentiment which the people of Pennsylvania feel for the old soldiers.”

To the Addresses of Welcome, the Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic designated Comrade Ell Torrance, Judge Advocate-General of the Grand Army of the Republic, to respond. Comrade Torrance spoke as follows :

“ Your Excellency and Mr. Mayor :

It has given us great pleasure to listen to your words of welcome so fitly spoken, and in behalf of the Grand Army of the Republic, I thank you for your cordial greetings so generously extended. Never has a soldier of the Union crossed the borders of the State or entered the gates of this city without a welcome. If hungry, you fed him, if naked, you clothed him, and if sick you ministered unto him. When he marched through your streets in the full strength of his young manhood, under the flaming flag of freedom, the air resounded with your exultant cheers, and when shrouded for the sepulture, you followed him with reverend footsteps and sorrowing heart to a soldier's grave.

Pennsylvania has always been conspicuous for her patriotism, and the State of Andrew G. Curtin, the soldier's friend, has never had a disloyal chief magistrate. The treasures of her hills, the wealth of her valleys and the blood of her sons had always been at the instant command of the nation's need. The historian, the poet and the orator will vainly strive to fully recount the glorious achievements of this imperial commonwealth, but no page of her illustrious history will be so luminous as that which recites her devotion to the principles of civil and religious liberty and reveals her strong pulsing heart of love for the nation's defenders. We therefore accept your welcome in the spirit in which it has been extended, proud to be your guests and glad to accept of your hospitality.

Our pilgrimage to your State and city has been a triumphal procession. As singly and in little companies we left our distant homes, good wishes sped us on ; as we journeyed on our way, salutations and waving flags assured us that the boys in blue, now grown gray, were not forgotten, and when we reached the City of Brotherly Love, our eyes grew dim, our minds confused, and our hearts burdened with the wealth of hospitality bestowed upon us. Under these happy circumstances we pitch our tents in your midst to again unite in our annual feast of sacred fellowship. But it is

befitting that I should remind you that we come in broken column. Since we last met eight thousand of our number, including the Commander-in-Chief have passed from mortal view and our rejoicing is tempered with sorrow that we shall see their faces no more. Within the past year more have fallen than the immortal Reynolds led at Gettysburg on that July day, when he grandly laid down his life as a morning sacrifice, on his country's altar, and again made manifest to all the world how "sweet and becoming it is to die for one's country."

As the years hasten in their flight our numbers steadily diminish, and it requires no interpreter to translate the meaning of the halting step, the wrinkled face, and bowed form of the soldier of the Union.

Once we were not only strong in limb, but strong in numbers. Once we could endure the hardships of the march, the bivouac, the battle and the prison pen. Once we could cross unfordable rivers, climb impassable mountains, scale impregnable fortifications, and win imperishable victories. But it is no longer so. Time has well nigh completed the work that the enemies of the flag so well commenced more than a century ago. We saved a nation but we cannot save ourselves. Nevertheless we are content and rejoice that as we decrease the nation increases. That the flag, conceived in the heart of a loyal woman and formed by her patriotic fingers, within the sound of my voice, continues to gather new stars into its glorious constellation and with saving power moves forward to uplift and bless mankind everywhere.

We are content, for we believe that the good we have done will live forever, that the work of our hands will endure forever, and that our deeds of self-sacrifice and devotion will, like the stars of Heaven, forever shine with beneficent light upon the pathway of those who shall come after us and conduct the world at last to freedom. Permit me again in behalf of the comrades present as well as those we represent, most of whom, alas! will never look upon a scene like this, to return to your Excellency and through you to the people of the great commonwealth, and to you, Mr. Mayor, and through you to the people of this Queenly City, our sincere thanks for your kind and generous welcome, and in the words of another, and I trust with somewhat of his gentle spirit, to say, "God bless you every one."

The Presiding Officer, in introducing the next speaker, said :

“Ladies and Gentlemen :

Among the many things that should have been done which our Committee did not do, and the still more which we did do that should have been left undone, is one of which I am about to make public acknowledgment.

Secretary Cortelyou, in his correspondence with us, was always very positive in the statement that the President did not desire to make any speeches during his visit to our city.

Unfortunately our Program had all been arranged and was in cold type, showing the item of business we have now reached.

We were careful not to advise the Secretary of this fact, trusting that Providence, who has been very kind to us during our Encampment, would bring us safely through this difficulty.

To comply with the Secretary's injunction in this respect I am, of course, prevented from asking the President of the United States to speak to-night, but we have with us an old soldier, a member of Post No. 60, of Canton, Ohio, who will, I am sure, for this occasion, take the place of the President of the United States, and I give him an opportunity to do so, and to do with our committee and with you according to his own good will and pleasure.

I have the honor to present you, ladies and gentlemen, to Comrade William McKinley.”

Comrade William McKinley was greeted with round after round of applause, which he gracefully acknowledged, and when quiet was restored spoke as follows :

“My Comrades of the Grand Army of the Republic :

It has given me great pleasure to be associated with you to-day. I have been deeply touched by many of the scenes which all of us witnessed. With the joyous side of the glad re-union of comrades who had fought side by side in a common cause and for a common country, there was that other, the saddened side, that so many of our comrades who, only two years ago, had marched proudly with you through the City of Buffalo, were no longer in your ranks.

The circle is narrowing as the years roll on. One after another, at our annual re-unions, is 'not present' but 'accounted for'; he has gone to join the great majority of our comrades who sleep to-night beneath the low green tent whose curtains never outward swing.

But, with it all, my comrades, as I witnessed to-day the vast procession of old veterans and heard the plaudits of the people, I could not but ask the question, What has endeared this vast army to the American people—what has enshrined you in their hearts—what has given you permanent and imperishable place in their history? And the answer comes,—That you saved the nation; that it was because you did something—aye, you sacrificed something; you were willing to give up your lives—for civilization and liberty; not for the civilization and liberty of the hour, but for a civilization and liberty for all the ages. That has given you a place in the hearts of the American people. I was, therefore, not surprised to hear my comrade, who made the eloquent response to the most gracious welcome of the State of Pennsylvania and the City of Philadelphia, utter in this presence that, from the time they journeyed from their homes in the far West until they reached this grateful city, he and his comrades were everywhere cheered by the American people.

Great, good deeds never die. And the Grand Army of the Republic is to be congratulated to-night upon the peace which it secured at Appomattox Court House more than a third of a century ago and that the Union which it saved is stronger, better and dearer to the American people than it ever was in all their history. We are once more and forever one people—one in faith, one in purpose, one in willingness to make sacrifice for the honor of the country and the glory of our flag. The blue and the gray march under one flag. We have but one flag now—the same our grandsires lifted up, the same our fathers bore. And that flag which you kept stainless and made triumphant will be kept stainless and made triumphant for evermore.

I may be pardoned for saying in this presence that this has been one of the happiest days of my life. As I stood looking into the faces of my old comrades—they are getting a little too old for war, I think—I reflected that, during last summer and this year, we were able to convene in thirty, sixty and ninety days, 250,000 of

the best young men of the United States for war. Why was it ? It was because of the example of your patriotism and the inspiration of your example."

A tumult of applause followed the President's address. Thereafter he left the stage to attend the banquet given by Meade Post, No. 1.

The Star Spangled Banner was sung, in which the old veterans joined heartily. Six uniformed veterans of Grant Post, with rifles at carry arms, under Commander S. J. McMillan, who waved a handsome silk flag, marched on the stage and inspired the throng during the singing.

Rear Admiral Sampson was introduced, but declined to make a speech ; the audience applauded vociferously and the Rear Admiral bowed.

General Daniel E. Sickles, General David McM. Gregg, Past Commander-in-Chief J. P. S. Gobin and other veterans spoke briefly, and the exercises closed with bugle calls, ending with tattoo and taps.

JOURNAL
OF THE
THIRTY-THIRD NATIONAL ENCAMPMENT
GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1899.—MORNING SESSION.

The Thirty-third National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic, convened at the Grand Opera House, in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, on September 6th, 1899, at 10 o'clock A. M., and was opened in due form, Senior Vice Commander-in-Chief, William C. Johnson, presiding.

The Chaplain-in-Chief invoked the divine blessing in these terms :

Our Father, Who art in Heaven, we recognize Thy hand and Thy power. In all our works and in all our ways we would acknowledge Thee, and ask Thee to direct our paths and to lead our hearts and our footsteps in the way of truth, of justice, of purity and of peace. Another year has passed away, and we are here in Thy presence this morning, recognizing Thy providence over us, recognizing thy love for us as Thy children, realizing, in deed and in truth, that as Thou hast been the God of our Fathers, Thou art still our God, and under Thy Divine guidance, benediction and blessing we are thus permitted to meet together once more in fraternity, charity and loyalty, to praise the name of our God and to transact the business of this Encampment. Now, oh Lord, we pray for a blessing upon every member of the Order, upon the presiding officer, and upon all the members of this Encampment today. Grant, our Father, to bless us while we are here; bless those who are near and dear to us in our homes today. God, be round about them, and shield them and keep them as in the hollow of Thy hand; and, Lord, we pray Thee to bless all the survivors of the Grand Army, of the old Grand Army of the Republic. Grant, our Father, that as the years go by, and as they slowly go down the declivity of time, their

faith in Thee, their faith in the ultimate triumph of truth and righteousness may grow stronger and brighter, even to the perfect day. God bless the widows and orphans of those who have gone. O, Thou Father of the Fatherless, be kindly and tenderly near unto them; and may our hearts be warmed ever toward Thee, that we may ever pray to Thee and ever love Thee, and ever bless Thee while we live. As we are here as members of the Grand Army of the Republic, we look up to Thee and pray for our Country. Thou God of battles, do Thou bless our land this day. Thou knowest how dear our country, how dear our flag is to all our hearts. God bless the country, and preserve it as a nation to glorify Thee. Lord, we pray for Thy blessing upon our comrade who is President of the United States. Thou knowest our hearts, and how we pray this morning that he may be spared, and that he may be guided; and our Father, wilt Thou support him while he supports the great principles of civilization and liberty, and wilt Thou uphold him while he upholds the flag of our country in honor. God be with him, and with all the forces of our country to-day, and with all the forces of our civilization. Father, hear us. Thou knowest the aspirations of our hearts. Thou knowest how feeble our words are to express to Thee what we feel this morning in opening this Encampment. And now, Father, we pray that Thou wilt bless all the interests which we have committed to Thee and now commit to Thy care. Thou hast been with us in the days gone by; Thou didst shield us in the hour of battle; Thou didst watch over us in the dark hour of the night, while we slept under the stars. O God, do Thou abide with us to-day, while we shall still sleep, and when we sleep our last sleep in the resting place for all the dead, do Thou go with us down there, and may it eventually be our lot to join the grand host of those who have gone before; thus may we honor those whom we loved to honor; and may we all, our Father, be prepared when the great roll-call above shall come, to say, Here, Lord, am I, to do with me as shall seem to Thee good; and all the glory, our Father, shall be thine, now and forever, amen.

The Adjutant-General called the roll of officers and presented the report of the Committee on Credentials.

HEADQUARTERS GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC,

PHILADELPHIA, PA., September 6, 1899.

To Adjutant-General, G. A. R.,

Comrade:

The Committee on Credentials beg leave to report that they have examined the Roll of the Thirty-third Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic, to be held in Philadelphia, on September 6th and 7th, 1899, as prepared by the Adjutant-General, and find that it corresponds with the regularly presented credentials and reports from the several Departments, and is correct.

The Committee, therefore, respectfully recommend said Roll to be adopted as the Roll of Membership of this Thirty-third Encampment.

The whole number of members entitled to vote at present is divided as follows :

National officers.	8
Past National officers	49
Council of Administration	45
Representatives	1,149
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Total membership	1,251

THOS. J. STEWART,
Adjutant-General.
R. M. SMOCK, Indiana.
JOHN H. THACHER, Connecticut.
C. M. HASSLER, Ohio.
JAMES D. BELL, New York.

COMRADE GRAY, of Wisconsin : I move that the report of the Committee on Credentials be accepted and adopted, and that the further call of the roll of the Encampment be dispensed with.

The motion prevailed.

The Roll of the Encampment is as follows, those marked with an asterisk [*] being present.

ROLL OF THE THIRTY-THIRD NATIONAL
ENCAMPMENT.

1899

NATIONAL OFFICERS.

- Commander-in-Chief* †JAMES A. SEXTON,
Chicago, Ill.
- **Senior Vice Commander-in-Chief* . W. C. JOHNSON,
Cincinnati, Ohio
- **Junior Vice Commander-in-Chief* . DANIEL ROSS.
Wilmington, Del.
- Surgeon-General* ALBERT S. PIERCE,
Hastings, Nebraska
- **Chaplain-in-Chief* DANIEL LUCAS,
Rockford, Ill.
- **Adjutant-General* THOS. J. STEWART,
Norristown, Pa.
- **Quartermaster-General* FRED W. SPINK,
Chicago, Ill.
- Inspector General*. ALONZO WILLIAMS,
Providence, R. I.
- **Judge Advocate General*. ELL TORRANCE,
Minneapolis, Minn.

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF ADMINISTRATION.

- *ALABAMA M. D. Wickersham . Mobile
- ARIZONA. Samuel C. Rees . . Prescott
- ARKANSAS. Geo. W. Clark . . . Little Rock
- CALIFORNIA AND NEVADA. A. T. Eggleston . . (Address
St. Louis, Mo.)
- COLORADO AND WYOMING. John C. Kennedy . Denver
- *CONNECTICUT John H. Thacher . Hartford

†Deceased.

*DELAWARE	W. H. Miller	Wilmington
FLORIDA.	T. S. Wilmarth . . .	Jacksonville
*GEORGIA AND S. CAROLINA	J. A. Commerford .	Marrietta, Ga.
IDAHO	Alfred Eoff	Boise City
*ILLINOIS	Thomas W. Scott .	Fairfield
*INDIANA.	Wm. H. Armstrong	Indianapolis
INDIAN TERRITORY , . . .	S. B. Bradford . . .	Ardmore
IOWA	Thomas Bell	Fairfield
*KANSAS	P. H. Coney	Topeka
*KENTUCKY.	P. W. Hager	Louisville
LOUISIANA and MISSISSIPPI.	Richard Sheppard .	New Orleans, La
*MAINE.	Edward Riley	Livermore Falls
*MARYLAND	Marian A. Brian . .	Baltimore
*MASSACHUSETTS.	W. W. Blackmar . .	Boston
*MICHIGAN	Samuel J. Lawrence	Wyandotte
MINNESOTA	J. M. D. Craft . . .	Farmington
*MISSOURI	F. M. Sterrett . . .	St. Louis
*MONTANA	Charles Horn	Helena
*NEBRASKA	H. W. George	Georgetown
*NEW HAMPSHIRE	D. Arthur Brown . .	Penacook
NEW JERSEY.	Clayland Tilden . .	Jersey City
NEW MEXICO	H. Crampton	(Address, Kan- sas City, Mo.)
*NEW YORK.	Theo. F. Reed	New York City
*NORTH DAKOTA	Harrison Allen . . .	Fargo
*OHIO.	B. M. Moulton	Lima
*OKLAHOMA	W. H. Baker	Ponce City
OREGON.	B. H. Bradshaw . .	Salem
*PENNSYLVANIA.	William F. Stewart	Philadelphia
*POTOMAC.	Charles Matthews .	Wash'gt'n, D.C.
*RHODE ISLAND	Nelson Viall	Howard
*SOUTH DAKOTA	D. G. Grippen	Hot Springs
*TENNESSEE	Frank Seaman	Knoxville
*TEXAS.	Henry Johnson	Sherman
UTAH	Amassa S. Condor .	Ogden
*VERMONT	S. H. Wood	St. Albans
VIRGINIA & N. CAROLINA.	A. B. Heistand . . .	Norfolk, Va.
WASHINGTON & ALASKA. .	Joseph Dickinson .	Seattle, Wash.

*WEST VIRGINIA W. C. Leonard . . Parkersburg
 *WISCONSIN. H. J. Smith Racine

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE NATIONAL COUNCIL OF ADMINISTRATION.

Commander-in-Chief, Adjutant General and Quartermaster General

Thomas W. Scott	Fairfield, Illinois
William H. Armstrong	Indianapolis, Indiana
F. M. Sterrett	St. Louis, Missouri
M. D. Wickersham	Mobile, Alabama
William F. Stewart	Philadelphia, Pa.
Theodore F. Reed	New York, N. Y.
H. J. Smith	Racine, Wisconsin

PAST NATIONAL OFFICERS.

PAST COMMANDERS-IN-CHIEF.

†B. F. Stephenson (Provisional) [died Aug. 30, 1871],	1866
†S. A. Hurlburt, Illinois [died March 27, 1882]	1866-7
†John A. Logan, Illinois [died Dec. 26, 1886]	1868-9-70
†Ambrose E. Burnside, Rhode Island [died Sep. 13, 1881]	1871-2
†Charles Devens, Massachusetts [died Jan. 7, 1891]	1873-4
†John F. Hartranft, Pennsylvania [died Oct. 17, 1889]	1875-6
†John C. Robinson, New York [died Feb. 18, 1897]	1877-8
†William Earnshaw, Ohio [died July 17, 1885]	1879
*Louis Wagner, Philadelphia, Pa.	1880
*George S. Merrill, Lawrence, Mass.	1881
Paul Van der Voort, Omaha, Nebraska,	1882
*Robert B. Beath, Philadelphia, Pa.	1883
*John S. Kountz, Toledo, Ohio	1884
*S. S. Burdett, Washington, D. C.	1885
†Lucius Fairchild, Wisconsin [died May 23, 1896]	1886
*John P. Rea, Minneapolis, Minnesota.	1887
*William Warner, Kansas City, Missouri,	1888
Russell A. Alger, Detroit, Michigan	1889
†Wheelock G. Veazey, Vermont [died March 22, 1898]	1890
*John Palmer, Albany, New York	1891
*A. G. Weissert, Milwaukee, Wisconsin	1892

†Deceased.

Grand Army of the Republic

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*John G. B. Adams, Lynn, Mass.	1893
*Thomas G. Lawler, Rockford, Illinois	1894
*Ivan N. Walker, Indianapolis, Indiana	1895
T. S. Clarkson, Omaha, Nebraska	1896
*John P. S. Gobin, Lebanon, Penna.	1897

PAST SENIOR VICE COMMANDERS-IN-CHIEF

†Joshua T. Owen, Pennsylvania (died Nov. 7, 1887)	1868
†Lucius Fairchild, Wisconsin [died May 23, 1896]	1869-70
‡Louis Wagner, Philadelphia, Penna.	1871-2
†Edward Jardine, New York, N. Y.	1874
Joseph E. Reynolds, Chicago, Illinois,	1875-6
*Elisha H. Rhodes, Providence, R. I.,	1877
Paul Van der Voort, Omaha, Nebraska	1878
‡John Palmer, Albany, N. Y.	1879
Edgar D. Swain, Chicago, Illinois	1880
Charles L. Young, Toledo, Ohio	1881
*W. E. W. Ross, Baltimore, Maryland	1882
‡William Warner, Kansas City, Missouri	1883
‡John P. Rea, Minneapolis, Minn.	1884
Selden Connor, Portland, Maine,	1885
S. W. Backus, San Francisco, Cal.	1886
†Nelson Cole, St. Louis, Missouri	1887
Moses H. Neil, Columbus, Ohio	1888
‡A. G. Weissert, Milwaukee, Wisconsin	1889
†Richard F. Tobin, Massachusetts [died Nov. 22, 1890]	1890
*Geo. H. Innis S. Boston, Mass. [elected April 7, 1891]	1891
Henry H. Duffield, Detroit, Mich.	1891
†R. H. Warfield, San Francisco, Cal.	1892
‡Ivan N. Walker, Indianapolis, Indiana	1893
A. P. Burchfield, Pittsburg, Penna.	1894
*E. H. Hobson, Greensburg, Kentucky	1895
John H. Mullen, Wabasha, Minnesota	1896
*Alfred Lyth, Buffalo, New York	1897

PAST JUNIOR VICE COMMANDERS-IN-CHIEF.

Joseph R. Hawley, Hartford, Conn.	1868-9
‡Louis Wagner, Philadelphia, Pa.	1870
*J. Warren Kiefer, Springfield, Ohio	1871-2

†Deceased. ‡Present as Past Commander-in-Chief.

Ed. Ferguson, Milwaukee, Wisconsin . . . ,	1873
Guy T. Gould, Chicago, Ill.	1874
†C. J. Buckbee, Connecticut [died Nov. 5, 1896] .	1875-6
†William Earnshaw, Ohio [died July 17, 1885] .	1877
†H. E. Hill, Massachusetts [died April 8, 1892] .	1878
H. Dingman, Washington, D. C.	1879
†G. Bowers, New Hampshire [died Feb. 14, 1884] .	1880
*C. V. R. Pond, Lansing, Michigan . . . ,	1881
*I. S. Bangs, Waterville, Maine	1882
†W. H. Holmes, California [died March 26, 1889] .	1883
*Ira E. Hicks, New Britain, Conn.	1884
John R. Lewis, Atlanta, Georgia	1885
*Edgar Allan, Richmond, Va.	1886
*John C. Linehan, Penacook, N. H.	1887
‡Joseph Hadfield, New York, N. Y.	1888
*Jno. F. Lovett, Trenton, N. J.	1889
†George B. Creamer Maryland [died September 16, 1896]	1890
T. S. Clarkson, Omaha, Nebraska	1891
*Peter B. Ayars, Wilmington, Del.	1892
*J. C. Bigger, Dallas, Texas	1893
*Charles H. Shute, New Orleans, La.	1894
S. G. Cosgrove, Pomeroy, Washington	1895
*Charles W. Buckley, Montgomery, Ala.	1896
Francis B. Allen, Hartford, Conn.	1897

†Deceased. ‡Dropped from Rolls.

DEPARTMENTS.

The figures within the parenthesis () show the number of each Department in order of permanent organization.

ALABAMA. (42.)

Organized March 12, 1889. Number of members Dec. 31, 1898, 193

*Commander A. P. Stone, Birmingham
 Senior Vice-Commander George Hoenig, Cullman
 Junior Vice-Commander Fred. F. Klammer, Athens
 *Assistant Adjutant General . . . E. D. Bacon, Birmingham

REPRESENTATIVE

ALTERNATE

*Geo. F. Jackson (at large) A. J. Harper, Larkinsville
 Birmingham

PAST DEPARTMENT COMMANDERS.

Geo. H. Patrick, Wash., D. C., *J. Clyde Millar, Birmingham, 1893
 1876-80 ‡C. W. Buckley, Montgomery, 1894
 F. G. Sheppard, Birmingham, 1889 Manoah Bostick, Birmingham, 1895
 *W. H. Hunter, 1890 Geo. F. Wallenhaupt, Cullman, '96
 †Seymour Bullock, 1891 W. H. Black, Montgomery, 1897
 A. B. Hayes, Cullman, 1891 *A. G. Bethard, Decatur, 1898
 *William Snyder, Birmingham, 1892

ARIZONA. (40.)

Organized Jan, 17, 1888. Number of members Dec. 31, 1898, 198

Commander George Broughton, Prescott
 Senior Vice-Commander James D. Monihan, Phoenix
 Junior Vice-Commander P. P. Parker, Phoenix
 Assistant Adjutant General . . . W. F. R. Schindler, Prescott

REPRESENTATIVE

ALTERNATE

Winfield Scott (at large) Phoenix Thomas K. Elvey, Phoenix

PAST DEPARTMENT COMMANDERS

A. L. Grow, Tombstone, 1888 *Chas. D. Belden, Phoenix, 1894
 A. B. Sampson, Tucson, 1889 W. F. R. Schindler, Prescott, 1895
 Geo. F. Coats, California, 1890 A. J. Sampson, U. S. Minister to
 Edward Schwartz, Alaska, 1891-2 Equador, 1896
 Douglas Snyder, Tucson, 1893 George Hoxworth, Flagstaff, 1897
 James Finley, Tucson, 1898

†Deceased. ‡Present as Past J. V. Commander-in-Chief.

ARKANSAS. (31.)

Organized July 11. 1883. Number of members Dec. 31, 1898, 817

- *Commander George W. Clark, Little Rock
- *Senior Vice-Commander A. L. Thompson, Springdale
- Junior Vice-Commander H. M. McGaughey, Rogers
- Assistant Adjutant General P. S. Smith, Little Rock

REPRESENTATIVES

ALTERNATES

Hubbard Stone (at large) Ft. Smith H. W. Dixon, Mansfield
Robert Weare, Little Rock C. B. Searles, Stuttgart

PAST DEPARTMENT COMMANDERS

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| †Stephen Wheeler, 1883-84 | Powell Clayton, Mexico City, |
| C. M. Barnes, Guthrie, O. T., 1885 | Mexico, 1892 |
| C. C. Waters, Little Rock, 1886 | †Logan H. Roots, 1893 |
| Thomas Boles, Fort Smith, 1887 | †Thomas H. Barnes, 1893-94 |
| S. K. Robinson, Fort Smith, 1888 | W. C. Roberts, Huntsville, 1895 |
| *A. S. Fowler, Little Rock, 1889-90 | O. M. Spellman, Little Rock, 1896 |
| W. H. H. Clayton, S. McAllister, | A. H. Soekland, Stuttgart, 1897 |
| Indian Ter., 1891 | W. G. Gray, Springdale, 1898 |

CALIFORNIA AND NEVADA. (10.)

Organized Feb. 21, 1868. Number of members Dec. 31, 1898, 5,116

- Commander A. F. Dill, San Diego
- Senior Vice-Commander Henry C. Dibble, San Francisco
- Junior Vice-Commander George M. Mott, Sacramento
- Assistant Adjutant General T. C. Masteller, San Francisco

REPRESENTATIVES

ALTERNATES

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| *A. E. Davis (at large) Los Angeles | Charles Edelman, San Francisco |
| *C. T. Rice, Riverside, Cal. | A. D. Thacher, Pomona |
| *E. K. Russell, N. Y. City, N. Y. | W. W. Bowers, San Diego |
| *C. A. Woodruff, Governor's | H. J. Wallace, San Jose |
| Island. N. Y. | F. L. Turpin, San Francisco |
| J. J. Gosper, Los Angeles | *W. W. Russell, Marysville, Cal. |
| *George W. Herr, Sacramento | |

†Deceased.

CALIFORNIA AND NEVADA—Continued.

PAST DEPARTMENT COMMANDERS

W. H. Aiken, Wrights, 1873-4	T. H. Goodman, San Francisco, '88
E. Carlsen, Berkeley, 1875	A. J. Buckles, Fairfield, 1890
S. W. Backus, San Francisco, 1877	E. T. Langley, Santa Anna, Dept.
†S. P. Ford, 1878-9	Commander S. Dakota, 1890-91
C. Mason Kinne, San Francisco,	W. H. L. Barnes, San Francisco, '91
1880-81	J. B. Fuller, San Francisco, 1892
W. A. Robinson, San Francisco, '82	E. C. Seymour, Patton, 1893
†James W. Staples, 1883	J. M. Walling, Nevada City, Cal. '94
†J. M. Davis, 1884	Chas. E. Wilson, San Francisco, '95
†R. H. Warfield, San Francisco, '85	T. C. Masteller, San Francisco, '96
W. R. Smedberg, San Francisco, '86	N. P. Chipman, San Francisco, '97
E. S. Salomon, San Francisco, '87	*Solomon Cahen, San Francisco, '98

COLORADO AND WYOMING. (21).

Organized as the Department of the Mountains December 11, 1879; name changed to Colorado July 31, 1882; name changed to Colorado and Wyoming Aug. 28, 1889. Number of members Dec. 31, 1898, 2,139

*Commander	Andrew A. Royal, Pueblo, Col.
*Senior Vice-Commander	Harper M. Oranhood, Denver
*Junior Vice-Commander	C. C. Washburn, Rocky Ford, Col.
*Assistant Adjutant General	Dan W. Brown, Pueblo, Col.

REPRESENTATIVES

ALTERNATES

E. A. Slack (at large) Cheyenne,	R. W. Kline, Denver, Col.
Wyo.	J. N. Pollard, Denver, Col.
*J. B. Cook, Denver, Col.	H. C. Chapin, Denver, Col.
*Otis Remich, Colorado Springs, Col.	

PAST DEPARTMENT COMMANDERS

†Andrew Taylor, 1875-6-7	*D. L. Holden, Pueblo, Col., 1890
F. J. Bancroft, Denver, 1878-9	*Geo. W. Cook, Denver, Col., 1891
J. W. Donnellan, Salt Lake, Utah,	*John C. Kennedy, Denver, 1892
1880-81	†Myron W. Reed, 1893
†Byron L. Carr, 1884	*Nat Rollins, Leadville, Col., 1894
*A. V. Bohn, Leadville, Col., 1885	N. J. O'Brien, Cheyenne, Wyo., '95
*George Ady, Denver, Col., 1887	H. O. Dodge, Boulder, Col., 1896
*John W. Browning, Denver, 1888	*U. S. Hollister, Denver, 1897
Thos. M. Fisher, Cheyenne, Wyo.	W. T. S. May, Denver, 1898
1889	

†Deceased.

‡Present as Past S. V. Commander-in-Chief.

CONNECTICUT. (6.)

Organized April 11, 1867. Number of members Dec. 31, 1898, 5,279

*Commander Henry R. Jones, New Hartford
 *Senior Vice-Commander Andrew Gordon, Hazardville
 *Junior Vice-Commander Loren D. Penfield, New Britain
 *Assistant Adjutant General . . . ‡John H. Thacher, Hartford

REPRESENTATIVES

ALTERNATES

*David W. Sharp (at large) Guilford	Charles C. Griswold, Guilford
*Lester D. Phelps, Rockville	T. A. Arnold, So. Norwalk
*Patrick Wade, Bridgeport	N. P. Palmer, Thompsonville
*John T. Simmons, Sta. A, Winsted	D. A. Bradley, Thomaston
*Christian Quien, Forestville	Ralph Wright, New Haven

PAST DEPARTMENT COMMANDERS

Edward Harland, Norwich, 1867	*John T. Crary, Norwich, 1886
†Theodore Ellis, 1868-9	Henry E. Taintor, Hartford, 1887
†William H. Mallory, 1870-71	*Saml. B. Horne, Winsted, 1888
L. A. Dickinson, Hartford, 1872-73	Wm. H. Pierpont, New Haven, '89
†Charles J. Buckbee, 1874-75	*John C. Broatch, Middletown, 1890
*W. E. Disbrow, Bridgeport, 1876-7	†Henry N. Fanton, 1891
†Frank G. Otis, 1878	*B. E. Smith, Willimantic, 1892
†Charles E. Fowler, 1878-9	*Wilbur F. Rodgers, Meriden, 1893
George S. Smith, Norwich, 1880	S. G. Blakeman, Shelton, 1894
*Alfred B. Beers, Bridgeport, 1881	*John M. Brewer, Hartford, 1895
°Ira E. Hicks, New Britain, 1882	*Oscar W. Cornish, Waterbury, 1896
*I. B. Hyatt, Meriden, 1883	Gustavus D. Bates, Putnam, 1897
†William Berry, 1884	W. E. Simonds, Hartford, 1898
*F. D. Sloat, Washington, D. C., '85	

DELAWARE. (23.)

Organized Jan. 14, 1881. Number of members Dec. 31, 1898, 593

*Commander William H. Moystin, Wilmington
 *Senior Vice-Commander Casper Miller, Dover
 *Junior Vice-Commander Hubbard D. Entriken, Wilmington
 *Assistant Adjutant General . . . William A. Reilly, Wilmington

REPRESENTATIVES

ALTERNATES

*J. W. Worrall (at large)	C. L. Jefferis, Wilmington
Pleasant Hill	A. A. Anderson, Wilmington
*William Kelly, Jr., Wilmington	

†Deceased. ‡Present as member of Council of Administration.

°Present as Past S. V. Commander-in-Chief.

DELAWARE—Continued.

PAST DEPARTMENT COMMANDERS

- †W. S. McNair, 1881

*John Wainwright, Wilmington, '82

‡Daniel Ross, Wilmington, 1883

*J. S. Litzenberg, Wilmington, 1885

†John M. Dunn, 1836

*John E. Mowbray, Dover, 1887

*R.G. Buckingham, Pleasant Hill, '88

Peter B. Ayars, Wilmington, 1889

*Samuel Lewis, Wilmington, 1890
- *A. J. Woodman, Wilmington, 1891

*Geo. W. Stradley, Bridgeville, '92

*B. D. Bogia, Wilmington, 1893

J. E. Vantine, New Castle, 1894

*Edwin F. Wood, Dover, 1895

*Wm. B. Norton, Wilmington, 1896

*J. S. Bradley, Milford, 1897

*Robert Liddell, Wilmington, 1898

FLORIDA. (36.)

- Organized June 19, 1884.

Number of members Dec. 31, 1898, 388
- *Commander Edwin Kirby, Fruitland

*Senior Vice-Commander George Brown, St. Augustine

*Junior Vice-Commander F. G. Parcell, Tampa

*Assistant Adjutant General S. W. Fox, Jacksonville

REPRESENTATIVE

ALTERNATE

- *W. W. Hunt (at large) Jacksonville
- S. W. Fox, Jacksonville

PAST DEPARTMENT COMMANDERS.

- *T. S. Wilmarth, Columbia, 1884-5

*G. H. Norton, Eustis, 1886

*E. W. Henck, Longwood, 1887

*William James, Jacksonville, 1888

*J. W. V. R. Plummer, Key West, '89

Fred Goodrich, DeLand, 1890

John H. Welsh, Welshton, 1891
- *J. DeV. Hazzard, Eustis, 1892

*Geo. F. Foot, Washington, D.C. '93

*D. L. Way, Sanford, 1894

†P. E. McMurray, 1895

*L. Y. Jenness, St. Petersburg, 1896

*Charles M. Ellis, Jacksonville, 1897

*George H. Packwood, Tampa, 1898

GEORGIA. (41.)

- Organized Jan. 25, 1889.

Number of members Dec. 31, 1898, 533
- *Commander Alex. Mattison, Atlanta

*Senior Vice Commander S. A. Darnell, Jasper

*Junior Vice-Commander Joshua F. Ensor, Columbia, S. C.

*Assistant Adjutant General S. C. Morley

REPRESENTATIVES

ALTERNATES

- J. J. Donnally (at large) Atlanta

Charles R. Haskins, Atlanta
- *J. T. Eichberg, Atlanta

*Lewis Thayer, Fitzgerald

PAST DEPARTMENT COMMANDERS

- John R. Lewis, Washt'n, D.C., '89

†David Porter, 1890

*A. E. Sholes, Savannah, 1891

Thos. F. Gleason, Savannah, '92-3

C. T. Watson, Atlanta, 1894

*Deceased.
- L. B. Nelson, Atlanta, 1895

John L. Clem, Major and Q. M. U. S. A., 1896

*James P. Averill, Atlanta, 1897

*Jas. O. Ladd, Summerville, S. C., '98

‡Present as Junior Vice Commander-in-Chief.

Grand Army of the Republic

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ILLINOIS—Continued

REPRESENTATIVES

A. C. Matthews, Pittsfield
 *R. P. Lytle, Decatur
 *W. D. Matney, Greenville
 *S. A. Campbell, Mattoon
 *Jasper Partridge, Carmi
 *James Adams, Centralia
 *Robert B. Stinson, Anna
 *Zeb R. Winslow, Chicago
 *E. B. Hamilton, Quincy

ALTERNATES

*O. B. Edwards, Greenfield
 J. F. King, Springfield
 D. C. Zimmerman, Vandalia
 J. S. Cochenour, Olney
 H. J. Strawn, Albion
 Louis Krughoff, Nashville
 N. B. Thistlewood, Cairo
 Charles B. Loop, Belvidere

PAST DEPARTMENT COMMANDERS

†B. F. Stephenson, 1866
 Guy T. Gould, Chicago, 1873
 †H. H. Hilliard, 1874-5-6
 J. S. Reynolds, Chicago, 1877
 T. B. Coulter, Aurora, 1878
 Edgar D. Swain, Chicago, '79 80
 *J. W. Burst, Sycamore, 1831
 †Thomas G. Lawler, Rockford, '82
 S. A. Harper, Peoria, 1883
 *L. T. Dickason, Chicago, 1884
 †W. W. Berry, 1885
 *P. S. Post, 1886

†A. C. Sweeter, 1887
 †James A. Sexton, 1888
 James S. Martin, Salem, 1889
 W. L. Distin, Sitka, Alaska, 1890
 *Horace S. Clark, Mattoon, 1891
 Edwin Harlan, Marshall, 1892
 *E. A. Blodgett, Chicago, 1893
 H. H. McDowell, Pontiac, 1894
 W. H. Powell, Belleville, 1895
 W. G. Cochran, Sullivan, 1896
 *Albert L. Schimpff, Peoria, 1897
 *John C. Black, Chicago, 1898

INDIANA. (20.)

Organized Aug. 20, 1866. Re-organized October 3, 1879.

Number of members Dec. 31, 1898, 17,537

*Commander William L. Dunlap, Franklin
 *Senior Vice-Commander Morton C. Rankin, Terre Haute
 Junior Vice-Commander Solomon A. Pennington, Kokomo
 *Assistant Adjutant-General R. M. Smock, Indianapolis

REPRESENTATIVES

*Geo. Brown (at large), Indianapolis
 William C. Lawrence, Princeton
 *Uriah Coulson, Sullivan
 *Joel R. Spahr, Jeffersonville
 *Daniel W. Wilson, Seymour
 *Hanson D. Moore, Moore's Hill
 Henry H. Woods, Martinsville

ALTERNATES

*William E. McLean, Terre Haute
 *Chas. C. Schreeder, Evansville
 Bernard Jacobs, Spencer
 John Marsh, New Albany
 Benjamin M. Hutchins, Columbus
 James N. Annis, Greensburg
 George W. Searce, Danville

†Deceased. ‡Present as Past Commander-in-Chief.

INDIANA—Continued

REPRESENTATIVES	ALTERNATES
*Giles D. Walker, Montezuma	Elias Kemper, Mansfield
*Charles H. Smith, Connersville	William Hutton, Greenfield
*Smiley N. Chambers, Indianapolis	John W. Scott, Indianapolis
*Levi L. Gilpin, Portland	*James Kenroy, Anderson
*David A. Coulter, Frankfort	Harvey R. Tinsley, Crawfordsville
*Henry A. Root, Michigan City	George W. Steel, West Lebanon
Josiah Stanley, Greentown	*Henry C. Gemmill, Markle
*George Musson, Ligonier	William R. Brown, Monroeville
*Franklin S. Carlton, Elkhart	William B. Donaldson, Millersburg
*Zachariah Jones, Washington	Lewis Bir, New Albany
William J. Hilligoss, Muncie	Franklin M. Warford, Cicero
*Asburry S. McCormick, Lafayette	Fred T. Kemble, South Bend

PAST DEPARTMENT COMMANDERS

Robert S. Foster, Indianapolis, 1866-7-8	†Ira J. Chase, 1887 A. D. Vanosdol, Madison, 1888 Chas. M. Travis, Crawfordsville, '89 Gil R. Stormont, Princeton, 1890 ‡Ivan N. Walker, Indianapolis, 1891 Joseph B. Cheadle, Frankfort, 1892 James T. Johnston, Rockville, 1893 Albert O. Marsh, Winchester, 1894 Harvey B. Shively, Wabash, 1895 *Henry M. Caylor, Noblesville, 1896 *James S. Dodge, Elkhart, 1897 Daniel Ryan, Utica, 1898
†Nathan, Kimball, 1869	
†Lewis Humphrey, 1879	
†Jonathan B. Hager, 1880	
*William W. Dudley, Washington, D. C., 1881	
James R. Carnahan, Indianapolis, 1882-3	
Edwin Nicar, South Bend, 1884	
David N. Foster, Ft. Wayne, 1885	
†Thomas W. Bennett, 1886	

INDIAN TERRITORY. (45.)

Organized July 3, 1891.	Number of members Dec, 31, 1898,	317
Commander	Gideon S. White, Vinita	
Senior Vice-Commander	S. T. Strathen, Nowata	
Junior Vice-Commander	Harrison Jones, Ardmore	
Assistant Adjutant General	H. C. Luey, Vinita	

REPRESENTATIVE	ALTERNATE
*E. W. Griscom	B. F. Willis, Nowata
PAST DEPARTMENT COMMANDERS	
J. H. Spann, Tahlequah, 1893	William H. Harrison. Checotah, '96
S. S. Boyles, Tahlequah, 1894	R. M. J. Shriver, Miami, 1897
J. L. Thomas, Muskogee, 1895	David Redfield, Ardmore, 1898

†Deceased. ‡Present as Past Commander-in-Chief.

Grand Army of the Republic

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IOWA. (19.)

Organized September 26, 1866. Re-organized January 23, 1879.
Number of members Dec. 31, 1898, 15,171

- *Commander C. F. Baily, Ireton
- *Senior Vice-Commander P. H. Lenon, Guthrie Centre
- *Junior Vice-Commander William Goodwin, Farmington
- *Assistant Adjutant General L. M. Black, Ireton

REPRESENTATIVES	ALTERNATES
*H. A. Dyer (at large) Mason City	E. H. Hazen, Des Moines
*J. K. Mason, Keokuk	J. M. Bechtel, Burlington
*George Metzger, Davenport	*J. D. Fagan, Clinton
*George Commerford, Manchester	E. H. Smith, Dubuque
*Walter Carpenter, Iowa Falls	George Philpot, Cedar Falls
*N. H. Spears, Westgate	D. E. Moore, Charles City
*A. Hilderbrand, Cedar Rapids	L. L. Wilson, Center Point
*George Neel, Marshalltown	W. A. Smith, Marshalltown
*F. M. Smock, Keota	John H. Porter, Montezuma
*J. D. McGarrah, Des Moines	H. B. Hedge, Des Moines
*S. C. James, Centerville	W. I. Jordan, Clarinda
George Wallace, Creston	W. T. St. Clair, Humeston
*M. McDonnell, Lynnville	William Buckley, Shelby
*John Lindt, Council Bluffs	J. A. Stephens, Adair
*J. R. Laird, Algona	Daniel Smith, Boonesboro
*F. H. Guthrie, Sheldon	J. K. Page, Ida Grove

PAST DEPARTMENT COMMANDERS

†J. C. Parrott, 1874-5	E. A. Consigny, Avoca, 1888
A. A. Perkins, Denver, Col., '76-8	*Chas. H. Smith, Aurora, Ill., 1889
H. E. Griswold, Atlantic, 1879	†Mason P. Mills, 1890
W. F. Conrad, Des Moines, 1880	†Charles L. Davidson, 1891
Peter V. Carey, Des Moines, 1881	J. J. Steadman, Council Bluffs, 1892
†G. B. Hugin, 1882	*Phil Schaller, Sac City, 1893
†John B. Cook, 1883	Geo. A. Newman, Cedar Falls, '94
E. G. Miller, Waterloo, 1884	J. K. P. Thompson, Rock Rapids, '95
W. R. Manning, Newton, 1885	Josiah Given, Des Moines, 1896
W. A. McHenry, Denison, 1886	A. H. Evans, Keokuk, 1897
†J. M. Tuttle, 1887	*R. W. Tirrill, Manchester, 1898

KANSAS. (22.)

Organized Dec. 7, 1866. Re-organized March 16, 1880.
Number of members Dec. 31, 1898, 13,287

- *Commander O. H. Coulter, Topeka
- Senior Vice-Commander John Beaver, Jetmore
- Junior Vice-Commander J. B. Palmer, Wichita
- *Assistant Adjutant General George W. Veale, Topeka

†Deceased.

Thirty-third National Encampment

KANSAS--Continued

REPRESENTATIVES	ALTERNATES
*B. S. Foster (at large), Hiawatha	*John Seaton, Atchison
*G. W. Johnson, Seneca	Ed. B. Jones, Holton
*A. Dobson, Ottawa	B. T. Pugh, Ottawa
R. W. Blue, Pleasanton	W. D. Saphar, Ottawa
*Kirk Brown, Winfield	F. M. Hills, Cedar Vale
*C. A. Mitchell, Cherryvale	W. B. Stone, Galena
*W. A. Morgan, Cottonwood Falls	T. C. Thoburn, Peabody
*Isaac Hammond, Towanda	D. A. Stahl, Emporia
*B. F. Pealer, Salina	S. S. Longley, Greenleaf
*Thos. Dever, Junction City	W. H. Fletcher, Clay Center
*O. H. Durand, Mankato	H. F. Hillebrandt, Osborne
*W. H. Mitchell, Beloit	W. E. Marsh, Lincoln
*A. W. Smith, McPherson	G. W. Nimmicks, Great Bend
*Henry Schad, Wichita	Jesse Lymes, Stafford

PAST DEPARTMENT COMMANDERS

†John A. Martin, 1866-7	†J. W. Feighan, 1888
John C. Carpenter, Chanute, 1868	†Henry Booth, 1889
W. S. Jenkins, Leavenworth, 1872	Ira F. Collins, Sabe'ha, 1890
John Guthrie, Topeka, 1876	T. McCarthy, Larned, 1891
J. H. Gilpatrick, Leavenworth, '77-8	A. R. Greene, Lecompton, 1892
J. C. Walkenshaw, L'vworth, '79 82	*Bernard Kelly, Ft. Bliss, Texas, '93
T. J. Anderson, Topeka, 1883	W. P. Campbell, Wichita, 1894
Homer W. Pond, Chicago, Ill., '84	*J. P. Harris, Ottawa, 1895
Milton Stewart, Chicago, Ill., 1885	W. C. Whitney, Cawker City, 1896
*C. J. McDivitt, S. Barbara, Cal., '86	Theo. Botkin, Hutchinson, 1897
T. H. Soward, Guthrie, Okla., '87	*D. W. Eastman, Emporia 1898

KENTUCKY. (27.)

Organized January 16, 1883.	Number of members Dec. 31, 1898,	3,432
*Commander	Joseph H. Browning,	Louisville
*Senior Vice-Commander	F. J. Taylor,	Glasgow
*Junior Vice-Commander	G. W. Ward,	Emmence
*Assistant Adjutant General	Bernard Matthews,	Louisville

REPRESENTATIVES	ALTERNATES
*L. M. Drye (at large), Lebanon	S. S. Hodges
*William Lewis, Louisville	H. C. Simon
*L. M. Gee, Summer Shade	D. R. Carr, Glasgow
*S. D. Vanpelt, Danville	M. Allen, Louisville

†Deceased.

KENTUCKY--Continued

PAST DEPARTMENT COMMANDERS

J. C. Michie, Dayton, O., 1883 *Samuel G. Hillis, Vanceburg, 1891
 *W. H. Harton, Newport, 1884 ‡Edw. H. Hobson, Greensburg, 1892
 Geo. W. Northrup, Louisville, 1885 *T. D. Livezey, Cincinnati, O., 1893
 Thos. Z. Morrow, Somerset, 1886 *Danl. O. Rieley, Litchfield, 1894
 *William Bowman, Tollesboro, 1887 *Robert M. Kelly, Louisville, 1895
 *Orin A. Reynold, Covington, 1888 *Americus Whedon, Louisville, 1896
 *Vincent Boreing, London, 1889 *A. J. Tharp, Winston, 1897
 *Michael Minton, Louisville, 1890 *J. W. Hammond, Louisville, 1898

LOUISIANA AND MISSISSIPPI. (35.)

Organized as the Department of the Gulf May 15, 1884; changed to
 Louisiana and Mississippi June 13, 1888.

Number of members Dec. 31, 1898, 996

Commander Chas. W. Keeting, New Orleans
 Senior Vice-Commander D. E. Sweet, Jennings, La.
 *Junior Vice-Commander Isaiah Kelly, Vicksburg, Miss.
 *Assistant Adjutant General John A. Brookshire, New Orleans

REPRESENTATIVES

ALTERNATES

Lewis Herman (at large), *Wesley Harding, New Orleans
 New Orleans Henry Rivers, Port Hudson
 *W. B. Barrett, New Orleans

PAST DEPARTMENT COMMANDERS

Wm. Roy, Nogales, A. T., '84 C. H. Shute, New Orleans, 1893
 I. W. Skully, New Orleans, '85 C. W. Keeting, New Orleans,
 A. S. Badger, New Orleans, '92 1894-98

MAINE. (9.)

Organized Jan. 10, 1868. Number of members Dec. 31, 1898, 7,468

*Commander Frederick Robie, Portland
 *Senior Vice-Commander William Z. Clayton, Bangor
 *Junior Vice-Commander George H. Smith, Houlton
 *Assistant Adjutant General Edward C. Sweet, Portland

REPRESENTATIVES

ALTERNATES

*W. S. Norcross (at large) C. S. Crowell, Lewiston
 Mechanic Falls H. S. Webster, Newcastle
 *Hebron Mayhew, Westbrook *O. E. W. Hinkley, Old Town

†Deceased. ‡Present as Past S. V. Commander-in-Chief.

MAINE—Continued.

REPRESENTATIVES		ALTERNATES	
*H. A. Huse, Bath		B. A. Summer, Lubec	
*B. P. Fuller, Auburn		A. D. Brown, Livermore Falls	
*Charles D. Jones, Rockland		S. H. Allen, Thomaston	
*Edward P. Faunce, Oxford		Stanley Plummer, Dexter	
*Oren A. True, Litchfield		Fred C. Robinson, Blaine	
Joseph L. Small, Biddeford			
PAST DEPARTMENT COMMANDERS			
†George L. Beal, 1868-9		Samuel W. Lane, Augusta, 1886	
Chas. P. Mattocks, Portland, 1870-1		Richard K. Gatley, Portland, 1887	
†Daniel White, 1872-3		Horace H. Burbank, Saco, 1888	
Selden Connor, Portland, 1874-5		*Franklin M. Drew, Lewiston, 1889	
*Nelson Howard, Lewiston, 1876		John D. Anderson, Gray, 1890	
†John D. Myrick, 1877		Samuel L. Miller, Waldoboro, 1891	
*Augustus C. Hamlin, Bangor, 1878		Isaac Dyer, Skowhegan, 1892	
†Windsor B. Smith, 1879		*Wainwright Cushing, Foxcroft, '93	
‡Isaac S. Bangs, Waterville, 1880		*J. Wesley Gilman, Oakland, 1894	
Augustus B. Farnham, Bangor, '82		*Wm. H. Green, Portland, 1895	
Elijah M. Shaw, Nashua, N. H., '83		L. D. Carver, Rockland, 1896	
Benjamin Williams, Rockland, 1884		Leroy T. Carleton, Winthrop, 1897	
†James A. Hall, 1885		Chas. A. Southard, Lewiston, 1898	

MARYLAND. (16.)

Organized Jan. 8, 1868. Reorganized June 9, 1876.
Number of members Dec. 31, 1898, 2,693

*Commander	Lewis M. Zimmerman, Baltimore
*Senior Vice-Commander	David H. Moberly, Baltimore
*Junior Vice-Commander	George Pretchel, Baltimore
*Assistant Adjutant General	Robert C. Sunstrom, Baltimore

REPRESENTATIVES		ALTERNATES	
*John E. Hough (at large), Baltimore		A. B. P. Garver, Annapolis	
*George H. Wilson, Baltimore		John L. Cost, Hagerstown	
*John W. Worth, Baltimore		James T. Wesley, Baltimore	
*Henry Mackie, Baltimore		Allan Rutherford, Washington, D.C.	
PAST DEPARTMENT COMMANDERS			
†Andrew W. Dennison, 1867-8-9		†Henry P. Underhill, 1887	
*E. Y. Goldsborough, Frederick, '70		*Theo. F. Lang, Baltimore, 1888	
*Edwin L. Daneker, Baltimore, '71		Geo. F. Wheeler, Baltimore, 1889	
Adam E. King, Baltimore, 1872		*Geo. R. Graham, Baltimore, 1890	

†Deceased. ‡Present as Past J. V. Commander-in-Chief.

MARYLAND—Continued

PAST DEPARTMENT COMMANDERS

†E. B. Tyler, 1876-7-8	†Joseph C. Hill, 1891
*Wm. E. Griffith, Cumberland, '79	*Wallace A. Bartlett, Wash., D.C.'92
‡Wm. E. W. Ross, Baltimore, 1880-1	*Frank Nolen, Baltimore, 1893
Graham Dukehart, Baltimore, '82	*Myron J. Rose, Baltimore, 1894
†John H. Suter, 1883	†Oliver A. Horner, 1895
*Frank M. Smith, Baltimore, 1884	A. S. Cooper, Baltimore, 1896
†John W. Horn, 1885	*Geo. W. Johnson, Baltimore, 1897
*Geo. W. F. Vernon, Baltimore, '86	*David L. Stanton, Baltimore, 1898

MASSACHUSETTS. (7.)

Organized May 7, 1867. Number of members Dec. 31, 1898, 20,160

*Commander	John E. Gilman, Boston
*Senior Vice Commander	Peter D. Smith, Andover
*Junior Vice-Commander	Silas A. Barton, Waltham
*Assistant Adjutant General	Edward P. Preble, Boston

REPRESENTATIVES

ALTERNATES

*Henry A. Tower (at large)	Sidney Sibley, Fitchburg
No. Adams	*T. W. Cook, New Bedford
G. W. Mason, Cottage City	Samuel W. Hunt, Sandwich
*G. E. Dean, Taunton	George A. Grant, Brockton
*Charles E. Barnes, Plymouth	Charles E. Palmer, Hyde Park
*J. V. Abbott, Dedham	George W. Beardsley, Boston
*N. T. Howard, S. Boston	Isaac S. Mullin, Boston
*G. F. Walker, Boston	Walter S. Sampson, Boston
*L. H. Bigelow, Boston	T. A. Manchester, Lynn
*W. H. Baker, Lynn	Joseph W. Sawyer, Saugus
*Martin L. Stover, Haverhill	Joseph B. Eaton, Newburyport
*I. C. Day, South Groveland	Louis G. Holt, Lawrence
John H. Russell, Salem	G. P. Marsh, Melrose
*G. M. Bowker, Concord Junction	Frank J. O'Reilly, Cambridge
*John F. Berry, Boston	George R. Walcott, Somerville
*J. A. Bartlett, Lowell	Marshall E. Wright, West Acton
*L. W. Crook, Reading	Charles Carpenter, Spencer
*M. A. Maynard, Worcester	Lucius A. Lamson, Milford
*Charles T. Stearns, Winchendon	Frank A. Alvord, Fitchburg
*W. H. Hinman, Fiskdale	W. E. Walton, Westfield
*G. E. Rice, Springfield	F. E. Mole, Adams
*John White, Pittsfield	O. B. Wood, Turners Falls
*J. F. Severance, Shelburne Falls	

‡Deceased. †Present as Past S. V. Commander-in-Chief.

MASSACHUSETTS—Continued

PAST DEPARTMENT COMMANDERS

- *Austin S. Cushman, New Bedford 1866-7 *John D. Billings, Cambridgeport, '84
 A. B. R. Sprague, Worcester, 1868 †Richard F. Tobin, 1886
 Francis A. Osborne, Boston, 1869 Charles D. Nash, Whitman, 1887
 †James E. Bates, 1870 Myron P. Walker, Belchertown, '88
 †William Cogswell, 1871 George L. Goodale, Medford, 1889
 †A. B. Underwood, 1873 °Geo. H. Innes, S. Boston, 1890
 *John W. Kimball, Fitchburg, 1874 Arthur A. Smith, Colrain, 1891
 ‡George S. Merrill, Lawrence, 1875 *Jas. K. Churchill, Worcester, 1892
 Horace B. Sargent, San Monica, *Eli W. Hall, Lynn, 1893
 Cal., 1876-7-8 *Wilfred A. Wetherbee, Boston, '94
 ‡John G. B. Adams, Lynn, 1879 *Joseph W. Thayer, Chelsea, 1895
 †John A. Hawes, 1880 *Wm. P. Derby, Springfield, 1896
 *George W. Creasey, Chelsea, 1881 *John M. Dean, Fall River, 1897
 †George H. Patch, 1882 Wm. H. Bartlett, Worcester, 1898
 Geo. S. Evans, Cambridgep't, '83

MICHIGAN. (18.)

Organized May 6, 1868. Reorganized January 22, 1879.

Number of members Dec. 31, 1898, 15,531

- *Commander Russell R. Peeler, Three Rivers
 *Senior Vice-Commander J. C. Bontecou, Petoskey
 *Junior Vice-Commander S. H. Mallery, Lake Odessa
 Assistant Adjutant General ‡C. V. R. Pond, Lansing

REPRESENTATIVES

ALTERNATES

- | | |
|------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| *S. S. Babcock (at large), Detroit | *John G. Berry, Vanderbilt |
| William F. Atkinson, Detroit | *F. C. Trowbridge, Detroit |
| Frederick Bey, Ogden Centre | S. H. Avery, Jackson |
| W. D. Southworth, Grand Ledge | J. J. Holmes, Eaton Rapids |
| Daniel E. Birdsall, Hastings | *Henry Spaulding, Hartford |
| *D. B. K. Van Raalte, Holland | *Alfred M. Apted, Grand Rapids |
| W. W. Cook, Lansing | *John McGivney, Howell |
| *William Baird, Marine City | William Smith, Lamb |
| Jacob L. Ring, St. Johns, | *N. M. Richardson, Lansing |
| *Charles L. Brundage, Muskegon | D. P. Averill, Manton |
| *E. T. Carrington, West Bay City | John R. Clark, Cheboygan |
| *William J. Mears, Boyne Falls | Hiram B. Hudson, Mancelona |
| Curtis Buck, Ironwood | Benoni Lachance, Mackinac Island |
| *"Ren" Barker, Reed City | *James M. Greenfield, Flushing |
| *Albert Dunham, Jackson | Alvin Chapman, Bangor |
| *Philip D. Miller, Schoolcraft | A. G. Miller, Stockbridge |
| N. H. Walbridge, Grand Rapids | Edwin Morgan, Manton |

†Deceased ‡Present as Past Commander-in-Chief. °Present as Past S. V. Commander-in-Chief. ‡Present as J. V. Commander-in-Chief.

MICHIGAN—Continued

PAST DEPARTMENT COMMANDERS.

R. A. Alger, Detroit, Mich. '67	Michael Brown, Big Rapids, 1889
*William Humphrey, 1869	Henry M. Duffield, Detroit, 1890
‡C. V. R. Pond, Lansing, 1878-9	†Charles L. Eaton, 1891
†A. T. McReynolds, 1880	*Henry S. Dean, Ann Arbor, 1892
Byron R. Pierce, Grand Rapids, '81-2	James H. Kidd, Detroit, 1893
Oscar A. Janes, Detroit, 1883	*Louis Kanitz, Muskegon, 1894
Rush J. Shank, Lansing, 1884	S. B. Daboll, St. Johns, 1895
Charles D. Long, Lansing, 1885	*Wm. Shakespeare, Kalamazoo, '96
John Northwood, New Lothrop, '86	*Aaron T. Bliss, Saginaw, W. S., '97
L. G. Rutherford, Hart, 1887	*Alex. L. Patrick, Detroit, 1898
*Washington Gardner, Albion, 1888	

MINNESOTA. (24.)

Organized Aug. 14, 1867. Re-organized Aug. 17, 1881.

Number of members Dec. 31, 1898, 6,862

*Commander	D. B. Searle, St. Cloud
Senior Vice Commander	G. S. Ives, St. Peter
Junior Vice-Commander	W. H. Harries, Caledonia
*Assistant Adjutant General	B. M. Hicks, Minneapolis

REPRESENTATIVES

ALTERNATES

*Geo. B. Arnold (at large), Kasson	C. H. Robinson, Waterville
Charles Van Campen, Rochester	A. M. Kenyon, Owatonna
*A. L. Sacketty, St. Peter	S. M. Harrington, Marshall
L. P. Fluke, Farmington	L. H. Bryant, St. Paul
Benjamin Brack, St. Paul	F. A. Carlson, Red Wing
*Henry A. Norton, Minneapolis	C. O. Pierce, Minneapolis
*James A. Grey, Duluth	William Denny, Anoka
*B. F. Ziracher, Crookston	M. D. Manning, Willmar

PAST DEPARTMENT COMMANDERS

H. G. Hicks, Minneapolis, 1868	Alphonse Barto, St. Cloud, 1889
*H. A. Castle, Washington, D. C., 1872-3-4	James Compton, St. Paul, 1890
Adam Marty, Stillwater, 1881-2	†Charles D. Parker, 1891
‡John P. Rea, Minneapolis, 1883	L. M. Lange, Marshall, 1892
†E. C. Babb, 1884	*John Day Smith, Minneapolis, 1893
R. A. Becker, St. Paul, 1885	Saml. R. Van Sant, Winona, 1894
William Thomas, Mankata, 1886	°Ell Torrance, Minneapolis, 1895
L. L. Wheelock, Owatonna, 1887	J. J. McCardy, St. Paul, 1896
James H. Ege, Minneapolis, 1888	E. B. Wood, Long Prairie, 1897
	*E. W. Mortimer, Minneapolis, 1889

‡Deceased. †Present as J. V. Commander-in-Chief. ‡Present as Past Commander-in-Chief. °Present as Judge Advocate General.

MISSOURI. (25)

Organized May 16, 1867. Re-organized April 22, 1882.
Number of members Dec. 31, 1898, . 12,819

- *Commander John W. Scott, Moberly
- *Senior Vice Commander J. G. Zimmerer, St. Louis
- *Junior Vice-Commander W. D. Sigler, Kirksville
- *Assistant Adjutant General Thomas B. Rodgers, St. Louis

REPRESENTATIVES

ALTERNATES

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| *T. H. Hagerty (at large), St. Louis | T. J. Ferril, Wellsville |
| *O. C. Snyder, Kirksville | *Sol Boehm, St. Louis |
| Charles C. Burge, Bevier | John T. Birdseye, Nevada |
| *W. F. Henry, Kansas City | Joe Morgan, Kahoka |
| *J. W. Eldridge, Springfield | Jacob B. Harper, Unionville |
| J. F. McDonald, Macon | D. W. Pollock, Powersville |
| *E. C. Brott, Brookfield | E. W. Carter, St. Louis |
| *Martin Scherer, St. Louis | John W. Toppass, Chillicothe |
| J. S. Rodgers, Cameron | *E. W. Green, Sedalia |
| *C. A. Mosman, St. Joseph | James McMillen, Boonville |
| *C. N. Brooks, Kansas City | M. G. Netherton, Bancroft |
| *William Niehaus, St. Louis | G. W. Travis, Cape Girardeau |
| *A. McKinney, Pierce City | Jacob Fisher, Cedar Hill |
| *Isaac Leeper, Kingston | A. Kerpinsky, Wellsville |

PAST DEPARTMENT COMMANDERS

- | | |
|------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| ‡Wm. Warner, Kansas City. '82-3 | C. W. Whitehead, Kansas City, '92 |
| W. F. Chamberlain, Hannibal, '84 | *Charles G. Burton, Nevada, 1893 |
| †Nelson Cole, St. Louis, 1885-6 | *Louis Grund, St. Louis, 1894 |
| †E. E. Kimball, 1887 | *Louis Benecke, Brunswick, 1895 |
| †Hiram Smith, Jr., 1888 | Thomas B. Rodgers, St. Louis, '96 |
| John E. Phelps, Springfield, 1889 | *John P. Platt, Kingston, 1897 |
| *Leo Rassieur, St. Louis, 1890 | *A. G. Peterson, St. Louis, 1898 |
| *George W. Martin, Brookfield, '91 | |

MONTANA. (37.)

Organized March 10, 1885. Number of members Dec. 31, 1898, 449

- Commander C. B. Miller, Helena
- Senior Vice-Commander J. S. Wisner, Anaconda
- Junior Vice-Commander J. D. Eaton, Kalispell
- Assistant Adjutant General L. D. Beary, Helena

REPRESENTATIVES

ALTERNATES

- | | |
|---------------------------------|------------------------|
| *H. S. Howell (at large) Helena | J. L. McElroy, Bozeman |
| A. N. Bull, Ennis | G. J. Hennebury, Butte |

†Deceased. ‡Present as Past Commander-in-Chief.

MONTANA—Continued

PAST DEPARTMENT COMMANDERS

Thomas P. Fuller, Helena, 1885	John L. Sloane, Missoula, 1892
Charles S. Warren, Butte, 1886	J. O. Gregg. Great Falls, 1893
Ela C. Walters, Billings, 1887	Peter R. Dalman, Butte, 1894
Junius G. Sanders, Helena. 1888	Robert E. Fisk, Helena, 1895
Jas. E. Callaway, Virginia City, '89	Lester S. Wilson, Bozeman, 1896
Ed. F. Ferris, Jefferson, 1890	Thad C. Davison, Anaconda, 1897
Harry C. Kessler, Butte, 1891	W. H. H. Dickinson, Missoula, '98

NEBRASKA. (17.)

Organized June 11, 1877. Number of members Dec. 31, 1898, 6,440

*Commander	John E. Evans, North Platte
*Senior Vice-Commander	John Reese, Broken Bow
Junior Vice-Commander	Robert S. Wilcox, Omaha
*Assistant Adjutant General	Winslow H. Barger, Lincoln

REPRESENTATIVES

ALTERNATES

M. L. Hayward (at large)	Lee S. Estelle, Omaha
Nebraska City	*A. J. Minor, Nelson
*J. B. Ferguson, Lincoln	J. E. Kirkpatrick, Grand Island
*J. O. Moore, Palmyra	J. L. Rewey, Wisner
*Thomas Hebbert, Adams	J. Driesbach, Omaha
*W. H. Widerman, Norfolk	E. Reisenger, York
*L. W. Raber, Omaha	A. Traynor, Omaha
*William Phillips, Superior	

PAST DEPARTMENT COMMANDERS

Paul Vandervoort, Omaha, 1877	T. S. Clarkson, Omaha, 1890
†J. W. Savage, 1879-80	Joe Teeters, Lincoln. 1891
S. J. Alexander, Lincoln, 1881-2	C. J. Delworth, Lincoln, 1892
*H. E. Palmer, Omaha, 1884	†Alonzo Church, 1893
*A. V. Cole, Hastings, 1885	Church Howe, Auburn, 1894
John M. Thayer Lincoln, 1886	C. E. Adams, Superior, 1895
*H. C. Russell, Schuyler, 1887	J. H. Culver, Milford, 1896
W. C. Henry, Fairmont, 1888	John A. Ehrhardt, Stanton. 1897
S. H. Morrison, Nebraska City, '89	Thomas J. Majors, Peru, 1898

†Deceased.

NEW HAMPSHIRE. (12.)

Organized June 30, 1868. Number of members Dec. 31, 1898, 3,854

*Commander H. L. Worcester, Rochester

*Senior Vice-Commander D. E. Proctor, Wilton

*Junior Vice-Commander A. C. Haines, New Market

*Assistant Adjutant General . . . Frank Battles, Concord

REPRESENTATIVES

ALTERNATES

*Henry E. Conant (at large), Concord Thomas M. Lang, Concord

*Joseph Parker, Plymouth Dennis County, Rumney

*John W. Snow, Sutton Clark Waters, Manchester

*H. E. Currier, Littleton Orlando G. Burr, Hillsborough

*E. M. Hawes, Manchester Warren W. Lovejoy, Littleton

PAST DEPARTMENT COMMANDERS

Matthew T. Betton, Portsmouth, 1867 ‡John C. Linehan, Penacook, '83-4.
M. M. Collis, Portsmouth, 1885

†William R. Patten, 1868 †George Farr, 1886

Daniel J. Vaughan, Cambridge, Mass., 1869 Otis C. Wyatt, Tilton, 1887

Jas. E. Larkin, Everett, Mass., '70 †A. B. Thompson, 1888

Aug. H. Bixby, Frankestown, N. H., 1871 James F. Grimes, Hillsborough, '89

*Thomas Cogswell, Gilmanton, '90

Wm. H. Trickey, Claremont, '72 *Everett B. Huse, Enfield, 1891

†Timothy W. Challis, 1873-4 Daniel Hall, Dover, 1892

Alvin S. Eaton, Nashua, 1875 Frank G. Noyes, Nashua, 1893

Charles J. Richards, Chicago, Ill., 1876-77-78 David R. Pierce, Fargo, N. D., '94

†George Bowers, 1879-80 Chas. E. Buzzell, Lakeport, 1895

Martin A. Haynes, Lakeport, '81-2 Lewis W. Aldrich, Westmoreland, '96

*James Minot, Concord, 1897

*A. S. Twitchell, Gorham, 1898

NEW JERSEY. (8.)

Organized Dec. 10, 1867. Number of members Dec. 31, 1898, 6,114

*Commander George Barrett, Camden

*Senior Vice-Commander E. V. Richards, Trenton

*Junior Vice-Commander Joseph Colyer, Jr., Newark

*Assistant Adjutant General . . . H. L. Hartshorn, Camden

REPRESENTATIVES

ALTERNATES

*Jas. A. Morris (at large) Paterson Leon J. F. Laroze, Newark

*Bishop W. Mains, Trenton J. H. Putman, Rahway

*Gilbert P. Robinson, Jersey City William H. Day, Plainfield

*R. D. Brower, Milburn W. C. Pasco, Vineland

*Silas W. Volk, Camden Robert Edgar, Jersey City

*James Devine, Newark Edwin Marsh, Elizabeth

*Abraham Lower, Point Pleasant Isaac Inslee, Woodbridge

†Deceased. ‡Present as Past J. V. Commander-in-Chief.

Grand Army of the Republic

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NEW JERSEY—Continued

PAST DEPARTMENT COMMANDERS

†E. Jardine, 1868	E. Burd Grubb, Edgewater, 1888
†William Ward, 1869-70	*W. B. E. Miller, Camden, 1889
†Richard H. Lee, 1871-2	A. M. Matthews, Orange, 1890
*Charles Burrows, Rutherford, '74-5	*J. R. Mulletkin, Newark, 1891
E. W. Davis, Newark, 1876	R. A. Donnelly, Trenton, 1892
†John Mueller, 1877-8	H. L. Hartshorn, Camden, 1893
*Samuel Hufty, Camden, 1879	*John Shields, Flemington, 1894
†George W. Gile, 1880	*H. S. White, Red Bank, 1895
*Chas. H. Houghton, Jersey City, '81	*E. C. Stahl, Trenton, 1896
*Geo. B. Fielder, Jersey City, '83	†Emanuel Sands, 1897
*H. M. Nevius Red Bank, 1884-5	*Samuel G. Hayter, Bloomfield, '97
*Frank O. Cole, Jersey City, 1886	*William C. Smith, Plainfield, 1898
†John L. Wheeler, 1887.	

NEW MEXICO. (32)

Organized July 14, 1883.	Number of members Dec. 31, 1898,	143
Commander	George W. Knaebel, Santa Fe	
Senior Vice-Commander	George Carter, Raton	
Junior Vice-Commander	James L. Morris, Thornton	
*Assistant Adjutant General	William M. Berger, Santa Fe.	

REPRESENTATIVE

Thos. Harwood (at large),
Albuquerque

ALTERNATE

Henry M. Davis, Albuquerque

PAST DEPARTMENT COMMANDERS

†Henry M. Atkinson, 1883	S. W. Dorsey, Denver, Col., 1892
†E. W. Wynkoop, 1884	W. H. Whitman, Santa Fe, 1893
E. S. Stover, Albuquerque, 1886	G. W. Knaebel, Santa Fe, 1894
J. Y. Hewitt, White Oaks, 1887	T. W. Collier, Raton, 1895
†Francis Downs, 1888	John C. Bromegem, E. Las Vegas, 1896
†John H. Mills, 1889	
L. H. Rudisille, White Oaks, '89	†Francis Downs, 1897
A. M. Whitcomb, Albuquerque, '90	*Leverett Clarke, Albuquerque, '98
†N. P. Fountain, 1891	

NEW YORK. (5.)

Organized April 3, 1867.	Number of members Dec. 31, 1898,	34,526
*Commander	Joseph W. Kay, Brooklyn	
*Senior Vice-Commander	John S. Maxwell, Amsterdam	
*Junior Vice-Commander	Jerre Gross, Owego	
*Assistant Adjutant General	Nathan Munger, Albany	

†Deceased.

Thirty-third National Encampment

NEW YORK—Continued

REPRESENTATIVES

*Lewis E. Griffith (at large), Troy
 W. S. Newman, Hornellsville
 *Chas. H. Wickham, Binghamton
 *James D. Bell, Brooklyn
 *Christopher Smith, Buffalo
 *N. P. Pond, Rochester
 *J. K. Hood, Delhi
 *Thomas Moore, New York City
 *George W. Stanley, Batavia
 *David Isaacs, Niagara Falls
 *C. S. Conger, Gouverneur
 *D. S. Brown, New York City
 *A. H. Spierre, Albany
 *T. K. Williams, Tonawanda
 *Matt Ellis, Yonkers
 *A. B. Wheeler, Middletown
 *P. H. Conklin, Penn Yan
 *C. M. Woolsey, Milton
 *J. A. Andrews, Salamanca
 *E. M. Clark, Utica
 *John Conway, Jamestown
 *Thomas Moore, Oswego
 *M. J. Cummings, New York City
 *I. G. Manning, Poughkeepsie
 *C. A. Shaw, Brooklyn
 *Crumby Bolton, Lansingburgh
 *Robt. S. Heillerty, New York City
 *W. H. Raymond, Canandaigua
 *James R. Gibbs, Saratoga
 *Benjamin Bodine, Port Richmond
 *F. P. Frost, Elmira
 *F. P. Tibbitts, Ithica,
 *John Campbell, New York City
 *Charles Umbrecht, Syracuse
 *P. S. Biglin, Great Kills P. O.
 *Isidore Isaacs, New York City

ALTERNATES

*Horace D. Ellsworth, Canton
 James Owens, New York City
 E. G. Tully, Manhattan
 Albert E. Scott, New York City
 Thos. J. Kiernan, New York City
 W. Q. Huggins, Sanborn
 Daniel F. Crowley, New York City
 J. H. Jenkins, Mount Vernon
 A. M. Keener, Newark, N. Y.
 John Grobe, Buffalo
 George C. Althisar, Port Jervis
 R. A. Rotchi, Peekskill
 E. A. Wheeler, Waterville
 William H. Hodge, Brooklyn
 John McKenzie, Lansingburgh
 J. Berry, New York City
 James McKenna, Brooklyn
 Joel Wilson, Nyack
 E. S. Bunce, Troy
 Moses Bourdon, Chazy
 John B. Van Wie, Coxsackie
 Harry Draper, New York City
 Andrew Stern, Hamburg
 Tobias Berry, Clarence Centre
 H. C. Dunham, Greenpoint
 J. P. Foster, Geneva
 Charles Leet, Delphi
 Joseph Heppworth, Whitesboro
 Robert McAnnally, Buffalo
 John M. Sangster, Brooklyn
 John P. O'Brien, Brooklyn
 Ferdinand Levy, New York City
 James Shanahan, Buffalo
 David W. Lee, Orange, New Jersey
 G. M. Moore, Mechanicville
 D. S. Bennings, Morrisonville

PAST DEPARTMENT COMMANDERS

†James B. McKean, 1866-7
 *Daniel E. Sickles, New York City
 1868-9
 †John C. Robinson, 1870
 †Henry A. Barnum, 1871-72

H. Clay Hall, 1884.
 Ira M. Hedges, Haverstraw, 1884
 Joseph I. Sayles, Rome, 1886
 Geo. H. Treadwell, Albany, 1887
 N. Martin Curtis, Ogdensburg, '88

†Deceased.

NEW YORK—Continued

Stephen P. Corliss, Albany, '73-4 *Harrison Clark, Albany, 1889
 ‡John Palmer, Albany, 1875 †Floyd Clarkson, 1890
 *James Tanner, Washington, D. C. *Charles H. Freeman, Corning, 1891
 1876-7 *Theo. L. Poole, Syracuse, 1892
 Wm. F. Rodgers, Buffalo, 1878 *Jos. P. Cleary, Rochester, 1893
 †James McQuade, 1879 . *John C. Shotts, Yonkers, 1894
 L. Coe Young, Binghampton, 1880 *Ed. J. Atkinson, N. York City, '95
 †Abram Merritt, 1881 *James S. Graham, Rochester, 1896
 *Jas. S. Frazer, New York City, '82 *Albert D. Shaw, Watertown, 1897
 John A. Reynolds, Rochester, '83 *Anson S. Wood, Wolcott, 1898

NORTH DAKOTA. (43.)

Organized April 23, 1890. Number of members Dec. 31, 1898, 610
 *Commander William Ackerman, Grand Forks
 Senior Vice-Commander George W. Irwin, Ellendale
 Junior Vice-Commander J. L. Richmond, Minnewaukan
 *Assistant Adjutant General . . . William H. Brown, Grand Forks

REPRESENTATIVES

ALTERNATES

*F. W. Nurnburger (at large) E. G. Baldwin, Oakes
 Wahpeton P. P. Chacey, Fargo
 *H. J. Rowe, Casselton

PAST DEPARTMENT COMMANDERS

Harrison Allen, Fargo, 1888 J. M. O'Neill, Grand Forks, 1894
 *Geo. B. Winship, Grand Forks, '90 A. P. Rounsevell, Larimore, 1895
 W. A. Bentley, Bismark, 1891 Wm. H. Brown, Grand Forks, '96
 S. G. Roberts, Fargo, 1892 *E. C. Gearey, Fargo, 1897
 John D. Black, Valley City, 1893 Edwin Southard, Grafton, 1898

OHIO. (4.)

Organized Jan. 3, 1867. Number of members Dec. 31, 1898, 28,501
 *Commander Thomas R. Shinn, Ashland
 *Senior Vice-Commander Peter P. Laughlin, Youngstown
 †Junior Vice Commander Eli Davis, Sidney
 *Assistant Adjutant General . . . O. F. Crall, Ashland

REPRESENTATIVES

ALTERNATES

*R. L. Allbritain (at large) Columbus Daniel Chestnut, Columbus
 *John Kissane, Cincinnati John A. Ziegler, Cincinnati
 *Conrad Liner, Cincinnati John W. Frazee, Cincinnati

*Deceased. ‡Present as Past Commander-in-Chief.

Thirty-third National Encampment

OHIO—Continued.

REPRESENTATIVES

*N. B. Tubbs, Hamilton
 *C. M. Hassler, Dayton
 Joshua L. Yeo, Xenia
 S. W. Pickerill, Ripley
 *B. H. Millikan, Washington C. H.
 W. S. Matthews, Columbus
 *Charles H. Newton, Marietta
 *W. W. McDonald, Logan
 *David Laken, Columbus
 *S. W. Durflinger, London
 *J. Cory Winans, Troy
 *T. H. Jones, Lima
 J. W. Tilton, Marysville
 *Julius Bracher, Galion
 *M. M. Murphy, Mt. Vernon
 *W. P. Mulvane, Newcomerstown
 E. T. Petty, Barnesville
 *W. H. Surles, East Liverpool
 *H. C. Martindale, Burbank
 *W. S. Krake, Ravenna
 *Richard King, Chardon
 *John O. Winship, Cleveland
 *Charles Chandler, Elyria
 *Alex. S. Oliver, St. Soldiers Home
 *J. J. Brim, Woodville
 *J. L. Pray, Whitehouse
 *J. R. Oldfield, Montpelier

ALTERNATES

E. H. Rodgers, Springboro
 Amos S. Jones, Dayton
 I. T. Confarr, Clifton
 *T. J. Hudson, Ripley
 John T. Raper, Chillicothe
 E. W. Rutherford, Mt. Blanco
 Asa Fawcett, Plantsville
 E. B. Bingham, Wellston
 G. C. Boyer, Circleville
 Thomas E. Lott, Springfield
 H. Livingston, Greenville
 T. W. Prentiss, Leipsic
 W. W. Snodgrass, Kenton
 Nathan Marble, Sunbury
 *M. B. Deshong, Ashland
 J. K. P. Ferrell, Urichsville
 Stewart Harris, Cambridge
 G. B. Aten, Wellsville
 E. E. Scranton, Alliance
 E. H. Turner, Youngstown
 G. M. Brown, Conneaut
 S. B. Fowler, Cleveland
 Newton Chalker, Akron
 J. M. Chaffse, Norwalk
 Guy C. Nearing, Bowling Green
 F. P. Wilson, East Toledo
 J. O. Fisher, Defiance

PAST DEPARTMENT COMMANDERS

†B. F. Potts, 1866	*R. B. Brown, Zanesville, 1885
†Thomas L. Young, 1867	Arthur L. Conger, Akron, 1886
‡J. W. Keifer, Springfield, '68-9.70	†D. C. Putnam, 1887
†William C. Bunts, 1871-2	J. W. O'Neill, Lebanon, 1888
G. M. Barber, Cleveland, 1873-4	S. H. Hurst, Chillicothe, 1889
Alvin C. Vorhis, Akron, 1875	P. H. Dowling, Toledo, 1890
†W. Earnshaw, 1876-7	A. M. Warner, Cincinnati, 1891
†Nathan L. Guthrie, 1878	*Isaac M. Mack, Sandusky, 1892
*James H. Seymour, Akron, 1878	L. H. Williams, Ripley, 1893
†James H. Steedman, 1879	E. E. Nutt, Sidney, 1894
David W. Thomas, Akron, 1880	Charles Townsend, Athens, 1895
‡John S. Kountz, Toledo, 1881	E. L. Lybarger, Spr. Mountain, '96
Chas. T. Clark, Columbus, 1882-3	*Henry Kissinger, Dayton, 1897
H. P. Lloyd, Cincinnati, 1884	*David F. Pugh, Columbus, 1898

†Deceased. ‡Present as Past Commander-in-Chief. ‡Present as Past J. V. Commander-in-Chief.

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Organized August 29, 1890. Number of members Dec. 31, 1898, 1,092

REPRESENTATIVES

ALTERNATES

PAST DEPARTMENT COMMANDERS

OREGON. (26.)

Organized Sept. 28, 1882. Number of members Dec. 31, 1898, 1,827

REPRESENTATIVES

ALTERNATES

PAST DEPARTMENT COMMANDERS

† Deceased.

PENNSYLVANIA. (3)

Organized Jan. 16, 1867. Number of members Dec. 31, 1898, 37,829

- *Commander James F. Morrison, Philadelphia
 *Senior Vice-Commander Charles H. Hall, Wilkes-Barre
 *Junior Vice-Commander Fred M. Yeager, Reading
 *Assistant Adjutant General Henry I. Yohn, Philadelphia

REPRESENTATIVES

ALTERNATES

*Chas. Miller (at large), Franklin
 *Daniel Bussinger, Germantown
 *Edwin Walton, Philadelphia
 *Moses Morey, Scranton
 *W. H. H. Gore, Athens,
 *J. M. Rhoads, Milton
 Levi G. McCauley, West Chester
 *W. H. Collingwood, Pittsburg
 *J. B. Duple, Williamsport
 *John Westbrook, Huntingdon
 *James McCormick, Philadelphia
 *R. A. Dempsey, Bradford
 *C. C. Fawcett, Braddock
 *C. E. Applebaugh, Altoona
 *Charles Roessner, Philadelphia
 *John A. Fairman, Allegheny
 *Richard J. Baxter, Philadelphia
 *Daniel Fisher, Oil City
 *John Dettis, Pittsburg
 *C. A. Gosner, Easton
 *J. S. Edgar, Allegheny
 *Newton Black, Butler
 *George W. Schoch, Mifflinburg
 *J. H. Druckemiller, Lehigh
 *D. W. Miller, Lebanon
 *E. L. Schroeder, York
 *Samuel R. McDowell, Media
 *L. C. Bortree, Moscow
 *H. D. Potts, Harrisburg
 *T. H. Cole, Erie
 *George A. Tripple, Lancaster
 *A. C. Koser, Mechanicsburg

*L. T. Borchers, Warren
 Frank J. Totten, Pittsburg
 Wm. E. Jones, Philadelphia
 J. W. Pry, Burgettstown
 H. C. Demming, Harrisburg
 R. N. Martin, Renovo
 H. T. John, Mt. Carmel
 J. R. Cressinger, Sunbury
 Thomas B. Beyer, Houtzdale
 F. C. Eckenberger, Catasauqua
 Thomas F. Sinex, Mauch Chunk
 G. G. Campbell, Greensburg
 W. N. Reynolds, Tunkhannock
 Frank F. Reed, Mahanoy City
 J. G. Burgess, Mehoopany
 J. Price Wetherill, Bethlehem
 Philip R. Kirk, Bryn Mawr
 L. C. Fosnot, Watsonstown
 J. R. Cullingsworth, Chester
 John Dougherty, Philadelphia
 S. L. Graham, Saltsburg
 Wendell Miller, Pittsburg
 G. G. Lindsay, Marietta
 S. M. Jackson, Apollo
 P. DeLacy, Scranton
 Francisco Durham, Philadelphia
 G. D. Runk, Clearfield
 S. C. Bratton, Newport
 A. J. Ackerley, Waverly
 V. S. Barker, Ebensburg
 John Brackenridge, Steelton
 George F. Bailey, Norristown

†Deceased.

PENNSYLVANIA—Continued.

PAST DEPARTMENT COMMANDERS

†Louis Wagner, Philadelphia, '66-7	F. H. Dyer, Detroit, Mich., 1884
A. L. Pearson, Pittsburg, 1868	*Austin Curtin, Milesburg, 1885
*O. C. Bosbyshell, Philadelphia, '69	‡J. P. S. Gobin, Lebanon, 1886
†Robt. B. Beath, Philadelphia, '73	†Samuel Harper, 1887
†A. Wilson Norris, 1874	†Frank J. Magee, 1888
W. W. Tyson, Erie, 1875	°Thos. J. Stewart, Norristown, 1889
*James W. Latta, Philadelphia, '76	†Joseph F. Denniston, 1890
*Samuel I. Givin, Phila., 1877	*George G. Boyer, Harrisburg, 1891
*Charles T. Hull, Athens, 1878	*John P. Taylor, Reedsville, 1892
*Geo. L. Brown, Minersville, 1879	*Thomas G. Sample, Allegheny, '93
Chill W. Hazzard, Monongahela	*William Emsley, Philadelphia, 1894
City, 1880	*H. H. Cumings, Tidioute, 1895
†John Taylor, 1881	*Alfred Darte, Wilkes-Barre, 1896
*John M. Vanderslice, Phila., 1882	*W. D. Stauffer, Lancaster, 1897
E. S. Osborne, Wilkes-Barre, 1883	*W. J. Patterson, Pittsburg, 1898

POTOMAC. (14.)

Organized Feb. 13, 1869.	Number of members Dec. 31, 1898, 2,713
*Commander	Calvin Farnsworth, Washington
*Senior Vice-Commander	Geo. H. Slaybaugh, Washington
*Junior Vice-Commander	A. B. Grunwell, Washington
*Assistant Adjutant General	B. F. Chase, Washington

REPRESENTATIVES

ALTERNATES

*B. F. Bingham (at large)	H. C. Saunders, Washington
Washington	J. S. Hoover, Washington
*Fred Fowler, Washington	W. E. Post, Washington
*John C. S. Burger, Washington	J. Madison Cutts, Washington
*Convis Parker, Washington	

PAST DEPARTMENT COMMANDERS

*Frank H. Sprague, Washington, 1873-4	*Chas. P. Lincoln, Washington, '88
*Benj. F. Hawkes, Washington, '76	*Wm. S. Odell, Washington, 1889
*A. H. G. Richardson, Washint'n, '77	*M. Emmett Urell, Washington, '90
Geo. E. Corson, Washington, '78	*J. M. Pipes, Washington, 1891
Harrison Dingman, Washingt'n, '79	A. F. Dinsmore, Washington, 1892
Charles C. Royce, Chico, Cal., '80	*S. E. Faunce, Washington, 1893
*William Gibson, Washington, '81	*Nathan Bickford, Washington, '94
†Saml. S. Burdett, Washington, '82-3	*Marion T. Anderson, Wash't'n, '95
D. S. Alexander, Buffalo, N. Y., '84	*John McElroy, Washington, 1896
*Newton M. Brooks, Washington, '85	Thos. S. Hopkins, Washington, '97
*Jerome B. Burke, Washingt'n, '86-7	*Arthur Hendricks, Washington, '98

†Deceased. ‡Present as Past Commander-in-Chief. °Present as Adjutant General.

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RHODE ISLAND. (11.)

Organized March 24, 1868. Number of members Dec. 31, 1898, 1,978

- *Commander Charles O. Ballou, Providence
- *Senior Vice-Commander Walter A. Read, Providence
- *Junior Vice-Commander Charles P. Moies, Central Falls
- *Assistant Adjutant General Philip S. Chase, Providence

REPRESENTATIVES

ALTERNATES

- *Gilbert Wilson (at large), Thomas J. Griffin, Providence
 Providence A. Manchester Hussey, Providence
- *Cyril P. Thornton, Apponaug Lewis T. Clawson, Westerly
- *Erdix F. Dustin, Providence

PAST DEPARTMENT COMMANDERS

- †Ambrose E. Burnside. 1868 *Eugene A. Cory, Phila., Pa., 1885
- Horatio Rogers, Providence, 1869 *Theo. A. Barton, Providence, 1886
- Chas. R. Brayton, Providence, '70-1 *Benj. L. Hall, Bristol, 1887
- °Elisha H. Rhodes, Providence, '72-3 *Gideon Spencer, Providence, 1888
- †Edwin Metcalf, 1874 Alonzo Williams, Providence, 1889
- †Edwin C. Pomeroy, 1875 *Benj. F. Davis, Pawtucket, 1890
- Chas. H. Williams, Providence, '76 Benj. H. Child, Providence, 1891
- *Henry J. Spooner, Providence, '77 *David S. Ray, E. Providence, 1892
- *Fred A. Arnold, Providence, '78 †George T. Cranston, 1893
- Henry R. Barker, Providence, '79 *Charles H. Baker, Bristol, 1894
- Chas. C. Gray, Providence, 1880 Daniel R. Ballou, Providence, 1895
- †William H. P. Steere, 1881 *Wm. E. Stone, Providence, 1896
- Henry F. Jenks, Pawtucket, 1882 *Livingston Scott, Woonsocket, '97
- †Philip S. Chase, Providence, 1883 *Saml. W. K. Allen, E. Greenwich,
- *Andrew K. McMahon, Newport, '84 1898

SOUTH DAKOTA. (29.)

Organized March 20, 1883. Number of members Dec. 31, 1898, 2,112

- *Commander William L. Palmer, Carthage
- *Senior Vice-Commander A. B. Connor, Hot Springs
- *Junior Vice-Commander W. B. North, Watertown
- Assistant Adjutant General Asher F. Pay, Huron

REPRESENTATIVES

ALTERNATES

- *J. B. Wolgemuth (at large) Mitchell J. S. Pratt, Spearfish
- Henry Wytttenbach, Sturgis T. C. DeJean, Plankinton
- *James S. Sebree, Pierre *M. P. Stroupe, Aberdeen

†Deceased. ‡Present as Assistant Adjutant General. °Present as Past S. V. Commander-in-Chief.

SOUTH DAKOTA—Continued

PAST DEPARTMENT COMMANDERS

†Thomas S. Free, 1883-4	G. W. Carpenter, Watertown, 1894
W. V. Lucas, Chamberlain, '85-6	*S. R. Drake, Plankinton, 1895
‡Harrison Allen, Fargo, N.D., '87	†John Ackley, 1896
S. F. Hammond, St. Paul, Minn. '88	John F. Baker, Hermosa, 1897
George A. Silsby, Mitchell, 1889	C. B. Clark, Deadwood, 1897
C. S. Palmer, Sioux Falls, 1891	E. P. Farr, Pierre, 1898
N. C. Nash, Canton, 1893	

TENNESSEE. (34.)

Organized Feb. 26, 1884. Number of members Dec. 31, 1898, 1,795

*Commander	H. Crumbliss, Kingston
Senior Vice-Commander	I. B. Ziegler, Knoxville
*Junior Vice-Commander	John Trindle, Chattanooga
Assistant Adjutant General	‡Frank Seaman, Knoxville

REPRESENTATIVES

ALTERNATES

*Chas. W. Biese (at large)	George W. Patten, St. Elmo
Chattanooga	M. M. Harris, Knoxville
*D. R. Samuels, Knoxville	M. F. Millican, Rockwood
*D. M. Coffman, Rockwood	

PAST DEPARTMENT COMMANDERS

†Edward S. Jones, 1885	†H. C. Whittaker, 1892
E. E. Winters, Macon, Ga., 1886	‡Frank Seaman, Knoxville, 1893
Wm. J. Ramage, Knoxville, 1887	W. E. F. Milburn, Greenville, 1894
William Rule, Knoxville, 1888	*William J. Smith, Memphis, 1895
A. H. Pettibone, Greenville, 1889	H. B. Case, Chattanooga, 1896-7
*Chas. F. Muller, Paris, France, '90	W. H. Nelson, Backwoods, 1898
A. J. Gahagan, Chattanooga, 1891	

TEXAS. (38.)

Organized March 25, 1885. Number of members Dec. 31, 1898, 652

*Commander	John Roch, Dublin
*Senior Vice-Commander	C. C. Haskell, Denison
Junior Vice-Commander	J. J. Weiler, Dallas
Assistant Adjutant General	J. C. Bigger, Dallas

REPRESENTATIVES

ALTERNATES

*J. N. Diehl (at large), Ft. Worth	D. Mackay, Dallas
*John L. Tygard, Denison	W. H. Catts, Granbury

*Deceased. ‡Present as Member Council of Administration.

TEXAS—Continued

PAST DEPARTMENT COMMANDERS

W. D. Wylie, Dallas, 1885	†O. G. Peterson, 1892
O. T. Lyon, Sherman, 1886	J. W. Parks, Dallas. 1893
†W. H. Sinclair, 1887	*R. M. Moore, San Antonio, 1894
†J. C. DeGress, 1888	W. W. Bostwick, Denison, 1895
A. G. Malloy, El Paso, 1889	G. W. McCormick, Dallas, 1896
A. K. Taylor, Houston, 1890	*Edwin Ketchum, Galveston, 1897
*M. W. Mann, Dallas, 1891	*W. F. Conner, Dallas, 1898

UTAH. (33)

Organized October 8, 1883.	Number of members Dec. 31, 1898,	216
*Commander	M. M. Kaighn, Salt Lake City	
*Senior Vice-Commander	D. C. McGill, Ogden	
Junior Vice-Commander	Geo. H. Chappell, Provo	
Assistant Adjutant General	Francis M. Bishop, Salt Lake City	

REPRESENTATIVE	ALTERNATE
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DeWitt C. McGill (at large), Ogden Allen Allensworth, Salt Lake City

PAST DEPARTMENT COMMANDERS

†George C. Douglass, 1883	Frank Hoffman, Salt Lake City, '91
†Ransford Smith, 1884	†J. R. Elliott, 1892
H. C. Wardleigh, Ogden, 1885	John W. Greenman, Peel, Ore., 93
†Elijah Sells, 1886	Thomas C. Iliff, Salt Lake City, '94
†Eli H. Murray, 1887	C. O. Farnsworth, Salt Lake City, 95
†Nathan Kimball, 1888	M. M. Kellogg, Provo, 1896
*Henry T. Snyder, Ogden, 1889	Thos. C. Bailey, Salt Lake City, '97
Henry Page, U. S. A., Cuba, '90	Norman Ives, Ogden, 1898

VERMONT. (13)

Organized October 23 1868.	Number of members Dec. 31, 1898,	4,111
*Commander	Franklin G. Butterfield, Derbyline	
Senior Vice-Commander	G. O. Smith, Chelsea	
Junior Vice-Commander	J. H. Kimball, Montreal, Que.	
*Assistant Adjutant General	K. Richmond, Newport	

REPRESENTATIVES	ALTERNATES
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*W. H. Gilmore (at large) Fairlee	W. H. Taylor, Bellows Falls
*R. O. Sturtevant, Swanton	H. E. Perkins, St. Albans
*J. E. Eldridge, Randolph	Thomas Hannon, Brattleboro
J. C. Baker, Rutland	E. M. Haynes, Rutland
J. S. Thompson, Lyndon	C. H. Woodbury, St. Johnsbury

†Deceased

Grand Army of the Republic

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VERMONT—Continued

PAST DEPARTMENT COMMANDERS

†George P. Foster, 1868-9	*H. E. Taylor, Brattleboro, 1888
Wm. W. Henry, Quebec, Que., '70	A. S. Tracy, Middlebury, 1889
†W. G. Veazey, 1872-3	T. M. Mansur, Newport, 1890
Stephen Thomas, Montpelier, 74-5	D. L. Morgan, Rutland, 1891
Theo. S. Peck, Burlington, 1876-7	Hugh Henry, Concord, N. H., 1892
*J. H. Goulding, Wilmington, '78-9	Geo. W. Doty, Morrisville, 1893
Geo. W. Hooker, Brattleboro, '80-1	*C. F. Branch, Amherst, Mass., '94
*A. B. Valentine, Bennington, '82-3	B. Cannon, Jr., Bellows Falls, 1895
C. C. Kinsman, Rutland, 1884	*N. M. Puffer, Bennington, 1896
W. L. Greenleaf, Burlington, 1885	*E. W. Jewett, Swanton, 1897
Geo. T. Childs, St. Albans, 1886	L. B. Harris, Lyndonville, 1898
P. D. Blodgett, St. Johnsbury, 1887	

VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA. (15.)

Organized July 27, 1871. Number of members Dec. 31, 1898, 1,092

*Commander	John W. Rutter, Portsmouth, Va.
*Senior Vice-Commander	Edward Mitchell, Richmond, Va.
*Junior Vice-Commander	E. M. Houston, Winchester, Va.
Assistant Adjutant General	A. A. Hager, National Home, D. V. S., Va.

REPRESENTATIVES

ALTERNATES

*Peter A. Morton (at large) Richm'd	Dred Smith, Portsmouth
*R. G. Griffith, Yorktown, Va.	D. J. Chavers, Richmond.

PAST DEPARTMENT COMMANDERS

*W. N. Eaton, Portsmouth, 1874	J. W. Woodman, Portsmouth, '87-8
†W. H. Appenzeller, 1875-6	†R. P. Wheeler, 1889
*William Ryder, Portsmouth, 1877	N. J. Smith, Richmond, 1890
†R. G. Staples, 1878	*H. B. Nichols, Norfolk, 1891
*Richard Bond, Ft. Monroe, Va., '79	†Edgar Allan, Richmond, 1892
*A. B. Hurlburt, Phila., 1880	*T. T. Whitcomb, Elizabeth City, N. Carolina, 1893
†W. Hervey King, 1881	
P. T. Woodfin, Gov. National D. V. S., Va., 1882-3	*Joseph G. Fulton, Ft. Monroe, 1894
	Jas. E. Porter, Pittsburg, Pa., 1895
*B. C. Cook, Richmond, 1884	H. W. Weiss, Emporia, Va., 1896
†H. DeB. Clay, 1885-6	*John W. Stebbins, Norfolk, 1897
	James M. Davis, Richmond, 1898

WASHINGTON AND ALASKA. (30.)

Organized June 20, 1883. Number of members Dec. 31, 1898, 2,362

*Commander	J. W. Langley, Seattle
Senior Vice-Commander	W. A. Inman, Colfax
Junior Vice-Commander	R. B. Scott, Spokane
Assistant Adjutant General	J. H. Wilson, Seattle

†Deceased. ‡Present as Past J. V. Commander-in-Chief.

Thirty-third National Encampment

WASHINGTON AND ALASKA—Continued

REPRESENTATIVES

ALTERNATES

*W. H. Harlan (at large), Seattle	J. Keller, Springdale
*Byron Phelps, Seattle	J. H. Leiter, Colfax
*D. F. Decatur, Mt. Vernon	M. C. Cole, New Whatcom

PAST DEPARTMENT COMMANDERS

†George D. Hill, 1883	Don G. Lovell, Tacoma, 1891
†H. A. Morrow, 1884	J. S. Brown, South Bend, 1892
A. M. Brooks, Seattle, 1885	†J. F. Sinclair, 1893
C. M. Holton, N. Yakima, 1886	†J. N. Scott, 1894
A. P. Curry, Spokane, 1887	Norman Buck, Spokane, 1895
†J. W. Sprague, 1888	C. T. Patterson, S. Tacoma, 1896
S. G. Cosgrove, Pomeroy, 1889	John F. McClain, Walla Walla, 1897
M. M. Holmes, Seattle, 1890	Geo. W. Tibbetts, Issaquah, 1898

WEST VIRGINIA. (28.)

Organized April 9, 1868. Re-organized February 20, 1883.

Number of members Dec. 31, 1898, 1,366

*Commander	C. R. Lavalley, Huntington
*Senior Vice-Commander	Arnold Brandley, Elkins
*Junior Vice-Commander	M. B. Bartlett, Parkersburg
Assistant Adjutant General	G. W. Hutchinson, Huntington

REPRESENTATIVES

ALTERNATES

*J. L. Buckley (at large), Parkersb'g	T. C. Miller, Morgantown
*W. H. Glover, Terra Alta	A. C. Scott, Independence
*L. A. Martin, Charleston	R. B. Taylor, Parkersburg

PAST DEPARTMENT COMMANDERS

W. H. H. Flick, Martinsburg, '82-3	*I. H. Duvall, Wellsburg, 1891
C. B. Smith, Parkersburg, 1884	Charles E. Anderson, Weston, 1892
†John Carlin, 1885	Anthony Smith, Wick, 1893
G. W. Taggart, Parkersburg, 1886	F. H. Crago, Wheeling, 1894
†Lee Haymond, 1887	Richard H. Lee, St. Albans, 1895
*R. E. Fleming, N. London, Pa., '88	Romeo H. Freer, Harrisville, 1896
S. S. Hazen, Parkersburg, 1889	Thos. A. Maulsby, Fairmont, 1897
Geo. J. Walker, Jackson C. H., '90	*Richard Robertson, Wheeling, '98

†Deceased

WISCONSIN. (2.)

Organized June 7, 1866. Number of members Dec. 31, 1898, 10,563

*Commander Henry Harnden, Madison

*Senior Vice-Commander S. H. Tallmadge, Milwaukee

*Junior Vice-Commander B. N. Robinson, Baraboo

*Assistant Adjutant General . . . Charles A. Curtis, Madison

REPRESENTATIVES	ALTERNATES
Geo. W. Morton (at large), Berlin	C. E. Morley, Viroqua
*D. J. Dill, Prescott	T. W. Morefield, Elkhorn
*Theodore Riel, Burlington	John W. Ganes, Lowell
*A. H. Hollister, Madison	*O. J. Burnham Richland Centre
*E. R. James, DeSoto	George H. Chase, Milwaukee
*Thomas Boland, Milwaukee	Charles Silberzahn, West Bend
*M. L. Snyder, Waukesha	William Walker, Oshkosh
*W. DeSteese, Fond du Lac	D. B. Rockwood, Tomah
A. H. DeGroff, Nelson	J. W. Evans, Waupaca
Frank Schmidt, Hortonville	Geo. W. Sutherland
*C. Werden Deane, Antigo	D. L. McKay, Chippewa Falls
Robert Inglis, Bayfield	John W. Jones

PAST DEPARTMENT COMMANDERS

James K. Proudfit, Kansas City, Mo., 1866	*P. Cheek, Baraboo, 1883-4
†H. H. Starr, 1867	†James Davidson, 1885
†J. M. Rusk, 1868	*H. P. Fischer, Milwaukee, 1886
T. S. Allen, Oshkosh, 1869-70	*M. Griffin, Eau Claire, 1887
Edw. Ferguson, Milwaukee, '71-2	‡A. G. Weissert, Milwaukee, 1888-9
†A. J. McCoy, 1873	L. Ferguson, Brandon, 1889
G. A. Hanaford, Chicago, Ill., 1874-5	B. F. Bryant, LaCrosse, 1890
†John Hancock, 1876	W. H. Upham, Marshfield, 1891
*H. G. Rogers, Milwaukee, 1877	*C. C. Welton, Madison, 1892
S. F. Hammond, St. Paul, Minn., '78	A. E. Shores, Ashland, 1893
G. J. Thomas, Harvard, Neb., 1879-80-81	J. A. Watrous, Milwaukee, 1894
H. M. Enos, Waukesha, 1882	W. D. Hoard, Ft. Atkinson, 1895
	D. Lloyd Jones, Milwaukee, 1896
	*E. B. Gray, Madison, 1897
	*C. H. Russell, Berlin, 1898

†Deceased. ‡Present as Past Commander-in-Chief.

The Senior Vice-Commander-in-Chief read his address as follows:

Address of Senior Vice Commander-in-Chief.

After a lapse of twenty-three years, we again "Pitch our Tents" and "Light our Camp Fires" within the gates of this historic old city of Philadelphia, and to-day assemble in the capacity of the Thirty-third National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic. As we enter within the walls of this loyal city, well named the "birthplace of our Republic," we are deeply impressed with the precious memories of the early history of our Country which cluster around it. We are upon historic ground, made sacred by the blood and sacrifices of our patriotic forefathers in the establishment of this Country, as a free and independent Nation.

But a few blocks removed, stands the old Independence Hall, in the main, as it stood upon that glorious Fourth of July, 1776, when, within its portals fifty-six of the most devoted and fearless advocates of Freedom and Liberty the world has ever known, bravely affixed their names to that immortal document, that forever established this nation as the "Land of the free" and "Home of the brave." Within whose walls also were held sessions of the Continental Congress, from which flowed the patriotic eloquence of a Patrick Henry, sending terror to Briton's band and arousing the devoted patriots of the Colonies to greater activity and daring, the thundering echoes of which have resounded down through the decades, as an inspiration, ever prompting America's sons to deeds of valor and heroism, in defense of those God-given rights and privileges of Freedom and Liberty. There also hangs the old "Liberty Bell," dear to the heart of every American, priceless in value, which pealed forth in joyful tones to the Colonies, reverberating throughout the inhabited world, that the act was performed which made America's soil from thence, henceforth and forever, free. In this city, our glorious old banner, the Stars and Stripes was first given to the breezes of

Heaven, as the proud symbol of justice, freedom and equal rights.

Surely, if Philadelphia is not the "Cradle of Liberty," she is the "Mother of Liberty," for she it was, who "rocked the cradle" of the infant Nation, and nourished it to become one of the foremost among the Nations of the world. In close proximity are to be found Valley Forge, Trenton, N. J. Germantown, all of Revolutionary fame. I have mentioned but few of the many features of interest to be found here, directly connected with the early history of our Country. It is most fitting that this great patriotic organization, the Grand Army of the Republic, should meet upon this sacred spot.

We hold our Thirty-third National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic within the borders of this great commonwealth, Pennsylvania, whose varied resources have added so much to the wealth of the Nation, and whose unwavering loyalty and devotion to her Country's best interests have ever placed her in the front rank of the great States of the Union. More than 300,000 of her loyal sons answered the call to arms in 61-65, and did valiant and heroic service for the preservation of the Union. Within her borders is located the greatest battlefield of the world, where hundreds of granite monuments stand, telling of American valor and heroism on the bloody field of Gettysburg, where, led by Pennsylvania's noble sons, Meade, Hancock and Reynolds, secession and rebellion were given a decisive blow which hurled them back in defeat, with broken columns, dismayed and disheartened, with thinned ranks, but at a heavy cost, yet it opened the way for final triumph, and made possible the matchless and unparalleled victories that followed, the glories of which reached their culmination at Appomattox. Truly the men who compose the Grand Army of the Republic have lived and acted in a most eventful and important period of the world's history. The flag that we followed, and beneath whose folds we fought, and which we brought back in triumph from four years of bloody war, is to to-day the grandest banner that floats o'er land or sea. We

made it the banner of Liberty and Union ; the " Yank " and " Johnnie " of the sixties and their sons, in 1898 made it also the banner of humanity.

The patriotism taught and exemplified by the Grand Army of the Republic has already borne rich fruit, which we, who survive, enjoy, and induces our people generally to view with more pleasure and interest the coming together of our organization in annual reunion.

We meet to-day with hearts filled with gratitude to our Heavenly Father, that the lives of so many of our comrades have been spared to meet once more, under such favorable auspices in this beautiful City of " Brotherly Love " that is according us a welcome, and tendering a hospitality never surpassed.

When one year ago I was elected and assumed the duties of the office of Senior Vice Commander-in-Chief, little did I think, that as such, I would be called upon to " perform the duties " and discharge the obligations of the office of Commander-in-Chief of this great organization, and stand before the Thirty-third National Encampment to present a report as Senior Vice and Acting Commander-in-Chief. It is the first time in the history of our Order that such duties have ever fallen upon that officer, which came through the sad and unprecedented event of the death of our lamented Commander-in-Chief, Col. James A. Sexton, which occurred upon Sunday, February 5th, 1899, in Washington, while faithfully serving upon an important commission to which he had been appointed last September by the President of the United States, the duties of which were about completed at the time of his death. His illness was of comparatively short duration, and was serious from the first, foreboding sad results. Through the kindness of Comrade Hendricks, then Department Commander of the Department of Potomac, I was frequently advised as to the condition of the Commander-in-Chief. The last information received prior to announcement of his death, was to the effect that symptoms were more favorable, and strong hopes indulged



James A. Sexton

GENERAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC,
No. 5. } INDEPENDENCE HALL,
PHILADELPHIA, February 6, 1899.

I. The Senior Vice Commander-in-Chief announces with sadness the death of our beloved Commander-in-Chief,

JAMES A. SEXTON,

who died at the Garfield Memorial Hospital, Washington, D. C., on Sunday, February 5th, 1899. When the summons came it found him at the post of duty serving as a member of the Commission appointed by the President of the United States to investigate the conduct of the War with Spain. As a soldier, citizen and comrade he performed with conspicuous fidelity every duty devolving upon him, and discharged with faithfulness every trust committed to his care. He was our leader, and filled the highest station to which we could call him, and worthily enjoyed the highest honor the Grand Army of the Republic could confer. No comrade or soldier was more thoroughly representative of the great comradeship of the War for the suppression of the Rebellion. We honored ourselves when we honored him, and now that he has been called to the silent bivouac of the dead, let all comrades join in paying fitting tribute to his memory.

* * * * *

MEMORIAL.

Prepared by Executive Committee of the National Council of Administration and read at funeral.

The official family of the Commander-in-Chief bid farewell to this casement of a splendid life that has gone.

The martial ardor of a heroic boy of seventeen years, marching to the front on these streets in April, 1861, the glorious pride of the First Lieutenant three months afterwards, the gallant head of a regiment in the historic Nashville campaign, the efficient and trusted Staff Officer of one of our famous Major-Generals, the chivalrous courage in the assault on a famous fort, the wounds received in the shock of battle have stamped the lovable soul as a typical American Volunteer Soldier.

The record of a planter, the arduous labors of a manufacturer, the eminently faithful discharge of the duties of many great civil trusts place his name high on the scrolls of successful enterprise and honorable citizenship.

The record of the comrade, the Post Commander, the Department Commander, and the Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic; always helpful in example, wise in council, eloquent in speech, amiable in disposition, and conspicuous in action, challenges our admiration and bids us emulate his life.

Called to a high position of responsibility by the President of the United States, he rounded up the battle of life in the capital of his country, true to the trust reposed in him, and went away in the night when our brave boys at Manila, with shot and shell were carrying the flag forward, and telling all the world his lessons of patriotism had not been taught in vain.

Mourned by all who knew him, his bier bedecked with flowers placed on it by the hands of the great, we the comrades of his official family, add our memorial of flowers, as a last token of our respect for his lofty patriotism, sterling integrity, and beautiful companionship. The world has lost a friend. Good bye until God's time.

[From Address of W. C. Johnson, Senior Vice Commander-in-Chief.]

Comrade James A. Sexton, elected one year ago to the Commander-in-Chiefship, died February 5th, 1899. In his death the Grand Army loses one of its most honored, loyal, active members. He was born January 5th, 1844, entered the service of his country April 19th, 1861, and served continuously until the close of the war. His record as a soldier was a proud and brilliant one, as was also his record as a citizen, having filled many positions of public trust and responsibility with fidelity and honor. As a member of the Grand Army of the Republic he was ever faithful in the performance of all duties incumbent upon him. He loved the Grand Army of the Republic, and by his warm-hearted genial comradeship endeared himself to all.

in that he would recover, These encouraging words were followed the next day by the announcement of his death. The sad intelligence reaching me at one o'clock P. M., Sunday, February 5th ; I immediately wired condolence to family, and assumed command, and issued General Order No. 5, officially announcing the death of our beloved Commander-in-Chief, and directing that Department and Post Headquarters, and Charters, National, Department, and Post colors, all be appropriately draped, and that all National Department and Post Officers wear the badge of mourning for sixty days from date of his death, announcing also time and place of interment, and charging the Department Commander of Illinois with the duty of furnishing proper funeral escort. I officially attended the funeral obsequies held in Memorial Hall, Chicago, on February 8th, where, with the assistance of Department Commander, J. C. Black, Columbia Post, and comrades of other Posts present, the funeral ceremonies, in accordance with our Ritual, were properly and appropriately performed.

The Department of Illinois, under the direction of Commander Black (Columbia Post having immediate charge), had most fittingly and elaborately made all necessary arrangements for the solemn exercises. The floral tributes were elegant, profuse, and in harmony with the tender sympathies and impressiveness of the sorrowful occasion.

On behalf of the National Officers and Staff, the Executive Committee provided a floral design, and took action, expressive of their high esteem of the noble dead, with fraternal sympathy for the bereaved family, in a beautifully worded tribute, which was read by Comrade Sterrett, of the Executive Committee.

Thus, with tender loving words and sorrowing hearts, the last sad rites were performed and with ceremonies and tributes befitting his high station in life, our Commander-in-Chief, Col. James A. Sexton, was laid to rest in the bosom of the city he loved and had served so well.

The office of Commander-in-Chief then being without an incumbent, and there being no clearly defined provision in the

Rules and Regulations as to the exact "status" of the position or action under the unprecedented circumstances to be taken by the Senior Vice Commander-in-Chief, no precedent having been established bearing directly upon the existing conditions as presented, and finding a diversity of opinion upon the question among many of the prominent and leading members of the Order as to the proper action that should be taken in the premises, a statement of facts was submitted to the Judge Advocate General, Hon. Ell Torrance, with request for an opinion, which was promptly rendered, and was to the effect that there was a "vacancy" caused by the death of Col. Jas. A. Sexton in the office of Commander-in-Chief, that the sole power to fill such vacancy rested in the National Council of Administration—that the Executive Committee of the National Council of Administration, by virtue of the authority conferred upon it by the action taken at the Eleventh National Encampment, held at Providence, R. I., had the power delegated to it, to act in the matter for the whole Council of Administration.

After giving the question much consideration, and consulting with high authorities upon Grand Army law, I did not fully coincide with the opinion of the Judge Advocate General. The position occupied by your Senior Vice Commander-in-Chief was one of a most delicate nature. The great expense involved in calling together the entire National Council of Administration, in whom I believed the sole power was invested (if there was in fact a vacancy), was somewhat appalling, and caused serious doubts as to whether such action would meet with the approval of the National Encampment, unless it could be clearly shown that it was absolutely necessary for the preservation of the life and continued prosperous and healthy existence of the organization. Such a condition I did not believe existed. Therefore, in view of lack of harmony of opinions upon the question, and with an earnest desire that no action should be taken that would cause serious disturbance or discord within our ranks, with the best interests of our Organization in view, and at the same time desiring that only

such action might be taken as would be in strict conformity to the Rules and Regulations, with a feeling that there was no emergency requiring hasty action, there being no limit fixed as to time such action must be taken—with an honest belief that, as a mark of respect to the memory of our late Commander-in-Chief, no action whatever should be taken before the expiration of the time fixed for "Official Mourning" in General Order, No. 5—I deemed it proper and advisable to allow the matter to rest for a time. However, at a meeting of the Executive Committee of the National Council of Administration, held in Philadelphia on April 12th, the question was brought up and discussed, and as a result the following resolution was passed:

"WHEREAS, For the first time in the history of the Grand Army of the Republic the Commander-in-Chief has died while in office, therefore be it:

Resolved, That as a mark of respect to the memory of James A. Sexton, late Commander-in-Chief, the Senior Vice-Commander-in-Chief shall continue to perform the duties of Commander-in-Chief, and the office of Commander-in-Chief shall remain without an incumbent until the meeting of the Thirty-third National Encampment."

Believing, under the peculiar conditions existing, this to be a wise and judicious solution of the question, I fully and cheerfully concurred, and at once took up the work with renewed vigor, realizing fully the responsibility thus imposed, with a determination to bring my best efforts and abilities, together with deepest devotion to the performance of the sacred duties thus devolving upon me. I have tried honestly, faithfully and conscientiously to administer its affairs, and perform all the duties incumbent upon the office as they presented themselves to me.

I have devoted much time to the work, have visited many Posts and Reunions. During the month of May, officially visited the Department Encampments of Missouri, Illinois, Wisconsin and Indiana; during the month of June, the Encampment of Ohio. Everywhere I have found the membership active, enthusiastic and in a healthy condition, and have

been received most cordially, and been given a comrade's hearty greeting and welcome. In this work I have been most efficiently assisted by Junior Vice Commander-in-Chief Ross, who has cheerfully responded to every call and officially visited many of the Eastern Departments it was not possible for me to reach. Comrade Ross has ably assisted and sustained me in all matters pertaining to the work.

MEMBERSHIP.

Members in good standing June 30, 1898	305,603
Gain by Muster in	7,542
" " Transfer	3,718
" " Re-instatement	12,257
" from Delinquent Reports	4,715
	<hr/>
Total Gain	28,233
	<hr/>
Aggregate	333,836
Loss by Death.	7,994
" Honorable Discharge	7,054
" Transfer	3,866
" Suspension	22,952
" Dishonorable Discharge	107
" Delinquent Reports.	9,366
" Surrender of Charter	513
	<hr/>
Total loss	45,855
	<hr/>
Members remaining in good standing June 30, 1899 . .	287,981

FINANCES.

I herewith submit a general statement of the finances with all bills paid up to date. For itemized statement see Quartermaster General's Report.

<i>Cash.</i>	<i>Dr.</i>
Received from Charles Burrows, Q. M. G. Oct. 7, 1898.	
General Fund	\$1,790 29
Southern Memorial Fund	1,465 85
Grant Monument Fund	5,777 69
Sherman Memorial Fund	226 65
	<hr/>
	\$9,260 48
Received from James A. Sexton, Com-in-Chief,	
contribution from W. R. C.	\$2,000 00
" Int. on S. Mem. Fund to Apl. 11, 1899 .	21 99
" " Grant Mem. Fund " .	86 67
" " Sherman Mem Fd " .	3 40
" " Con'tion W. R. C. " .	30 00
" " U. S. Bonds to July 1, 1899 . . .	640 00
" from Sale of Supplies	5,149 93
" " Per Capita Tax.	7,357 00
" " Contributions for Mem. Day 1899 .	1,759 21
	<hr/>
	17,048 20
	<hr/>
Total	\$26,308 68

Grand Army of the Republic

61

The interest on the different funds have been credited to their respective funds.

Expenditures.

Cr.

For Memorial Day 1899	\$1,306 63
For Supplies	4,095 88
For traveling expense.	1,398 08
For salaries.	3,301 33
For postage, stationery and incidentals	4,534 31
	<hr/>
	\$14,636 23
Total balance on hand.	<hr/>
	\$11,672 45

Assets.

(Credited to funds indicated.)

Cash General Fund	\$1,607 62
" Grant Monument Fund.	5,864 36
" Sherman Memorial Fund.	230 05
" Southern Memorial Fund	1,940 42
" Contribution Fund W. R. C.	2,030 00
	<hr/>
Total cash	\$11,672 45
Value of supplies on hand (cost)	1,099 94
Gun metal in hands of J. K. Davison.	239 20
Lithograph stones.	20 00
Electrotypes	9 00
	<hr/>
	\$13,040 59

Investments.

United States Bonds, 4 per cent. due 1907, par value	\$16,000 00
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IN MEMORIAM.

Another year in the life of the Grand Army of the Republic has been registered, and with its close there comes to us, as we pause to take a retrospective view of the past before entering upon the threshold of the new year, the sad realization that our ranks are being rapidly diminished by death. Many who answered the roll-call one year ago have received their final discharge and passed over to join the "silent majority." A large proportion of our membership is rapidly entering the shadows of the evening of life, and each recurring year will witness a more rapid decrease in our numbers. During the past year we have lost by death 7994 comrades, three of whom were present or Past National officers.

Comrade James A. Sexton, elected one year ago to the Commander-in-Chiefship, died February 5th, 1899. In his death the Grand Army loses one of its most honored, loyal, active members. He was born January 5th, 1844, entered the service of his country April 19th, 1861, and served continuously until the close of the war. His record as a soldier was a proud and brilliant one, as was also his record as a citizen, having filled many positions of public trust and responsibility with fidelity and honor. As a member of the Grand Army of the Republic he was ever faithful in the performance of all duties incumbent upon him. He loved the Grand Army of the Republic, and by his warm-hearted genial comradeship endeared himself to all.

Comrade Rev. Thomas C. Warner, Past Chaplain-in-Chief G. A. R., died at his home in Knoxville, Tenn., July 19th, 1899. Comrade Warner enlisted in the service June 28th, 1861, at the age of eighteen, serving with his command until March 25th, 1863, when he was discharged on account of a severe wound received at the battle of Fredericksburg. He was a brave soldier and excellent citizen, an enthusiastic member of the Grand Army of the Republic. He was elected to the position of Chaplain-in-Chief at the Twentieth National Encampment, which position he filled with much honor. In his chosen profession he was a minister of recognized ability and power. As a citizen, he was intensely loyal in defense of those principles for which he had fought; as a comrade of the Grand Army of the Republic, he was active and devoted, an eloquent speaker, was always in demand at the camp-fire, never failing to delight the old veterans and leave lasting impressions of true patriotism in the minds of his audience. He was a generous, noble-hearted comrade, a true friend, and fearless in his defense of the right under all circumstances.

Comrade George K. Mallory died at Parkersburg, W. Va., July 14th, 1899. He was a member of the National Council of Administration, serving the present year. He was a good

soldier and citizen, a true comrade of the Grand Army of the Republic, in which he served as an officer, as well as a devoted, earnest worker in the ranks.

MEMORIAL DAY.

At no time in the history of our Order has Memorial Day been so generally, sacredly and patriotically observed as that of the year just past—not only within our immediate borders, but in Alaska, where many of our Comrades have turned their attention during the past two years—Hawaian Islands, City of Mexico, and in the Dominion of Canada. In all the above, the exercises were largely attended by all classes of citizens, and were of a most impressive character; so also, in Cuba, Porto Rico and far away Manila, for the first time, interesting and appropriate exercises were held, in which the public generally participated. In Canada, more than usual interest was manifested, where the military and civic societies, as well as many prominent citizens and officials took pride in assisting in the observance of the day, thus signalizing, more forcibly, the brotherly sentiment between the two great English speaking nations, and the friendship evinced towards our Country in such unmistakable terms during the late Spanish War, which has more firmly united these two countries than ever before.

I am pleased to inform you that throughout the southern portions of our Country, Memorial Day was more generally observed with a greater degree of solemnity and interest, which perhaps, more than anything else, demonstrates that the unpleasant recollections of the War are rapidly passing away.

Many of our comrades fell, and now, peacefully rest on southern soil. In such locations, impressive exercises were held to commemorate their devotion, loyalty and patriotism. In many of these services, those against whom we fought were observed lending a kindly hand in strewing with flowers, the graves of the brave heroes whom they had so courageously faced on the field of battle.

Contributions to the Southern Memorial Day fund were as follows :

Contributed from G. A. R. Posts	\$ 735 65	
" by the W. R. C., the munificent sum of	1028 56	
	<hr/>	\$1764 21
Disbursements to various Southern Depart- ments, and for Flags		1306 65
		<hr/>
Leaving a balance to credit of this fund . . .		\$ 457 58
Flags purchased	50,000	
" contributed by Courtland Sanders Post, No. 21, Dept. of Pa	144	
Total	<hr/>	50,144
Shipped to Southern Departments		35,200
Balance on hand, unused		<hr/> 14,944

Throughout our Country generally, in every hamlet, village, town and city there was a renewed and increased interest taken in the observance of the day, which was intensified by the newly-made graves of the fallen heroes of the Spanish-American War, to which similar tributes of respect were reverently paid. Thus, should it ever be to the Nation's honored dead, making Memorial Day one of tender, loving memories, not only of the Veterans for the War of the Union, but of the noble, patriotic dead of the entire Nation.

This beautiful custom of honoring the memory of the dead, not by costly sacrifices, but by tenderly strewing the richest of spring flowers upon the grassy mounds, has in it so much of pure simplicity, genuine feeling and sentiment, and so much that appeals to the higher and better elements of our nature, that it must ever continue, as it has already become, the sacred day of patriotic citizenship. The Nation who honors the memory, and cherishes the devotion of its defenders, will not lack for support in any threatened danger or crisis.

SONS OF VETERANS.

Commanders-in-Chief in the past have embodied in their reports many encouraging words for this organization. It has now successfully passed through the difficulties incident to young organizations and fairly settled down upon a more solid

basis, with a more substantial and reliable membership. Having gone safely through the formation crisis and tested well its basis, methods and principles, it is in most excellent shape for a healthy, prosperous growth. Its object is a noble one. Into whose hands could we more safely place the sacred trust of carrying forward those great principles of patriotism, loyalty, love of country and her hallowed institutions (which we fought for and cherish so dearly), than into the hands and keeping of our sons and daughters. They are "bone of our bone" and "flesh of our flesh," and are imbued with the spirit of their fathers. As a help to our Order in its declining years, they are devoted and their assistance invaluable. It seems clear to me that we should foster and encourage close relations with this splendid young organization. I trust such practical measures will be devised by our Order as will tend to strengthen, build up and encourage our "Sons of Veterans" to a still higher sphere of usefulness and citizenship.

WOMAN'S RELIEF CORPS.

I cannot commend too highly the efficient work and invaluable assistance rendered to our Order by that magnificent auxiliary organization, the Woman's Relief Corps. When we fully comprehend the full scope of the usefulness and charitable work performed by this loyal, devoted, self-sacrificing band of noble women, in their varied fields of labor, and what has been and is being accomplished through their patriotic efforts, we can but express our gratitude and appreciation in highest meeds of praise. Page upon page might be written, and yet, the half would not be told.

In every charitable and patriotic work of our Order, we ever find the Woman's Relief Corps to the front with willing hearts and hands, from the establishment of Soldiers' Homes down to the relief of the distressed old veteran and his family, no matter how obscure. I am impressed with the fact that hundreds of G. A. R. Posts would not to-day be in existence

but for the untiring labors of their Relief Corps. Upon Memorial Day they are always present, and lend a helping hand by liberal contributions and otherwise.

During the past year, the National Treasurer of the W. R. C., Mrs. Bagley, forwarded to our National Headquarters the munificent sum of \$1,028.56 as a contribution from the W. R. C. to the Southern Memorial Day Fund. Besides their great charitable work, they are teachers of patriotism and loyalty to Flag and Country of the highest order, as demonstrated by their splendid work in our Public Schools. To them we are indebted for that beautiful and inspiring service now adopted in so many of the schools of our land—the “salute to the flag.”

Truly, the Woman's Relief Corps abounds in good deeds and good works. As the years go by and the infirmities of advanced age creep upon our membership, and the need of assistance grows more pressing, the more will the services of the W. R. C. be appreciated, and the brighter will their matchless deeds appear upon the imperishable pages of our history.

I herewith give a statement taken from Report of the National Secretary's Report of the present year.

No. of members, June 30, '99	141,930
No of Corps	3,156
Amt. of money expended for relief, present year . .	\$61,192 12
Estimated value of relief, present year	60,648 82
Amt. turned over to Posts	38,111 47
Expended for Memorial Day	10 800 20
“ “ “ “ in Southern Dept. . .	1,028 56
“ “ W. R. C. Home	8,794 77

Making a total of over \$180,000 expended for year, and making a grand total expended for relief since its organization to June 30th, 1899, of \$1,873,991.71.

Another organization of excellent devoted women who have aided materially in the charitable work of our Order is that of the Ladies of the G. A. R., who have in many places rendered valuable services, and deserve our sincere thanks.

PENSIONS.

The question of Pensions, always one of vital interest to a large percentage of the membership of our Order, presents itself to this Encampment with perhaps a deeper significance than ever before. The far-reaching dissatisfaction and disaffection as to the administration of this important department of the Government has, during the past year, found expression through resolutions adopted by many Posts, Reunions and State Encampments, most bitterly condemning the present administration of the Pension Office. The causes which have led up to this most unfortunate condition of affairs appear principally to have their origin in certain rulings, constructions and interpretations of existing pension laws dating back some years. It is urged that certain of these rulings, constructions and interpretations of the existing laws are not in full harmony with the intents and purposes of those who created and passed the laws. It is asserted that they are not a fair, liberal and just construction of the laws, and that in consequence of which a grave injustice has been and is being meted out to the old soldier and his dependent ones. It is also claimed that there is much delay in adjudication of claims. This feeling has existed for some years, and has steadily grown and gained strength each year. It had reached such a point at the meeting of the last National Encampment that it was deemed advisable to pass a series of resolutions expressive of the sentiment of the membership of our Order upon the question. During the past year this feeling has been intensified, outspoken and bitter. Large numbers of letters have been received at headquarters from comrades in different Departments, touching and pathetic in the recital of their distressed conditions, circumstances and bitter disappointments in not receiving what they believed, under the laws, was justly and fairly due them, and which in so many instances was sorely needed to relieve distress and want. They sincerely believe a grateful people, through its generous government, have liberally provided, as a reward for faithful service rendered,

that which would be a source of relief in their declining years, when the effects of the severe hardships, exposures and endurance they have experienced, and willingly suffered in their young days of manhood in service of their country, would render them unable physically to provide for themselves and families.

In view of the prevailing discontent that reached me from so many different parts of the country, and the gravity of the situation as presented, I gave the question much consideration, and after a correspondence with the Chairman of the Pension Committee, decided that it would be wise to have the Pension Committee of the G. A. R. meet in Washington, for the purpose of securing information, ascertaining as far as possible the grounds of the complaints contained in the hundreds of letters filed with the Committee, and such other knowledge as could thus be secured that would enable the Committee to prepare and present to this Encampment a complete report, based upon facts and conditions as they found them to exist. Accordingly, I directed Comrade R. B. Brown (Chairman) to call a meeting of the Pension Committee, to convene in Washington on July 11th, 12th and 13th, the results of which meeting will be presented in the Report of the Committee to the Encampment. I desire to state in commendation of the splendid, untiring, efficient services rendered by your Pension Committee, that they have conscientiously, faithfully and judiciously performed their duties, and, I am sure, after the Encampment has listened to the report of the Committee, it will be well advised upon this most important question and prepared to act intelligently and wisely in the matter.

The following is a statement taken from the Annual Report of the Commissioner of Pensions for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1899:

Filed and allowed under General Laws, as follows:—

	FILED.	ALLOWED
Original Invalid	1,412	3,624
“ Widows, &c.	6,184	4,246
“ War with Spain	16,986	295
Totals under General Laws	24,582	8,165

Filed and allowed under Act June 27th, 1890:—

	FILED.	ALLOWED.
Original Invalid	6,860	20,641
“ Widows, &c.	13,845	12,185
Total. Act '90	20,705	32,826
Increases General Laws	34,330	22,460
“ Act June 27th, '90	31,770	25,603
Total Increases	66,100	48,063

Making a grand total as follows:—

Total number filed under General Laws, Act June 27th, 1890, and Increases	111,387
Total number allowed under General Laws, Act June 27th, 1890, and Increases	89,054
Total disallowed for fiscal year ending June 30th, 1899	22,333

Total number of Pensioners June 30th, 1898	993,714
“ “ “ “ “ 1899	991,519
Decrease for year	2,195

Dropped during fiscal year by death	34,345
“ “ “ “ “ remarriage, minors, failure to claim and other causes	8,841
Total dropped during fiscal year	43,186
Amount of Pension Appropriation	\$140,000,000 00
Amount of Pension paid during fiscal year	138,253,922 91
Balance unexpended	\$1,746,077 09

The old soldiers ask only, that there be fair dealing and a just and fair construction of the laws, as intended by those who enacted them, and upon this basis there should be no question, no interpretation or construction of the Laws that deprives

them of the benefits thus provided. The amount paid for pensions is large, but not beyond the ability of the Government to pay, nor does it outreach the obligation or gratitude of the American people to those to whom it is paid. It should be remembered that the pension list contains many who are not claimants from the Civil War, 1861-65, but includes all classes of pensions from the War of 1812 down to the present time.

I cannot believe that the good loyal people of this country are so anxious for a reduction in the pension list and the amount paid out for pensions, that they would insist upon its being done, in a manner that would be unjust or unfair to its defenders. The cry of "great numbers of frauds upon the Pension Rolls," I believe has well nigh exhausted itself, and that, long ago, when the effort to establish that charge was largely a failure. I am sure the worthy old soldier is opposed to "Frauds," whether on the Pension Roll, or elsewhere. I believe he can always be found upon the side of right, justice and obedience to law, whether in the pension, or any other department of this great Government.

VETERANS IN PUBLIC SERVICE.

The question of the veteran in the public service is one that directly appeals to the Membership of our Order. How best to secure preferences in the appointment, promotion and retention in the public service favorable to those who did service during the War for the Union, and were honorably discharged, is a matter of deep concern to our comradeship, there being no national laws favorable at present to such preferment.

Much thought and study has been given this important question. Suitable measures have been prepared and presented to Congress, but without success. To meet this condition, and provide positions and protection for Veterans of the War, the Thirty-second National Encampment, at Cincinnati, approved what was known as "Senate Bill No. 3256," the text of which

embodied in General Order No. 3, dated December 1st, 1898, issued by our lamented Commander-in-Chief, Col. Jas. A. Sexton, who referring to same said :

“This bill passed the Senate April 26th, 1898, is on the Calendar in the House of Representatives being favorably reported by Committee on Reform in Civil Service. Its passage of the House of Representatives and approval by the President is all that is needed to make this Bill a Law. The desire of the National Encampment will be complied with, if Department and Post Commanders and Comrades generally will give this matter proper attention, and communicate their views and wishes to members of Congress from their respective Congressional Districts.”

Unfortunately the Bill did not pass the House. Through the efforts of Comrade Kay, Department Commander of New York, and Comrade Walter Thorn, President of the Brooklyn War Veterans' and Sons' Association, President McKinley, on July 12th, 1899, issued an Executive Order to the Cabinet Officers which protects the veterans holding places in the Civil Service positions exempted from classification by his order of May, 29, 1899. There is no law by which veterans are preferred for appointments, except such as were discharged from service, for disability, sickness or wounds incurred in the line of duty. A comrade may have been wounded several times in action, but unless discharged from service on account of such wounds, he has no preference for appointment under the the operation of the law. I, therefore, deem it proper to recommend that “Senate Bill No. 3256,” or similar measure, be presented to 56th Congress and through the proper channel its passage secured, if possible, and to this end, I would recommend that a committee of five comrades be appointed by the incoming Commander-in-Chief.

DROPPED AND SUSPENDED LIST.

I am deeply impressed with the heavy losses to our Order, sustained by reason of “dropped and suspended” members. I fully recognize that a large number of our membership are financially in very moderate circumstances, and that the business depression which forced many of our

Comrades out of employment, has, in a large measure prevented payment of dues, this with the infirmities which come with advanced age, depriving many from attending Post Meetings, resulting in loss of interest in the Order, and accounting in considerable degree for such losses, yet I am of the opinion that a proper persistent effort upon the part of Department and Post Commanders, through a carefully adopted plan, or system, would be attended with good results in reclaiming and bringing back into the folds, as active members very many of those who have, and are now leaving our ranks. I believe no worthy old veteran of the War, 1861-65, should be outside the ranks of the Grand Army of the Republic. I do not think he should deprive himself, or his family the honor that attaches to the wearing of the button and badge of the Grand Army of the Republic.

I would urge upon Department and Post Commanders the importance of taking up this question, if not already done, and making a systematic effort to enlarge and strengthen the membership list from this source. The day for securing new recruits seems now well nigh passed, and we can only look in the future for an increase from the "dropped" list of membership.

SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR.

The Spanish-American War, though short in its duration, has wrought some almost marvelous changes, and accomplished some far-reaching magnificent results, in which the survivors of the Grand Army of the Republic have especial reason for rejoicing and satisfaction, and I might say, congratulation. The cementing of the ties of National fraternity, the open recognition of the fact that we are one Nation with one Flag, and are a strong united people is especially gratifying. It has demonstrated to the world that the American soldier and sailor stands to-day, as ever, preëminent in intelligence, pluck, bravery, valor, patriotism and endurance, that our resources are varied and immense, and can be quickly utilized. Our boys of the Spanish-American War have nobly emulated

the indomitable spirit of the boys of 1861-65, and by their heroic services have added new strength and power to our Nation, and new glory to our flag. The exaltation of our Nation before the other powers and peoples of the earth, that they might more clearly see, and plainly understand that a Republican Government, strong in the affections of its people, armed with the sword of justice, and with broad sympathies for oppressed, down-trodden humanity is fully capable of maintaining itself in the front rank of the procession, and bearing in honor its share in the great work of extending the influence of liberty and humanity to the dark continents and islands of the sea. The intimate relations which developed between the "Stars and Stripes" and the "Union Jack," bringing together in a closer union, the two great Anglo-Saxon speaking Nations of the world.

The Spanish-American War has also brought to the knowledge of the present generation in a practical way some appreciation of the hardships and sacrifices of the soldiers of 1861-65. What has been history only to the present generation, has now become an experience, from which they can more readily understand what they owe to the men living and dead, who fought through such a terrible conflict to preserve the Union and uphold the Flag. If so much hardship must be borne in a single Cuban campaign of three months by the American soldiers, what must those have endured who passed through a campaign of four years, not fighting Spaniards, but men of their own blood, courage and endurance? The answering of this question has caused thousands of Americans, who have perhaps never done so before, to unite in the Memorial Day services of the past year, and tenderly lay a flower upon the grave of the Nation's heroic dead.

In the consummation of the great work, the results of which have proven of inestimable benefits to this country, we are proud to record the fact, that among the principal actors are to be found the McKinley, the Alger, the Miles, the Shafter, the Dewey, the Sampson, the Schley, the Otis, the

Lawton, and many others, who are comrades of ours, and bear upon their breasts the unpurchaseable badge of the Grand Army of the Republic. We are proud also to record the fact that beneath the folds of the old "Stars and Stripes" stood the Wheeler, the Lee, the Butler, and many others, valiantly bearing aloft in the conflict the old Flag they once sought to destroy.

A most commendable movement was inaugurated in the early part of the year by Lafayette Post, No. 140, Department of New York, and patriotically carried forward to a successful conclusion, which I deem worthy of more than a passing notice, reflecting as it does, not only great credit to Lafayette Post, but to our Order at large. Learning that there were located in our newly acquired territory—Porto Rico—548 Public Schools, and 38 Private Schools, this Post, at its own expense, purchased and forwarded to that island 600 bunting, 4x6 United States flags, under the personal supervision of Colonel Allen C. Bakewell, Assistant Adjutant General United States Volunteers, who was charged by the Post with the patriotic duty of personally directing their distribution to the Public Schools of that new United States territory. Colonel Bakewell sailed from New York with the flags on November 16th, and returned December 26th, having performed the duties of his mission in a most satisfactory manner, receiving from those new American citizens a royal welcome and hearty co-operation, in which our Army Officers, then located there, participated with much zeal and enthusiasm. The gratifying results that found expression through the many enthusiastic letters received from the citizens of Porto Rico, together with a very comprehensive report made by Colonel Bakewell of his most praiseworthy and splendid work, have been put in print and promulgated in a handsomely bound volume to many of the comrades of the different Departments, and should be read by every member of our Order, as well as every American citizen. These letters are filled with sentiments of patriotism, loyalty and gratitude.

Selecting one as a fair sample, I read the following, signed by Inez Caparros Soler, a native school mistress at Yauco, Porto Rico, U. S. A.:

TO PRESIDENT MCKINLEY :

General Henry, the American people, her gallant Army and Navy, and all persons who love the true American heart—Greetings.

In receiving this flag that symbolizes liberty and progress the great federation of forty-five States, with seventy millions of inhabitants all living in law and democracy, my heart is filled with untold joy in feeling that in receiving this beautiful emblem, I am becoming baptized as an American, and thus becoming in possession of all liberties that our new father country enjoys, and which are those to which she owes her greatness and power, and against which must ever crumble all tyrannous governments.

Please bear to President McKinley, the testimony of our profound admiration for him personally, the great leader of that onward movement of human liberty, whose light is being shed upon us to-day; also to the great American people of whom we are so proud to call ourselves fellow-citizens, to the adopted country of Lafayette, immortal name that recalls to us many historic events of your independence war. Say to those who have sent us that flag, that it shall ever stand in the place of honor in our school, and that our scholars shall be taught to love and venerate it, trusting our fathers, sons and brothers to defend it against all enemies whatever.

May this beautiful star spangled banner ever wave over the land of the free and the home of the brave, and may we ever live under its folds."

Of the many good deeds and patriotic efforts of Lafayette Post, No. 140, perhaps none will have proven productive and bear richer fruit in the strong impressions made, and results to follow, than this one of presenting to the schools of Porto Rico, the American flag, with the attending ceremonies. Such noble deeds are worthy of our highest commendation.

ENCAMPMENT—MONTREAL, CANADA.

One of the unusual events of the year was the meeting of the Department Encampment of Vermont in Montreal, Canada, on June 21st and 22d, being the first time in our history that a Department Encampment has ever been held outside the borders of our country.

A royal welcome was accorded our comrades by the people of Montreal. A rousing campfire was held on the evening of June 21st, which was attended by many of Her Majesty's prominent officials, who gave expressions of warmest friendly relations now existing between the two countries, suggestive of the flame of Anglo-Saxon unity which is spreading throughout the world. One prominent speaker said: "The American Union owed the Grand Army Veterans a debt it never could pay, and the memory of their deeds must ever inspire loyalty and bravery in the hearts of America's youth." That the relations of peace and international friendship between Great Britain and the United States was almost a guarantee of the future peace and prosperity of the world: that the Grand Army in accepting the bounty offered by their Canadian comrades had added one more link and given increased strength to the chain of friendship connecting the two countries."

Such expressions from prominent Canadians, and hospitalities extended certainly leave no harmful results from the action of the Department of Vermont, in crossing the borders and holding their Encampment within the Dominion of Canada, especially at a point where Grand Army of the Republic Posts are located.

Many distinguished citizens of this country were also present, and addressed the vast audience. The interchange of friendly expressions between the two countries was certainly a matter of congratulation.

This Encampment was attended by Junior Vice Commander-in-Chief Ross, as the representative of National Headquarters.

PATRIOTIC TEACHING IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The success attending the earnest efforts of our comradeship in the introduction of systematic, patriotic teaching in our public schools is a matter of much gratification. It cannot be questioned but that the proper education along patriotic lines, instilling into the minds of the youth of our

land a higher and purer spirit of loyalty, love of country and flag, is one of the safeguards of our Nation, and of the highest importance to the future welfare of our country, as well as the perpetuity of the cherished institutions of our land. It ennobles and prepares for the higher duties and obligations, and the proper exercise of the rights and privileges of American citizenship.

How fitting it is that the Grand Army of the Republic, composed as it is of men whose valor and heroism saved the Nation, should, in the closing years of its existence have inaugurated this grand work, the results of which are far reaching, and cannot be measured in its bearings upon the future citizenship of our country. This work is receiving much attention from our Comrades of the Department of New York, to whom much credit is due, for the progress that has thus far been made. The Woman's Relief Corps is assisting very materially in this work, especially through the means of the "Flag salute," which they have successfully introduced in many of the schools.

Having learned that there were a number of members of the Grand Army of the Republic as well as those eligible to membership, located in Porto Rico, Cuba, and the Phillipine Islands, and with a belief that the instituting of Grand Army of the Republic Posts in those islands, would materially aid in the dissemination of patriotic sentiments, and instilling into the minds of their citizens American ideas of love of country and flag, I began a correspondence some three months ago with members of our Order residing at different points on these islands, and while nothing definite has as yet been accomplished, still there is some encouragement; and I would recommend that the incoming Commander-in-Chief continue the effort, believing there will be ultimate success and much good accomplished as a result.

DEPOSITORY.

The wisdom of establishing a depository of the records and archives of the Order has been demonstrated in the mate-

rial benefits that have resulted. The systematic care of the property under Comrade J. H. Holcomb, the Custodian, by which the valuable books, documents, correspondence, etc., are carefully preserved and filed away for future ready reference in a place of security, easily accessible, is a matter of much satisfaction, and I am convinced should be continued from year to year.

In conclusion, permit me to express my profound gratitude for the high honor conferred upon me, one year ago, when, by your unanimous vote I was elevated to the exalted position of Senior Vice Commander-in-Chief, and with strongest emphasis to convey to each and every member of this matchless organization my highest appreciation of the uniform kindness and courteous manner in which I have been sustained during my brief administration as Acting Commander-in-Chief.

The hearty, splendid co-operation and warm-hearted comradeship so generously tendered and contributed has ever been an encouragement and an inspiration. The requirements to perform the high and responsible duties which came unexpectedly, I fully recognized demanded the best abilities and all the latent forces of which I was possessed. Such, comrades, I have most earnestly, faithfully and cheerfully endeavored to exert for what I believed to be the best interests of our Organization, the results I will leave with you. Occupying, as I have a subordinate office, I believed it incumbent upon me and my plain duty to continue and carry out in so far as I was informed and was able, the policies and wishes of my superior officer, whose administration was so auspiciously begun, and maintained to his death, to as nearly a successful termination as it was possible for me to reach.

It has been my fervent hope and carefully guarded efforts that no act of mine should bring discredit upon the administration of the affairs of our Order during the year for which he was elected as your Commander-in-Chief—the unexpired term of which, by reason of his death, I was charged with the grave and responsible duty of completing.

To the National Officers and Staff I extend my warmest thanks for their faithful and efficient services in the various offices, the duties of which they have so honorably and creditably performed, and for the loyalty, aid, and support so courteously and cheerfully extended to me.

While fully recognizing the splendid services of all, I cannot refrain in justice to a most faithful officer to emphasize the splendid, efficient services of Adjutant General, Thomas J. Stewart. His wise counsel and exercise of these excellent qualifications that render him so well fitted to perform the duties of this most important office, and which he has executed to such a marked degree of excellence, have proven invaluable to me. His patriotic devotion to our Order induced him to contribute his services for the past year without compensation. As a recognition of his generous action, I recommend that action be taken by this Encampment to procure and present to Comrade Stewart a fitting testimonial.

Comrades, as the shadows thicken and the eyes grow dim and our numbers decrease, let us strengthen those inexpressible ties of fraternal love and affection. Let us more firmly unite and cement the bonds of fellowship and comradeship, and as we approach the Eternal Camping Ground, let us march in closed ranks, touching elbows, in solid column. When the Grand Army of the Republic passes out of existence, let it leave behind such a record of splendid deeds and patriotic influences and sentiments, so indelibly stamped upon the hearts of the coming generations of our country, that it will ever be an inspiration to guide our honored Nation into the realms of a higher and grander civilization, a loftier citizenship—the crowning glory of our free American institutions.

COMRADE DRUCKEMILLER, of Pennsylvania : I move that the reports of the officers other than the Senior Vice Commander-in-Chief be referred to the proper committees without being read to the Encampment.

The motion prevailed.

The reports referred are as follows :

Report of the Junior Vice Commander-in-Chief.

OFFICE OF THE JUNIOR VICE-COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF,
GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC,

WILMINGTON, DEL., August 7, 1899.

THOMAS J. STEWART,

Adjutant-General G. A. R.

Comrade :

I have the honor to submit my report of the work performed officially as Junior Vice-Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic during my term of office.

Soon after the death of our beloved Commander-in-Chief James A. Sexton, and after corresponding with Acting Commander-in-Chief William C. Johnson, I decided that it was my duty to comply with his request and visit various Department Encampments at their yearly conventions.

My first official visit was to Delaware Encampment, on February 9th. Their business was transacted promptly and judiciously. Their Department Commander, William U. Moystin, there elected has given much time in visiting throughout the Department and preparing for the coming National Encampment.

Visited Maryland Encampment February 22 and found them active and harmonious. Their candidate for Department Commander, Lewis M. Zimmerman, was elected on the first ballot, and at the banquet in the evening was cordially greeted and congratulated by his competitor.

On May 17 and 18 attended the New York Encampment at Syracuse. After the Department parade they were given a public reception by the Mayor and delegations from the public schools of the city.

Their business session commenced Wednesday afternoon and continued with recesses during the evening and next day, their officers being installed in the presence of nearly all the delegates before 3 P. M., at which time, after a few remarks by Department Commander Kay, the Encampment adjourned.

This was one of the shortest and most harmonious Encampments ever held in the State. Joseph W. Kay was elected Department Commander by acclamation, and Past Department Commander Albert D. Shaw was unanimously endorsed for the office of next Commander-in-Chief.

Attended the Pennsylvania Encampment at Wilkesbarre on Wednesday and Thursday, June 7 and 8. They had their parade on the 7th to the hall, were received and welcomed by the Mayor of the city, held their business session in the afternoon of the 7th, also forenoon and afternoon of the 8th. James F. Morrison was elected Department Commander by acclamation. A Camp Fire by the G. A. R. and reception by the Women's Relief Corps were held in the evening.

The sessions of the New Jersey Encampment being held on same dates as Pennsylvania prevented my attendance.

Visited the Vermont Encampment at Montreal, Canada, June 21 and 22, being the first Department Encampment to hold their annual session outside of the United States.

They were heartily welcomed by the leading officials of the city and Province of Canada. Their business session commenced at 10 A. M., June 21, and was concluded by 3 P. M. same day. Franklin G. Butterfield was elected Department Commander by acclamation, and the best of harmony among comrades prevailed.

The Women's Relief Corps gave a reception Tuesday evening. A Camp Fire was held Wednesday evening, addressed by Gov. Smith and Senator Proctor, of Vermont, and leading officials of Canada.

On the 22d the Grand Army paraded in the streets of Montreal, receiving a royal welcome by the people. They marched past the monument and statue of Queen Victoria with uncovered heads.

In addition to above-described visits to Department Encampments, also attended the Memorial Day parades of New York and Brooklyn, accompanied by Department Commander Joseph W. Kay.

Was with Commander-in-Chief Sexton at his reception and banquet by the Philadelphia Posts, also the next evening in New York at his reception and banquet by Lafayette Post, No. 140.

Also took part in the Peace Jubilee parades in Philadelphia and Washington, the dedication of Grant's Monument in Philadelphia, and visited at various times, in the interest of the Grand Army, New York, Philadelphia, Washington, Richmond, Va., and elsewhere, being everywhere received with a hearty Grand Army welcome.

In conclusion, permit me to thank the comrades of the National Encampment and the Grand Army of the Republic for the honors they have bestowed upon me during the past year.

I am yours in F. C. & L.,

DANIEL ROSS,
Junior Vice Commander-in-Chief, G. A. R.

Report of Surgeon-General.

OFFICE OF THE SURGEON-GENERAL,
GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC,
HASTINGS, NEB., August 16, 1899.

THOS. J. STEWART,
Adjutant General, G. A. R.

Comrade :

I have the honor to submit the following report as Surgeon-General of the Grand Army of the Republic for the eighteen months ending December 31, 1898 :

No. of Reports from Medical Directors (16 not reporting) .	29
No. of deaths during term (18 months)	11,083
No. who presumably died of wounds received in the service	321
No. who presumably died of disease contracted in the service	3,623
No. who presumably died from other causes	1,413
No. of ex-soldiers, sailors or marines treated free of charge .	3,121
The reasonable money value of such service	\$17,620 36
No. of patients treated free of charge who were members of families of ex-soldiers, sailors or marines	2,567
The reasonable money value of such services	\$13,799 77
Money value of medicines and surgical appliances furnished by physicians, Posts or Relief Corps, or by other organ- izations or comrades	\$13,627 00
Total money value of above-mentioned services and supplies	\$45,047 13
No. of deserving sick or maimed not receiving pensions . .	1,672
No. of inmates in Soldiers and Sailors Homes	6,431
(The above Homes are supported by the Government and States where the Homes are located.)	
No. of ex-soldiers and sailors in almshouse	54

Medical Directors of the following twenty-nine Departments have sent me their reports :

Arizona, Iowa, Indiana, Indian Territory, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Maine, Missouri, Minnesota, Maryland, Montana, Michigan, Massachusetts, North Dakota, New Hampshire, New

York, Nebraska, Oregon, Potomac, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Texas, Utah, Virginia and North Carolina, Vermont, West Virginia—which leaves sixteen that have not sent reports.

The only way to enable the Surgeon-General to make out a complete report is to make the Commanders of Departments responsible for complete returns from the Medical Directors; also Post Commanders responsible for complete returns from Post Surgeons and the Surgeon's report must be examined and approved by the Post Commander and forwarded to the Adjutant-General of the Department with other Post reports. The reports of Medical Directors should also be thoroughly examined and number of deaths should be the same as in report of Assistant Adjutant General in each Department before being sent to Surgeon General. I trust that in the future this very important part of our service will be more highly appreciated, and the Surgeon-General be enabled to make his report complete.

The report of Commissioner of Pensions for the fiscal year ending June 30th last, shows total disbursements of \$138,253.923, leaving a balance of \$1,855,188 in the Treasury out of the \$140.000.000 appropriated. The total number of pensioners on the roll June 30th was 911,519, a decrease of 2195. There were 40,991 names added to the roll and 43,186 dropped. The report shows that the pension roll is decreasing. The war with Spain brought a total of 16,986 claims, of which number 295 have been allowed. A recapitulation shows that out of a total of 111,387 claims, 89,054 claims were allowed. In my opinion the pension laws and rulings in the Pension Bureau should be changed in many respects, and I trust that our Pension Committee of the Grand Army of the Republic may succeed in bringing about a change more favorable to the old soldiers. I do not feel like censuring Commissioner Evans, as I know that he does not have the time to personally examine every claim pending in his office and must rely, necessarily, upon those under him for information. We followed the Stars and Stripes, comrades, marching to the music of the Union when this nation was in danger, and we saved it. Whatever our country may desire to give us in addition to past favors must be done soon, for death is sounding the notes of warning and it reaches the whole line.

In closing my report I desire to remember those noble auxiliaries of the Grand Army of the Republic—the Woman's Relief Corps, The Ladies of the G. A. R. and Sons of Veterans. Comrades, we owe them much, and they should receive every aid and encouragement from us.

I also tender my thanks to the officers and other members at our last National Encampment for the great honor conferred upon me. Also to the Medical Directors, and especially to yourself, for many favors and valuable assistance.

In Fraternity, Charity and Loyalty,

ALBERT S. PIERCE,
Surgeon-General.

Report of the Chaplain-in-Chief.

OFFICE OF THE CHAPLAIN-IN-CHIEF,
GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC.

ROCKFORD, ILL., August 9, 1899.

THOS. J. STEWART,

Adjutant General G. A. R.:

Dear Sir and Comrade :

In making my annual report as Chaplain-in-Chief, I desire first to express my thanks to you and all of the rest of my fellow-officers, while we pause a moment to drop a tear and lay a flower upon the grave of the lamented James A. Sexton, who was chosen to lead us but has fallen by the way and become the leader of the gallant host who have crossed the flood since last we met. The heroes of earth soon pass away, but the tearful tribute of loving comrades is more than incense, for its fragrance abideth forever. Of him and all our heroes gone we may say with the old poet Collins:

How sink the brave who sink to rest,
By all their country's wishes blest ;
When spring with dewy fingers cold,
Returns to deck their hallowed mould,
She then shall dress a sweeter sod,
Than fancy's feet have ever trod.
By fairy hands their knell is rung,
By forms unseen their dirges sung,
'There over came a pilgrim gray,
'To bless the turf that wraps their clay,
And freedom shall awhile repair,
And dwells a weeping hermit there.

I regret to say that the incompleteness of the report of the Posts and Departments makes it impossible for me to furnish a tabulated statement, and I can only suggest that if the reports to be made to the Chaplain-in-Chief are to continue as imperfect as they have heretofore that they are of little value. It may be better to have the substance of them embodied in the reports of the Adjutants, and in that way they might be collected in better shape.

From the reports received, however, one thing is very evident, and that is the interest in the exercises on Memorial Day and the attendance upon its observance are largely increasing among the people. Another thing, the services are taking on a more religious character. The Sunday services in the churches preceding Memorial Day are now largely given up to the recognition of the glory of the country and the deeds of those who have added lustre to her fame. Patriotic hymns and songs, sermons and prayers, are heard everywhere and the custom of Posts attending these religious services in a body indicate that we are coming to a full recognition of the fact that there is a God that rules and reigns among the nations and to the old truth that, "Except the Lord build the house they labor in vain that build it, and except the Lord keep the city the watchman walketh in vain."

During the year it has been my privilege to make many addresses to the soldiers and citizens of our country, and in them all I have tried to keep this higher aspect of the question before them, not in the way of cant phrases, but in the sublime faith that righteousness exalteth a nation, and if God is to use us as a great factor in the extension of civilization we must follow His guidance if it leads us to carry our flag to the ends of the earth. Blind must be the man who cannot see that God would not let Dewey sail away from Manila after he had destroyed the Spanish fleet, and there never has been an hour since that when McKinley dare look God in the face and order the troops home and have barbarism to bear sway. He might do it if he was at the head of a nation of cowards, but a nation with a people in whose veins the blood of a Lincoln, a Grant, a Lee, and the men of their generation still flows, will never allow him to haul down the flag while a barbarian is shooting at it. If we are not better fitted with our experience of a hundred years to give to Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines a good and stable government than the inhabitants of those islands, in their half-civilized condition, then let us close up our shop and say, Lord, you made a mistake in calling us to do something for humanity; we are unequal to the task. When South Carolina, pleading the consent of the governed, started out to set up a government of her own, the Nation said that it must have something to say about it and the Grand Army compelled her to accept such a government as

pleased the Nation. The people of South Carolina are as capable of self-government as Aguinaldo and his followers, and the Nation will go forward to the end, and God's plan of substituting civilization for barbarism will still go on.

When we recall the days of travail and sorrow, how the words of the immortal Lincoln ring out with the Alpha and Omega of eternal principles :

“ Fondly do we hope, fervently do we pray, that this mighty scourge of war may soon pass away. Yet if God will that it continue until all the wealth piled by the bondman's unrequited toil shall be sunk, and until every drop of blood drawn with the lash shall be paid with another drawn with the sword, as was said three thousand years ago, so still it must be said, ‘The judgments of the Lord are true and righteous altogether.’ ”

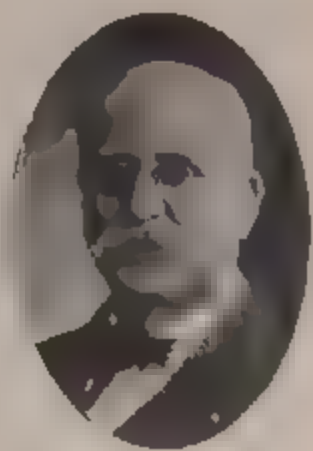
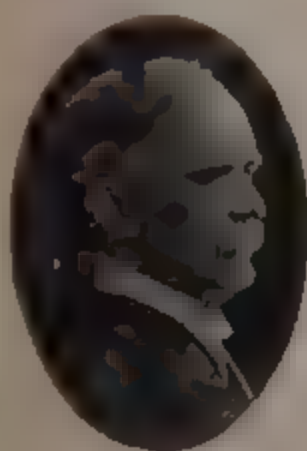
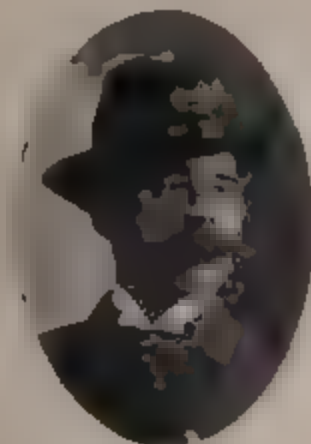
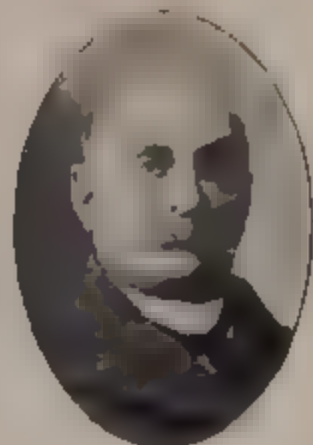
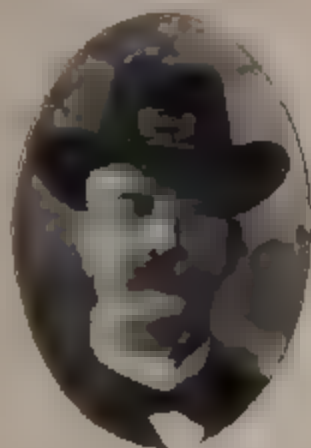
Verily might Gladstone, the greatest Englishman, say of this inaugural :

“ I am taken captive by so striking an utterance as this ; for I see in it the effect of sharp trial, when rightly borne, to raise men to a higher level of thought and feeling than they could otherwise reach.”

The lesson for us as veterans of the old army is to read aright the story that the hand of Providence is writing, that no individual or nation can reach the height of true greatness except they follow some high purpose to some great end, even though it lead them through the valley of tribulation and under the discipline of unselfish sacrifice.

From the Chaplain's reports received—and they are from only one-half of the Departments—some items of interest appear. More than nine-tenths of the Posts attended religious services on Sunday as well as those of Memorial Day. There are 6,682 graves of Comrades without headstones. This is wrong and is easily remedied, as the Government will furnish them on application.

As an evidence of the changes wrought by time the reports show that 244,740 graves of departed soldiers were decorated by 48,454 soldiers who still survive. Five dead to one living. Verily, the night cometh to the Grand Army of the Republic. But the promise is ours, “ weeping may endure the night, but joy cometh in the morning.” It will not be long until the last lonely soldier of the Grand Army of the Republic will meet the angel of death, but it will be with a serene and holy faith begotten by the past.



DAN LUCAS
Chaplain in Chief
ELL TORRANCE
Judge Advocate General

DANIEL ROSS
Senior Vice Commander-in-Chief
ALONZO WILLIAMS
Inspector General

ALBERT S. PIERCE
Surgeon General
WM. J. SMITH
Senior Aid de-Camp

“ For he has learned in hours of faith,
The truth to flesh and sense unknown,
That life is ever lord of Death,
And love shall never lose its own.”

No year of my life since the old days when I, as a young man, preached the Gospel to my comrades during the war has been as pleasant as the one now closing. I have done what I could with the time at my disposal to advance the interests of the Grand Army and shall continue while I live to uphold the great principles of Fraternity, Charity and Loyalty. To Senior Vice-Commander Johnson, and Adjutant General Stewart I am indebted for special favors, and to them and all my comrades I give my thanks while I pray the benediction of Heaven upon the Grand Army of the Republic.

DANIEL R. LUCAS,
Chaplain-in-Chief, G. A. R.

Report of Adjutant General.

HEADQUARTERS GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC,
OFFICE OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL,
INDEPENDENCE HALL, Philadelphia, Pa., August 24, 1899.

W. C. JOHNSON,
Senior Vice Commander-in-Chief,
Commanding Grand Army of the Republic.

Comrade :

In compliance with the requirements of the Rules and Regulations, I have the honor to submit herewith the report of the Adjutant General from September 9th, 1898, to date.

MEMBERSHIP.

The total membership of the Grand Army of the Republic in good standing June 30, 1898, was 7,213 Posts with a membership of 305,603 ; on December 31, 1898, 7,178 Posts with a membership of 298,747, and on June 30, 1899, 6,905 Posts with a membership of 287,981. The gains and losses for the twelve months ending June 30, 1899, are as follows :

RECAPITULATION.

Members in good standing June 30, 1898	305,603
Gain by muster-in	7,543
Gain by transfer	3,718
Gain by re-instatement	12,257
Gain from delinquent reports	4,715
Total gain	28,233
Aggregate	333,836
Loss by death	7,994
Loss by honorable discharge	1,057
Loss by transfer	3,866
Loss by suspension	22,952

Grand Army of the Republic

Loss by dishonorable discharge	107	
Loss by delinquent reports	9,366	
Loss by surrender of Charter	513	
	<u> </u>	45,855
Members in good standing June 30, 1899		287,981
Members remaining suspended June 30, 1899		35,366
Total borne on rolls		323,347
“ Reports received from Departments show that 7828 members were dropped from rolls, having been previously suspended.”		
Dropped from rolls six months ending December 31, 1898	3,658	
Dropped from rolls six months ending June 30, 1899	4,170	
	<u> </u>	
Total for the year		7,828

Thirty-third National Encampment

TABLE OF MEMBERSHIP,

DEPARTMENTS.	JUNE 30, 1898.		DECEMBER 31, 1898		JUNE 30, 1899.	
	Posts.	Members.	Posts.	Members.	Posts.	Members.
Alabama	13	200	15	193	13	190
Arizona	7	220	6	198	10	221
Arkansas	53	746	40	817	30	590
California and Nevada . .	108	5280	104	5116	99	4903
Colorado and Wyoming . .	62	2296	59	2139	60	2082
Connecticut	64	5361	66	5279	66	5034
Delaware	13	470	17	593	21	682
Florida	22	381	22	388	19	351
Georgia	18	586	18	533	17	523
Idaho	17	376	17	370	17	359
Illinois	570	23999	573	23503	571	23310
Indiana	477	18166	475	17537	465	17257
Indian Territory	17	364	17	317	17	241
Iowa	437	13334	438	15171	439	14953
Kansas	419	13220	416	13287	416	13621
Kentucky	160	4021	136	3432	136	3346
Louisiana and Mississippi .	30	1029	32	996	30	827
Maine	165	7648	164	7468	161	7242
Maryland	55	2843	53	2693	55	2623
Massachusetts	211	20386	212	20160	213	19734
Michigan	389	15848	386	15531	379	15136
Minnesota	172	7110	176	6862	178	6695
Missouri	391	13317	388	12819	338	11768
Montana	15	463	17	449	17	456
Nebraska	274	6497	270	6440	270	6445
New Hampshire	91	4007	91	3854	91	3736
New Jersey	111	6271	111	6114	110	5957
New Mexico	10	157	10	143	8	144
New York	649	35568	646	34526	639	33487
North Dakota	21	480	30	610	25	538
Ohio	675	29888	664	28501	579	25798
Oklahoma	60	1155	57	1092	29	504
Oregon	59	1861	59	1827	54	1698
Pennsylvania	593	32497	589	30829	589	30166
Potomac	18	2782	18	2713	18	2683
Rhode Island	26	2042	26	1978	26	1960
South Dakota	80	1911	92	2112	63	1374
Tennessee	81	2118	76	1795	77	1728
Texas	42	790	33	652	34	667
Utah	5	204	5	216	5	238
Vermont	111	4261	111	4111	105	3892
Virginia and N. Carolina .	56	1124	55	1092	55	1065
Washington and Alaska . .	59	2048	76	2362	66	2259
West Virginia	48	1336	53	1366	51	1264
Wisconsin	259	10942	259	10563	244	10234
Total	7213	305603	7178	298747	6905	287981

MEMBERSHIP SINCE 1878.

Members.		Members.	
1878	31,016	1889	397,974
1879	44,752	1890	409,489
1880	60,634	1891	407,781
1881	85,856	1892	399,880
1882	134,701	1893	397,223
1883	215,446	1894	369,083
1884	273,168	1895	357,639
1885	294,787	1896	340,610
1886	323,571	1897	319,456
1887	355,916	1898	305,603
1888	372,960	1899	287,981

LOSS BY DEATH.

				Per cent	
For year ending March 31, 1886			3,020	0.93	
" " " " 31, 1887			3,406	0.95	
" " " " 31, 1888			4,433	1.18	
" " " June 30, 1889			4,696	1.18	
" " " " 30, 1890			5,476	1.33	
" " " " 30, 1891			5,965	1.46	
" " " " 30, 1892			6,404	1.61	
" " " " 30, 1893			7,002	1.78	
" " " " 30, 1894			7,283	1.97	
" " " " 30, 1895			7,368	2.06	
" " " " 30, 1896			7,293	2.21	
" " " " 30, 1897			7,515	2.35	
" " " " 30, 1898			7,383	2.41	
" " " " 30, 1899			7,994	2.78	

EXPENDED IN RELIEF.

For six months ending December 31, 1898	\$	76,343	25
" " " " June 30, 1899		84,612	39
<hr/>			
Total for the year	\$	160,955	64

The year 1890 was the high water mark in membership, (409,489). Every year since then has shown a decrease, and it is not likely that any year in the future will show a gain over losses, although enough comrades and shipmates of the Army and Navy of the Civil War period yet remain to make such a thing possible. Each year shows an increasing death rate among the membership. Surely the Grand Army of the Republic is marching into the shadows. How important therefore, that with each recurring year, we apply to the administration of the affairs of the Order, the most practical and business-like principles and methods. One year ago I reported a decrease of \$346.33 in per capita tax received, as compared with the previous year, and said then the decrease would be greater in amount each year. This year there is a decrease of \$431.41 over last year; in two years \$777.74. The decrease in the sale of supplies over the year ending June 30, 1898 is \$2,242.22.

For the information of all concerned, I have compiled a table making comparison between the receipts and expenditures for the last ten years. This table shows the yearly decrease in the revenues of National Headquarters. A study of the table will show very clearly the necessity of a re-adjustment of the expenses of National Headquarters. For the years 1898 and 1899 the Adjutant General has served without salary; the Quartermaster General served without salary in 1898. It is not to be expected that the Adjutant General will serve without compensation every year, nor should the fact that a comrade has done so for the past two years, establish a precedent. The matter should be, and no doubt will be adjusted by the Council of Administration. When the position of Custodian of Records was created, the salary was fixed at \$600.00 per year. The Quartermaster General then had in his charge, all supplies, and filled all requisitions. During the last year the Custodian of Records has done this work, as per direction of the National Encampment, and probably under the same direction will continue to perform this labor. This arrangement decreases the work and duties of Quartermaster General very materially. No change, however, has been made in the salary of this officer; but whether this be done or not, the pay of the Custodian of Records should be somewhat increased for additional labor and responsibility imposed. Comrade Holcomb, the Custodian of Records, is a most efficient and trustworthy officer.

During the last two years the Stenographer at Headquarters has been paid \$416.00. He ought to receive at least \$500.00. In former years \$50.00 per month has been paid. A new item of expense is the salary of an Assistant Adjutant-General, who, under Commander-in-Chief Sexton received \$100.00 per month, and under Senior Vice Commander in Chief Johnson, \$75.00 per month. This officer has been placed on duty by, and with the Commander-in-Chief, and in the work he does lessens to some extent, the correspondence of the Adjutant General. During the last two years no rent has been paid for Headquarters, and with Headquarters permanently located in Independence Hall, Philadelphia, through the courtesy of the City Councils of Philadelphia, this item of expense can be discontinued, as well as the annual expense of moving Headquarters, records, and furniture. I have no recommendations to make. The Council of Administration are fully competent to take up and adjust the expenditures to the income. I have merely endeavored to call attention to the subject and to give some information thereon.

Comparative Table of Receipts and Expenditures—1890 to 1899, Inclusive.

Thirty-third National Encampment

Year.	Membership.	Per Capita Tax Rec'd.	Received from Sale of Supplies.	Total Receipts.	Salaries.	Traveling Expenses.	General Expenses.	Paid for Supplies.	Total Expenses.
1890	409,489	\$ 7,611 06	\$22,895 35	\$30,506 41	A \$4,939 73	\$4,594 72	\$ 8,977 95	\$15,726 90	\$34,239 30
1891	407,781	8,368 95	20 404 48	28 773 43	A 4,527 58	4,573 44	10,065 45	18 130 14	37,296 61
1892	399 880	† 13,051 07	22,147 20	35,198 27	A 5 073 40	2,587 85	7,284 26	15,270 65	30,216 16
1893	397,223	8,618 66	14 413 92	23,032 58	A 4,512 50	2,629 80	6,870 06	8,786 54	22,798 90
1894	371,555	9,446 79	9 778 82	19,225 61	A 3,838 76	1,673 15	5,685 92	7,387 27	18,585 10
1895	357,639	9 154 19	8,745 72	17,899 91	A 4,024 92	2 844 36	7,807 76	5 960 99	20,638 03
1896	340,610	8,525 27	7,964 49	16 489 76	A 3,544 45	2 102 15	7,779 90	5,615 48	19,041 98
1897	319,456	8,139 90	6,975 03	15,114 93	A 4,850 00	2,810 50	6,510 33	4,512 56	18,683 39
1898	305,603	7,792 48	7,346 22	15,138 70	A 1,298 00	538 95	3 993 70	7,524 35	13,355 00
1899	287,981	7,357 00	5,149 93	B 12,506 93	A C3,301 33	1,398 08	4,534 31	4,095 88	13,329 60

A Includes stenographer at headquarters.

C Includes, Q. M. Gen'l, \$1,100; Asst. Adj. Gen'l., \$1,033.33.

B Does not include \$2,000 received from W. R. C.

† \$3,001.46 from 1st half 1891.

MEMBERSHIP THIRTY-THIRD NATIONAL ENCAMPMENT.

For the information of the Encampment I have compiled a table showing the membership of the Encampment. There are a number of duplications in the Roll. Comrades in many instances have filled National offices, and are Past Department Commanders as well. In two instances Past Department Commanders are now serving as Assistant Adjutants-General. A comrade who has acquired the honors of Past Department Commander in two different Departments is now a member of the National Council of Administration. In the list of National Officers are four Past Department Commanders. I have therefore, in this table, given not only the aggregate membership of the Encampment, but the voting strength also. In this table showing voting strength National Officers, and Past National Officers, are not to be voted with their Departments.

Thirty-third National Encampment

DEPARTMENTS.	Dept. Officers	Repre- sen'tives	Past Dpt. C'm'ders	Total	Voting Str'gth
National Officers				53	53
Past Commanders-in-Chief . . .				16	16
Past S. V. Commanders-in-Chief .				22	15
Past J. V. Commanders-in-Chief .				20	18
Alabama	4	1	11	16	15
Arizona	4	1	10	15	15
Arkansas	4	2	11	17	17
California and Nevada	4	6	19	29	26
Colorado and Wyoming	4	3	14	21	21
Connecticut	4	5	20	29	27
Delaware	4	2	15	21	19
Florida	4	1	13	18	18
Georgia	4	2	8	14	12
Idaho	4	1	8	13	13
Illinois	4	25	18	47	43
Indiana	4	19	16	39	38
Indian Territory	4	1	6	11	11
Iowa	4	16	16	36	36
Kansas	4	14	19	37	37
Kentucky	4	4	16	24	23
Louisiana and Mississippi	4	2	5	11	9
Maine	4	8	21	33	31
Maryland	4	4	17	25	24
Massachusetts	4	21	23	48	45
Michigan	4	17	18	39	36
Minnesota	4	8	17	29	27
Missouri	4	14	12	30	28
Montana	4	1	14	19	19
Nebraska	4	7	16	27	25
New Hampshire	4	5	21	30	29
New Jersey	4	7	18	29	29
New Mexico	4	1	10	15	15
New York	4	36	21	61	60
North Dakota	4	2	10	16	15
Ohio	4	30	21	55	53
Oklahoma	4	2	7	13	13
Oregon	4	3	14	21	21
Pennsylvania	4	32	24	60	56
Potomac	4	4	22	30	28
Rhode Island	4	3	21	31	27
South Dakota	4	3	11	18	17
Tennessee	4	3	11	18	17
Texas	4	2	11	17	16
Utah	4	1	10	15	15
Vermont	4	5	21	30	30
Virginia and North Carolina . . .	4	2	16	22	21
Washington and Alaska	4	3	11	18	17
West Virginia	4	3	14	21	20
Wisconsin	4	12	22	38	36
	180	344	682	1317	1252

JOURNALS OF PAST NATIONAL ENCAMPMENTS.

One year ago I called attention to the fact that the resolution adopted by the Thirty-first National Encampment, and which provided "That the Journals of the National Encampment, with the General Orders for each year, shall be republished, provided a sufficient number of subscribers can be had to defray the actual cost, and for this purpose the Commander-in-Chief shall, in General Orders, state the purpose and invite subscriptions through the respective Departments." In General Orders No. 5 of 1898 this resolution was published, together with "the plan to be pursued." In response to the publication in General Orders to Posts, Departments, Libraries and individuals to subscribe, there was received three subscriptions from Posts; four from individual comrades, and three from Public Libraries. The Thirty-second National Encampment in adopting the report of the Committee on the Report of the Adjutant-General, directed "that further efforts be made, whereby the provisions of the resolution may be made effectual." Complying with these instructions, another announcement was made in General Orders No. 6 of March 15th, 1899. As a result thereof, subscriptions were filed from two Posts, one from a Library, and three from individuals, and one subscription already filed, was cancelled. This matter, in my judgment, is in very unsatisfactory shape. The plan to be pursued, provided that "the National Encampment shall subscribe for five hundred copies, which shall be retained to meet future calls, and to be sold at cost." Including these five hundred copies the total subscriptions are 515. Some communications have been received asking what the cost of this publication would be; this the Adjutant-General was unable to answer. Moreover, no provision has been made for the work necessary for the publication of the Journals. It would seem that this matter should be turned over to some comrade competent to do the work, and a rate of compensation therefor agreed upon, and after the manuscript has been prepared, that the cost of the publication for the subscriptions then on file be ascertained, and the announcement made in General Orders, giving full information as to cost, etc.

SOUTHERN MEMORIAL FUND.

This fund is made up of contributions from Posts and individuals, and is used in the purchase of flags for marking graves in

National, and other Cemeteries throughout the South, and in giving financial aid to Posts and Departments in the South, to aid in defraying the expenses incident to Memorial Day. The flags and monies are distributed upon requisition made upon the Adjutant-General. The contributions in 1899 were very liberal, notably so from the Womans' Relief Corps.

Contributions received in 1898 were \$1,302 45

“ “ “ 1899 “ 1,759 21

Increase 1899 over 1898 . . \$ 456 76

Of the above the Womans' Relief Corps contributed :

In 1898 \$ 771 10

In 1899 1,028 56

A detailed statement of receipts and disbursements of this fund will be found in the Report of the Quartermaster-General.

Courtland Saunders Post No. 21, Department of Pennsylvania, makes an annual donation of flags.

REVISION OF BLANK FORMS.

One year ago I recommended that a Committee of Five be appointed by the incoming Commander-in-Chief, to whom the subject of blank forms for reports shall be referred. This recommendation was approved by the Encampment, but the death of the Commander-in-Chief, and the inability of some comrades whose advice and experience would have been most helpful, to give the time to this work this year, has delayed the matter. It, however, can and should be given attention, before the close of the term ending December 31st, 1899. I take it no further action by the National Encampment will be necessary, and that the work can be proceeded with under the incoming administration.

AIDS-DE-CAMP.

During the year, the appointment of 564 comrades as Aids-de-Camp to the Commander-in-Chief were announced ; of this number 460 reported for duty as directed in General Orders. Only those reporting received Commissions. Every Aid reporting to the Senior Aid-de-Camp was furnished a Circular of Instructions as to his duties, and a form on which to make requisition on the Quarter-

master-General for Badge and copy of Rules and Regulations. The revenue from this source in 1898 was \$269.78; in 1899, \$255.70. Prior to 1898 no well-directed effort had been made in this direction.

The following named comrades were appointed a Committee to procure and present a testimonial to Past Commander-in-Chief J. P. S. Gobin. Their appointment was not announced in General Orders.

Ivan N. Walker, Indianapolis, Indiana.

John G. B. Adams, Lynn, Mass.

John C. Black, Chicago, Illinois.

Tributes of respect will be paid to the memory of our late Commander-in-Chief, Comrade James A. Sexton, by other officers of the Encampment, but I desire to record my appreciation of his comradeship and kindness to me as Adjutant-General. He aided me in the performance of my duties by his counsel, and encouraged me by his confidence. To the Senior Vice Commander-in-Chief, who assumed the duties of Commander-in-Chief, my warmest thanks are due for official duties made pleasant by many evidences of comradeship and confidence. The most pleasant relations have been maintained between National and Department Headquarters, and Department Commanders and Assistant Adjutants-General have always evidenced a willingness and promptness in the performance of their duties, all of which is sincerely appreciated.

Respectfully submitted in F. C. and L.,



Thomas J. Stewart.
Adjutant General.

Proceedings of the National Council of Administration.

The National Council of Administration met in the Headquarters Room in the Grand Hotel at Cincinnati, Ohio, at 4 o'clock, P. M., on Friday, September 9th, 1898, the Senior Vice Commander-in-Chief presiding.

The Adjutant General called the roll of members of the Council and the following were found to be present :

M. D. Wickersham, of Alabama ; Samuel C. Rees, of Arizona ; W. H. Miller, of Delaware ; T. S. Wilmarth, of Florida ; James P. Averill, of Georgia ; Thomas W. Scott, of Illinois ; William H. Armstrong, of Indiana ; P. H. Coney, of Kansas ; P. W. Hager, of Kentucky ; Richard Sheppard, of Louisiana and Mississippi ; W. W. Blackmar, of Massachusetts ; Samuel J. Lawrence, of Michigan ; J. M. D. Craft, of Minnesota ; F. M. Sterrett, of Missouri ; H. W. George, of Nebraska ; Clayland Tilden, of New Jersey ; H. Crampton, of New Mexico ; Theodore F. Reed, of New York ; B. M. Moulton, of Ohio ; James F. Morrison, of Pennsylvania ; A. R. Anderson, of South Dakota ; H. J. Smith, of Wisconsin ; The Adjutant General and Quartermaster General.

Comrade Sterrett offered the following resolution :

Resolved, That an Executive Committee be constituted consisting of the Commander-in-Chief, Adjutant General, Quartermaster General and seven members of the Council to be named by the Commander-in-Chief, to act during the year when the Council is not in session.

The resolution was adopted.

Comrade Wickersham, of Alabama, offered the following resolution :

Resolved, That the Adjutant General, the Quartermaster General and the Inspector General be appointed a committee on supplies to act under the direction and approval of the Commander-in-Chief.

The resolution was adopted.

Comrade Reed, of New York, moved that the sum of \$200.00 be appropriated for reporting and furnishing copies of the proceedings of the Thirty-second Annual Encampment, and the motion prevailed.

Comrade Armstrong, of Indiana, moved that the retiring Adjutant General be authorized to publish not to exceed 9500 copies of the proceedings of the Thirty-second Annual Encampment and be allowed for editing and publishing same, such sum as the Commander-in-Chief shall direct, and the motion prevailed.

Comrade Scott, of Illinois, stated that it had been customary for several years to authorize the Commander-in-Chief to draw upon the Quartermaster General to the amount of \$2,000 or such part thereof as may be necessary to pay his traveling expenses during the year, and upon motion of Comrade Scott, such authority was given the Commander-in-Chief.

Upon motion of Comrade Scott it was agreed that the Adjutant General be allowed the sum of \$2000, which shall include the payment of his salary and also the employment of the necessary stenographer in the office of the Adjutant General.

Comrade Sterrett offered the following resolution, which was adopted :

Resolved, That the Commander-in-Chief be authorized to pay such salary to the Quartermaster General as may be consistent with efficiency and economy.

Comrade Sterrett offered the following resolution, which was adopted :

Resolved, That the Bond of the Quartermaster General be fixed at \$12,000, the premium to be paid out of the general fund.

Upon motion of Comrade Scott, the bond of the Adjutant General was fixed at the sum of \$1000, the premium to be paid from the general fund.

At this point the Commander-in-Chief assumed the Chair, stating in explanation of his absence that he had been to visit the convention of the Woman's Relief Corps and was detained

Comrade Wickersham : I desire to make a motion for the consideration of the Commander-in-Chief and his Executive Com-

mittee, when appointed, and it is that the question be submitted to them as to whether it would not be wise to open the National Encampment for a few hours on the day before the parade in order that the Committees might be appointed and resolutions referred to them, the object being to secure greater deliberation in matters of importance that may come before the Encampment.

The motion prevailed.

A bill for the sum of \$65.00 for expenses of the Chaplain-in-Chief was presented and on motion ordered paid.

A bill from the Surgeon General for the sum of \$48.10 for expenses was on motion referred to the Executive Committee.

The Commander-in-Chief: I am sorry that I was not here at the beginning of the meeting. I had a short time to visit the Relief Corps and felt it was my duty to visit them. We met with some delay. I want to say that I think it absolutely necessary to be as economical in the year to come as we have been in the past year. A year ago we were in debt. Some of the officers have done the work of the Grand Army without compensation. I have always felt that "the laborer is worthy of his hire" and ought to be paid, and I think it too severe for so large a body as ours to ask a man to devote the entire year to our work without compensation. I think if we exercise the usual economy and scan our bills and pay what is right and refuse to pay bills that are not right, we ought to have enough at the end of the year to at least pay the Adjutant General and the Quartermaster General a fair compensation. I hope that the Council of Administration will move in that direction. I believe that all realize the necessity of rigid economy. I know the comrades in our Post are sometimes careless about voting out their funds and afterward regret it. We should set them a shining example of how to handle the moderate amount of money that we have. We will surely have to increase the tax on the Posts or our Encampment will not be able to maintain the present high standard of the Grand Army as to living and traveling expenses. I would be greatly pleased if you would all give that consideration, and assist in that line.

Comrade Smith, of Wisconsin, moved that the expense of the Inspector General for postage and stationery, and when summoned



Thos. Stewart.

for duty by the Commander-in-Chief, be paid by the Encampment, and the motion prevailed.

Comrade Scott, of Illinois, moved that Adjutant General Stewart and Quartermaster General Burrows, be authorized and requested to continue in office and in the performance of their duties until such time as their successors are appointed, and the motion prevailed.

Adjourned.

THOMAS J. STEWART,
Adjutant General and Recorder.

Meeting of the Executive Committee of the National Council of Administration.

The Executive Committee of the National Council of Administration met at Headquarters Grand Army of the Republic, Southwest corner of Fifth and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia, Penna., at 2 o'clock, Thursday, December 15th, 1898.

Present: Commander-in-Chief, James A. Sexton; Adjutant General, Thomas J. Stewart; Quartermaster General, Fred. W. Spink; Comrade Thomas W. Scott, of Fairfield, Ill.; Comrade William H. Armstrong, of Indianapolis, Ind.; Comrade F. M. Sterrett, of St. Louis, Mo.; Comrade James F. Morrison, of Philadelphia, Penna.; Comrade Theodore F. Reed, of New York, N. Y.

Absent: Comrade M. D. Wickersham, of Mobile, Ala.; Comrade H. J. Smith, of Racine, Wis.

The minutes of meeting of Council of Administration of September 9th, 1898, were read and approved.

Past Commander-in-Chief, Robert B. Beath, was present as Secretary of the Local Committee, to explain what the committee had done and for a general conference with the Commander-in-Chief and Executive Committee. He submitted for the information of the Committee, a copy of an agreement as to hotels.

Copy of agreement signed by the Committee of Association comprising the Hotels therein named

WHEREAS, It is contemplated by the Grand Army of the Republic to hold its Annual National Encampment during the month of August or September, 1899, in the City of Philadelphia; and

WHEREAS, At the Annual Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic, held at Cincinnati, Ohio, on the 9th day of September, 1898, the following resolution was adopted.

“Resolved, That unless satisfactory guarantees of railroad rates to the place selected for the next meeting of the National Encampment, and a similar satisfactory guarantee against increased hotel rates, be filed with the Commander-in-Chief not later than February 1st, then the

National Council of Administration is instructed to locate the Encampment at such other place of convenient access as offers most favorable rates."

Now, we the undersigned, representing the Hotel Keepers' Association of the City of Philadelphia, and the following hotels, viz.; Bingham, Bellevue, Colonnade, Dooner's, Green's, Hanover, Lafayette, Lorraine, Rittenhouse and Stratford, in consideration of the premises, do hereby covenant and agree with the said Grand Army of the Republic :

First.—That during the week of holding said National Encampment they will not charge, or ask, a higher rate, or sum, for rooms and meals, or either, than is charged by them at their respective hotel at the time of signing this agreement.

Second.—That they will not require any persons to engage rooms and meals, or either, for a longer period than three days.

Third.—That they will not assign to or place a larger number of persons in any room than may be necessary to occupy the same in a comfortable manner, nor increase the number of persons in any room after the same has been engaged by mutual agreement.

Fourth —That if necessary they, and each of them, shall and will hire additional help so that the guests may have prompt and proper attention.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, we have hereunto set our hands and seals this 28th day of November, 1898.

Sealed and delivered in	}	Edward F. Kinsley,
the presence of		The Rittenhouse.
K. L. Heiss,		Mahlon W. Newton,
S. McAllister.		Green's Hotel.
		M. H. Goodin,
		Bingham House.

Comrade Reed, of New York, moved that the next Annual National Encampment be held in the week September 4th to 9th, 1899, inclusive.

Comrade Spink moved an amendment: The Encampment be held week commencing September 11th, and ending the 16th, 1899.

After discussion a vote was taken on the amendment, resulting in a negative vote. The original motion was then adopted.

On motion of Comrade Sterrett, the Commander-in-Chief appointed Comrades Sterrett, Armstrong and Reed a Committee on Hotels, with instructions to confer fully with Comrade Beath.

Comrade Richardson, of the Department of the Potomac, was admitted to the meeting, to be heard on resolution adopted by the National Encampment, regarding monument to be erected in the National Capitol, to the soldiers, sailors and marines of the War of the Rebellion. (See page 288 proceedings National Encampment, 1897).

The Adjutant General then read as follows, for the information of the Executive Committee, from General Orders No. 5, page 284, proceedings 1894.

“Resolved, That the National Encampment approve the plan of the National Reunion Monument Association, of Washington, D. C., for the erection in the National Capitol of a Memorial to the Rank and File of the Union Armies, Navy and Marine Corps, who fought for the suppression of the Rebellion from 1861 to 1865.”

Having heard fully from Comrade Richardson of the Department of the Potomac, and after consideration of the matter by the Commander-in-Chief and the Committee, the Commander-in-Chief decided to publish the resolution in General Orders.

Commander-in-Chief: When the National Encampment adjourned at Cincinnati, the Treasurer of the Woman's Relief Corps handed me a check for two thousand dollars (\$2,000), as a donation of the Woman's Relief Corps to the Grand Army of the Republic. Being in doubt as to my authority to accept it or not, I present the matter for the action of Council of Administration.

Comrade Morrison moved that the donation be accepted with thanks and the amount placed in the General Fund. Adopted.

The Adjutant General then presented the bill of the Past Surgeon General, David MacKay, which was referred to the Executive Committee by the National Council of Administration, at meeting held at Cincinnati, September 9th, 1898, and with a letter from Comrade MacKay, asking that no further action be taken.

The request was complied with.

Upon motion of the Adjutant General, which was adopted, Comrades Scott and Morrison were appointed a Committee on Transportation.

The Adjutant General presented the following resolution from Comrade Pugh of the Department of Ohio. (See page 276 proceedings 1898:

Resolved, That hereafter the city in which the Encampment shall be held, shall agree, as to a condition of its being held there, to furnish for each State Department, a place which will be convenient and commodious for its headquarters and for registration of the comrades of the State who may visit the Encampment.

On motion of Comrade Armstrong it was decided that the Local Committee be advised and directed to act thereon.

Comrade Armstrong suggested that the Executive Committee settle at this time the question of Badges; the number, to whom they are to be delivered, and tickets for reviewing stand.

Comrade Scott moved that the Local Committee provide seats for not less than (1,000) on the principal reviewing stand; tickets for these seats to be delivered to the Commander-in-Chief, to be disposed of pro rata among the various Departments.

The motion was adopted.

Comrade Sterrett moved that the Adjutant General be requested to communicate the desire of this committee to the Local Committee asking that fifteen hundred (1,500) Badges be placed in the same manner they were at the Thirty-second National Encampment. The motion was adopted.

On motion, adjourned to meet at the Continental Hotel to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock.

THOS. J. STEWART,
Adjutant General and Recorder.

CONTINENTAL HOTEL,

PHILADELPHIA, DECEMBER 16TH, 1898.

The Executive Committee at the meeting yesterday adjourned to meet at the above place at 9 o'clock A. M.

The meeting was called to order by the Commander-in-Chief.

Present : Commander-in-Chief, James A. Sexton ; Quartermaster General, Fred. W. Spink ; Comrade Thomas W. Scott, of Fairfield, Ill.; Comrade William H. Armstrong, of Indianapolis, Ind.; Comrade F. M. Sterrett, of St. Louis, Mo.; Comrade James F. Morrison, of Philadelphia, Penna.; Comrade Theodore F. Reed, of New York, and the Adjutant General as Recorder.

Comrade H. P. Thompson, Assistant Adjutant General G. A. R., and Past Commander-in-Chief, Robert B. Beath of the Local Committee, were also present.

A general discussion on the question of Hotels was indulged in, pending the receipt by Comrade Sterrett, of the following communication from the Hotel Walton :

F. M. STERRETT, ESQ.,

CHAIRMAN COMMITTEE, G. A. R.

MY DEAR SIR :—

In reply to your inquiries regarding the headquarters of the Grand Army of the Republic meeting, to be held the week beginning September 4th, 1899. Will state that our rates will be as follows: Parlor, \$10 00 per day ; rooms, with bath, two persons, \$4.00 and \$5.00 per day, and without bath, two persons, \$3.00 and \$4.00 per day, according to size and location of rooms ; the above rates are for European plan exclusively.

In reference to rooms and board, American plan, will state that I shall be very pleased to advise your committee later if you wish, as the matter requires more consideration than I have been able to give to it, and to answer you definitely in this writing.

Will be very pleased to hear further from your Committee, and awaiting your reply, I am

Very truly,

(Signed), GEO. W. SWETT.

This communication was presented and discussed, and Comrade Sterrett, as Chairman of the Committee on Hotels, then took up the matter with the proprietors of the Continental Hotel, and submitted the following agreement :

CONTINENTAL HOTEL,

PHILADELPHIA, PENNA., DEC. 16TH, 1898.

In consideration of the headquarters of the G. A. R., being held in the Continental during the National Encampment of that organization for the week commencing September 4th, 1899, the undersigned, representing the Continental Hotel, hereby agrees with the Committee representing the G. A. R.:

Grand Army of the Republic

III

First—That during the holding of the said National Encampment, we will not charge a higher rate for rooms and meals, or either, than is charged by this hotel, no room to be less than \$3.00 per day.

Second—That we will not require any persons to engage rooms for a longer period than three days.

Third—That we will not assign to or place a larger number in any room than double the usual assignment, nor increase the number of persons in any room after the same has been engaged by mutual agreement.

Fourth—All necessary help and toilet and other necessities will be provided that guests may be made comfortable and have prompt and proper attention.

Dated at Philadelphia this 16th day of December, 1898.

(Signed) L. U. MALTBY.

(Signed) F. M. STERRETT,
Chairman of Committee.

On motion of Comrade Sterrett, National Headquarters were located at the Continental Hotel during the time of the National Encampment, September 4th to 9th, inclusive, 1899, in Philadelphia.

At 1.30 P. M., on motion of Comrade Spink, the meeting adjourned without date; future meeting to be upon order of the Commander-in-Chief.

THOS. J. STEWART,

Adjutant General and Recorder.

HEADQUARTERS GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC,

INDEPENDENCE HALL,

PHILADELPHIA, PA., April 12th, 1899, 3.00 P. M.

* Pursuant to orders of the Senior Vice Commander-in-Chief the Executive Committee of the National Council of Administration met at above time and place.

Members present:

W. C. Johnson, Senior Vice Commander-in-Chief; Thomas J. Stewart, Adjutant-General; Fred. W. Spink, Quartermaster-

General ; Thos. W. Scott, Illinois ; Wm. H. Armstrong, Indiana ; F. M. Sterrett, Missouri ; M. D. Wickersham, Alabama ; James F. Morrison, Pennsylvania ; Theo. F. Reed, New York ; H. J. Smith, Wisconsin.

Minutes of meeting of Executive Committee, held December 12th, 1898, were read and approved.

The Adjutant-General presented copies of what purported to be minutes of two meetings said to have been held in Chicago, Illinois, February 7th and 8th, by members of the Executive Committee present at funeral of the Commander-in-Chief, and which had been forwarded to him by Comrade Thomas W. Scott, as Recorder. These minutes were not read but a statement was made by the Senior Vice Commander-in-Chief, detailing what had occurred at that time. Copies of the minutes referred to above were then read by the Adjutant-General, who also read a further statement prepared by the Senior Vice Commander-in-Chief.

Comrade Reed, of New York, moved the minutes sent to the Adjutant-General by Comrade Scott, be accepted and approved. Comrade Johnson insisted no meeting had been called ; Comrade Scott insisted a meeting had been called and seconded motion of Comrade Reed. Comrade Armstrong did not consider meeting an official meeting. Comrade Johnson now read a copy of a statement that had been forwarded direct to the Judge Advocate-General by Comrade Scott, as Acting Recorder. After remarks by Comrades Morrison and Stewart, Comrade Wickersham, of Alabama, moved an amendment to the motion of Comrade Reed ; that the record of proceedings of the conference by members of the Executive Committee in Chicago, Illinois, February 7th and 8th, be not considered as minutes of a meeting of the Executive Committee, but that the Senior Vice Commander in-Chief be requested to incorporate in his address to the National Encampment an account of the conference held and action taken.

Amendment adopted.

The Senior Vice Commander-in-Chief presented the opinion of the Judge Advocate-General on points submitted in connection with the death of the Commander-in-Chief, as to whether a vacancy exists in the office of Commander-in-Chief, and if so, how filled, etc.

Opinion not read, each member of Executive Committee having received a copy.

Comrade Wickersham reviewed the opinion at length, and offered the following :

Resolved, That until the next National Encampment, when this whole matter may be determined by members of the Order, representing every part of the country, that the Senior Vice Commander-in-Chief elected at the Thirty-second National Encampment, discharge the duties as Commander-in-Chief.

COMRADE WICKERSHAM : " I offer this resolution for a double purpose, not only because I have reached that conclusion myself, but for the further purpose of testing the sense of this Committee."

Comrade Morrison, of Pennsylvania, seconded the resolution.

Comrade Stewart read as part of his remarks letters from Past Commanders-in-Chief Rea, Merrill, Adams, Palmer, Burdett, Van Der Voort and Gobin. Comrade Armstrong referred to a letter written him by Past Commander-in-Chief Walker.

Comrade Scott moved as a substitute, that we adopt the decision of the Judge Advocate-General.

After discussion, Comrade Sterrett moved the previous question.

Adopted.

Yea and nay vote was called for.

On adopting the substitute offered by Comrade Scott, the yeas were Spink, Scott, Sterrett, Reed and Smith, (5.)

The nays were Armstrong, Wickersham, Morrison, Stewart and Johnson, (5.)

Declared lost.

On the resolution of Comrade Wickersham, the yeas were Armstrong, Wickersham, Morrison, Stewart and Johnson, (5.)

The nays were Spink, Scott, Sterrett, Reed and Smith, (5.)

Declared lost.

At this time Comrades Past Commanders-in-Chief Louis Wagner and Robert B. Beath, Chairman and Secretary respectively of the Local Committee, having in charge the arrangements for the

Thirty-third National Encampment, were admitted to confer with the Executive Committee. The Chairmen of the various sub-committees were not present, except Comrade Morrison as Chairman Committee on Badges. Comrades Wagner and Beath however related in detail what progress had been made and what the various committees had in contemplation, all of which was satisfactory.

The Executive Committee now at 6.35 adjourned until 8 P. M.

EVENING SESSION.

Called to order at 8.30 P. M. by Senior Vice Commander-in-Chief.

All members present.

On motion of Comrade Wickersham it was agreed to donate to Geo. G. Meade Post No. 1, of Philadelphia, 10 pounds of Gun Metal, to be used by them in making a Post Souvenir Badge for their guests at the Thirty-third National Encampment, and that Comrade Davison be instructed to deliver same.

Comrade Scott, of Illinois, moved that we proceed to the election of a Commander-in-Chief.

Comrade Armstrong moved as an amendment, that it is the sense of the Executive Committee that no vacancy exists that is not filled by operation of law; except that of Junior Vice Commander-in-Chief, and we now proceed to fill that vacancy.

Yeas and nays were called for.

On the Amendment of Comrade Armstrong, the yeas were Armstrong, Wickersham, Morrison, Stewart and Johnson, (5.) The nays were Spink, Scott, Sterrett, Reed and Smith, (5.)

Declared lost.

On motion of Comrade Scott the yeas were Spink, Scott, Sterrett, Reed and Smith, (5.)

The nays were Armstrong, Wickersham, Morrison, Stewart and Johnson, (5.)

Declared lost.

Comrade Stewart offered the following :

WHEREAS : For the first time in the history of the Grand Army of the Republic, the Commander-in-Chief has died while in office, therefore be it

Resolved: That as a mark of respect to the memory of James A. Sexton, late Commander-in-Chief, the Senior Vice Commander-in-Chief shall continue to perform the duties of the Commander-in-Chief, and the office of the Commander-in-Chief remain without an incumbent until the meeting of the Thirty-third National Encampment.

Comrade Stewart moved the adoption of the Resolution and called for a yea and nay vote.

The vote being taken, the yeas were Armstrong, Sterrett, Wickersham, Morrison, Stewart and Johnson, (6.)

The nays were Spink, Scott, Reed and Smith, (4.)

The Resolution was declared adopted.

Comrade Smith, of Wisconsin, moved that the Executive Committee of the National Council of Administration on behalf of themselves and the comradeship of the Grand Army of the Republic, most earnestly tender thanks to Comrade Arthur Hendricks, Department Commander of the Department of the Potomac, as well as the comrades of the Department of the Potomac, for their kind and sympathetic attentions to our late beloved Commander-in-Chief during his illness at Garfield Hospital, as well as the excellent and appropriate arrangements so tenderly and carefully executed in conveying the "Remains" from Hospital to Depot at Washington, D. C.

Comrade Wickersham, of Alabama, seconded the motion. The resolution was unanimously adopted.

Comrade Scott moved that the Senior Vice Commander-in-Chief be authorized to draw upon the Quartermaster-General for sufficient money to defray the necessary expenses in the discharge of his official duty. Motion seconded by Comrade Wickersham.

The motion was carried.

Adjourned.

THOMAS J. STEWART,
Adjutant-General and Recorder.

CONTINENTAL HOTEL, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

12 o'clock Noon, SEPTEMBER 4th, 1899.

Pursuant to General Orders No. 10, A. G. O., July 29th, 1899, a meeting of the Executive Committee of the National Council of Administration was held at the above place and hour.

Members present: Senior Vice Commander-in-Chief W. C. Johnson; Thomas W. Scott; Wm. H. Armstrong; F. M. Sterrett; M. D. Wickersham; James F. Morrison; Theo. F. Reed; H. J. Smith; the Quartermaster-General and the Adjutant-General.

The Adjutant-General presented a bill of J. H. Wilson Co., Ltd., (\$61.50), for new Flag for National Headquarters, which bill was on motion approved and ordered to be paid. Voucher No. 98, dated April 22nd 1899 for \$17.00, drawn to the order of H. P. Thompson having been withheld for submission to the Executive Council; the question being, whether or not the expenses of Comrade Thompson as Assistant Adjutant-General should be paid for his attendance, (without being so directed to attend), at a meeting of the Executive Committee, was ordered to be paid, but such payment not to, in any sense, establish a precedent for like cases.

The following communication of the Adjutant-General to the Executive Committee was then read:

"COMRADES :—

As Adjutant-General of the Grand Army of the Republic, I feel warranted in calling attention to the extra services rendered by Comrade J. Henry Holcomb, the Custodian of Records, during the past year. These services have been rendered in addition to the duties imposed upon him as Custodian, and were rendered in assuming the responsibility of caring for all the supplies of the Grand Army of the Republic, and under the direction of the Quartermaster General issuing the same. I respectfully recommend that the Executive Committee remunerate Comrade Holcomb for the extra services rendered during the last year, as they may deem proper.

I further ask that the Executive Committee give consideration to a further payment to David C. Gotwals, as Stenographer in the Adjutant-General's Office. He served during the past year for \$416.00. I would recommend that a payment be made to him of \$84.00 making his salary for the past year \$500.00.

Very respectfully.

(Signed).

THOS. J. STEWART,

Adjutant-General."

Upon motion of Comrade Wickersham, the amount of \$104.00 was directed to be paid to David C. Gotwals; thus making his salary for the past year, \$520.00. On motion of Comrade Morrison it was directed that the sum of \$300.00 be paid to Comrade J. Henry Holcomb, Custodian of Records, for extra services performed during the past year, in taking charge of supplies and distributing the same, as per direction of the National Encampment, as found in the Report of the Committee on Quartermaster-General's Report.

Ell Torrance, Judge Advocate-General, presented a bill for expenses incurred during his administration, as Judge Advocate-General, for two years, amounting to \$250.00, which was on motion, directed to be paid.

The Commander-in-Chief appointed Comrades Scott, Smith and Reed, to audit the accounts of the Quartermaster General and the Adjutant-General.

Comrade Armstrong presented a bill of Baldwin, Miller & Co., Indianapolis, Indiana, for \$555.18, for testimonials, which were ordered by the Thirty-second National Encampment, to be presented to the Adjutant-General and the Quartermaster-General, and for which purpose a Committee of the following Comrades was appointed by the Commander-in-Chief:

Comrade Wm. H. Armstrong, of Indiana.

Comrade Thomas W. Scott, of Illinois.

Comrade F. M. Sterrett, of Missouri.

Comrade J. F. Lovett, of New Jersey.

Comrade Peter B. Ayars, of Delaware.

The Commander-in-Chief stated he had received 650 Tickets for Grand Stands, which he then turned over to Comrades Sterrett, Armstrong and Wickersham, who were appointed a Committee to distribute the same pro rata to the various Departments.

Adjourned to meet at 4 P. M.

THOS. J. STEWART,

Adjutant General and Recorder

CONTINENTAL HOTEL, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

4 o'clock P. M., September 4th, 1899.

A meeting of the Executive Committee was held at the Continental Hotel this date and hour, to which the Auditing Committee appointed at previous meeting, made the following Report :

" To the Executive Committee National Council of Administration, Grand Army of the Republic.

Your Special Committee to whom was referred the vouchers and books of the Quartermaster General and Adjutant-General with their financial reports ; beg leave to report that the vouchers and accounts have been fully compared, and the books, with statement of receipts and expenditures, found to be in accord with the Reports, and we recommend their approval.

[Signed.]

H. J. SMITH,
THOMAS W. SCOTT,
THEO. F. REED,

Auditing Committee."

The Report of the Auditing Committee was approved

On motion adjourned.

THOS. J. STEWART,

Adjutant-General and Recorder.

CONTINENTAL HOTEL, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

4.10 P. M., SEPTEMBER 4th, 1899.

Pursuant to General Orders No. 10, A. G. O., July 29, 1899, the National Council of Administration met this hour and date.

Members present : The Senior Vice Commander-in-Chief, W. C. Johnston ; the Junior Vice-Commander-in-Chief, Daniel Ross ; the Adjutant-General, the Quartermaster-General, the Judge Advocate General, and Comrades M. D. Wickersham, of Alabama ; W. H. Miller, of Delaware ; J. A. Commerford ; of Georgia ; Thomas W. Scott, of Illinois ; William H. Armstrong, of Indiana ; P. W. Hager, of Kentucky ; Edward Riley, of Maine ; Marian A. Brian, of Maryland ; W. W. Blackmar, of Massachusetts ; F. M. Sterrett, of Missouri ; Charles Horn, of Montana ; Theo. F. Reed, of New York ; B. M. Moulton, of Ohio ; W. H. Baker, of Oklahoma ; James F. Morrison, of Pennsylvania ; Charles Matthews, of Washington, D. C. ; Nelson Viall, of Rhode Island ;

Frank Seaman, of Tennessee ; Henry Johnson, of Texas ; S. H. Wood, of Vermont ; W. C. Leonard, of West Virginia ; and H. J. Smith, of Wisconsin.

The Adjutant General read the minutes of the meetings of the National Council and of the Executive Committee held in the interim between the Thirty-second National Encampment and this date. On motion, the Minutes and Reports of the several meetings above referred to, were approved.

The following resignations of members of the National Council of Administration were tendered, and were accepted : James F. Morrison, Department of Pennsylvania, and James P. Averill, Department of Georgia and South Carolina. The announcement of a vacancy created on the Council of Administration by the death of George K. Mallory, of the Department of West Virginia, was made. The following Comrades were elected by acclamation to fill the vacancies : William F. Stewart, Department of Pennsylvania ; J. A. Commerford, of the Department of Georgia and South Carolina ; and W. C. Leonard, of the Department of West Virginia.

The Adjutant General stated that in accordance with a request of the National President of the Woman's Relief Corps, he desired to call the attention of the National Council to the fact that the Woman's Relief Corps were desirous of presenting to the Grand Army of the Republic monies to replenish their General Fund. The Adjutant-General and Quartermaster-General were, on motion of Comrade Blackmar, of Massachusetts, appointed a Committee to convey to the Woman's Relief Corps the thanks and appreciation of the National Council of Administration.

Comrade Sterrett, of Missouri, in regard to the distribution of tickets for the grand stands, moved, that in cases where the Department Commander or the Assistant Adjutant-General of a Department were not present so as to receive the tickets and deliver them, that the member of the Council receive the tickets and make the distribution, or see that the Department Commander received them as promptly as possible.

Adjourned.

THOS. J. STEWART,
Adjutant General and Recorder.

Report of the Custodian.

INDEPENDENCE HALL,

PHILADELPHIA, PENNA., August 10th, 1899.

THOS. J. STEWART,

Adjutant General, G. A. R.

Sir and Comrade :

I have the honor to submit the following as my report for the year ending this date.

The plan adopted last year of having this office made the depot and storehouse for all supplies and blanks, the same to be received and distributed by me under the orders of the Quartermaster General, was continued during the year just ended, and in addition to the care and custody of the records of the Grand Army, which I am keeping up to date, I have distributed to Departments supplies to the amount of \$5149.93, as will more fully appear in the report of the Quartermaster General, and also blank forms (for official reports), to the number of 52,000 in lots as required in each Department.

The room for the Records as recently restored to its original condition by the city authorities and thoroughly renovated, is now admirably adapted for that purpose, and being practically fireproof and under a constant surveillance night and day by watchmen, insures safety to the valuable records there deposited. A fireproof room in the basement affords ample space for both supplies and blanks. All these accommodations and conveniences are a portion of that part of Independence Hall granted to the Department of Pennsylvania, Grand Army of the Republic, by ordinance of Councils of the City of Philadelphia, and which the Department of Pennsylvania tendered to Headquarters Grand Army of the Republic, together with heat and light free of cost for this purpose.

I am keeping full files of all Department Reports (with many duplicates), and many valuable documents pertaining to the history of our Order, are constantly coming into my possession as Custodian.

Acknowledging your kindness and courtesy during the past two years of our official intercourse, I am

Fraternally yours,

J. HENRY HOLCOMB,

Custodian.

Report of the Quartermaster-General.

HEADQUARTERS, MEMORIAL HALL,

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, August 23, 1899.

THOMAS J. STEWART,

Adjutant-General, Grand Army of Republic,

Independence Hall, Philadelphia, Pa.

Dear Sir and Comrade :

I have the honor to submit, as required by the Rules and Regulations of the of the Grand Army of the Republic, the report of my administration of the affairs of the office of Quartermaster-General for the year ending August 23, 1899.

In the discharge of my duties I have been greatly assisted by Comrade J. Henry Holcomb, Custodian of Records, Independence Hall, Philadelphia. His prompt, intelligent, conscientious and faithful work in the purchase and issuance of all supplies, justifies me in reiterating the recommendation of my predecessor "that this method of handling supplies be continued."

In addition to the funds and securities turned over to me by Comrade Charles Burrows, the retiring Quartermaster-General, as shown in his "Supplementary Report," there was placed in my hands by Comrade James A. Sexton, our late beloved Commander-in-Chief, the sum of \$2,000.00 (Two thousand dollars) contributed to our Organization by its auxiliary, the Woman's Relief Corps of the United States.

From yourself and all connected with your Headquarters and from National and Department Officers and Comrades generally, I have received the utmost courtesy and kindness, for which I am deeply grateful.

All of which is respectfully submitted in Fraternity, Charity and Loyalty.

FRED. W. SPINK,

Quartermaster-General.

ABSTRACTS SUBMITTED.

- I. Supplementary Report of Charles Burrows, Q. M. G.
- II. Account Current.
- III. Receipts from Sale of Supplies.
- IV. “ “ per capita tax.
- V. “ “ Interest on U. S. Bonds.
- VI. Shipment of Flags to Southern Cemeteries.
- VII. Southern Memorial Fund.
- VIII. Grant Monument Fund.
- IX. Sherman Memorial Fund.
- X. Contribution Fund Woman's Relief Corps.
- XI. Supplies purchased.
- XII. “ received, issued and on hand.
- XIII. Expenditures.
- XIV. Assets.
- XV. Investments.

Thirty-third National Encampment

SUPPLEMENTARY REPORT OF CHAS. BURROWS, Q. M. G. FOR THE PERIOD COMMENCING AUGUST 10th, 1898, AND ENDING SEPTEMBER 26th, 1898.

Received from Sale of Supplies	\$ 387 28
Received from Massachusetts division, Sons of Veterans, for Southern Memorial Fund	25 00
Received for Clarkson Testimonial	30 00
Total	\$ 442 28
Balance on hand August 10th, 1898	9,902 79
	<hr/> \$10,345 07

EXPENDITURES.

W. H. Armstrong, Clarkson Testimonial	\$ 475 00
“ expenses Clarkson Testimonial	7 35
“ “ attending meeting Ex. Committee	6 50
Ell Torrance, expenses as Chairman of Committee on Monument to Patriotic Women of America	66 50
Ell Torrance, Judge Advocate General, expenses attending 32d National Encampment	13 00
Frank C. Bruner, expenses attending 32d National Encampment	65 00
Robert W. Hill, expenses attending 32d National Encampment Ex. Committee	40 00
Ellwood Craig, expenses attending 32d National Encampment Ex. Committee	15 50
Luman L. Cadwell, expenses attending 32d National Encampment Ex. Committee	32 50
Thomas W. Scott, expenses, etc.	18 80
F. M. Sterrett, expenses, etc.	19 00
Charles Burrows, Q. M. G., expenses to Cincinnati and office expenses	90 60
J. P. S. Gobin, Commander-in-Chief, expenses attending 32d National Encampment	34 84
J. L. Bennett, Stenographer for Cincinnati Encamp't,	200 00
	<hr/> \$ 1,084 59
Balance turned over to Fred. W. Spink, Q. M. G.	\$ 9,260 48
To be credited as follows :—	
General Fund	\$ 1,790 29
Southern Memorial Fund	1,465 85
Grant Monument Fund	5,777 69
Sherman Monument Fund	226 65
	<hr/> \$9,260 48

II.—Account Current, for year ending August 15th 1899.

CASH	DR.	
Rec. from Charles Burrows, Q. M. G., Oct 7th 1898 ;		
General Fund	\$1790 29	
Southern Memorial Fund	1465 85	
Grant Monument Fund	5777 69	
Sherman Memorial Fund	226 65	
	<u> </u>	\$9260 48
Rec. from James A. Sexton, Commander-in-Chief,		
Contribution from W. R. C.	\$2000 00	
Rec. Int. on Southern Memorial Fund to		
April 11th, 1899	21 99	
Rec. Int. on Grant Monument Fund to April 11,		
1899	86 67	
Rec. Int. on Sherman Memorial Fund to April		
11th, 1899	3 40	
Rec. Int. on Contribution W. R. C. to April		
11th, 1899	30 00	
Rec. Int. on U. S. Bonds to July 1st, 1899 . .	640 00	
Rec. from sale of Supplies	5149 93	
" " Per Capita Tax	7357 00	
" " Contributions for Memorial Day, 1899	1759 21	
	<u> </u>	\$17048 20
	CR.	
Expenditures.		
For Memorial Day, 1899	\$1306 63	
For Supplies	4095 88	
For Traveling Expense	1398 08	
For Salaries	3301 33	
For Postage, Stationery and Incidentals . . .	4534 31	
	<u> </u>	\$14636 23
Total balance on hand		\$11672 45
To be credited as follows :		
General Fund	\$1607 62	
Southern Memorial Fund	1940 42	
Grant Monument Fund	5864 36	
Sherman Memorial Fund	230 05	
Contribution Fund from W. R. C.	2030 00	
	<u> </u>	\$11672 45

III.--*Abstract of amount of "Sales of Supplies" made by Fred. W. Spink, Quartermaster-General, G. A. R., during the year ending August 15th, 1899.*

By whom purchased.	Amount.
Alabama	\$ 1 03
Arizona	7 40
Arkansas	26 58
California and Nevada	170 12
Colorado and Wyoming	123 84
Connecticut	19 62
Delaware	26 60
Florida	8 30
Georgia	16 51
Idaho	32 45
Illinois	467 56
Indiana	197 03
Indian Territory	13 30
Iowa	113 96
Kansas	224 39
Kentucky	30 48
Louisiana and Mississippi	23 72
Maine	83 56
Maryland	81 45
Massachusetts	231 21
Michigan	207 37
Minnesota	107 17
Missouri	194 71
Montana	8 30
Nebraska	32 50
New Hampshire	51 91
New Jersey	87 71
New Mexico	6 48
New York	505 96
North Dakota	13 13
Ohio	499 47
Oklahoma	31 65
Oregon	128 20
Pennsylvania	579 43
Potomac	72 35
Rhode Island	33 79
South Dakota	19 56
Tennessee	33 24
Texas	24 26
Utah	6 35
Vermont	43 05
Virginia and North Carolina	25 34
Washington and Alaska	89 34
West Virginia	11 58
Wisconsin	178 37
A. C. Bakewell, special aid	1 00
Aide-de-Camps	248 10
Woman's Relief Corps	10 50
Total	<u>\$5149 93</u>

*IV - Per Capita Tax received by Fred. W. Spink, Quartermaster General,
G. A. R., for Year ending August 23d, 1899.*

DEPARTMENTS..	TERMS ENDING.	
	Dec. 31, 1898.	June 30, 1899.
Alabama	\$2 41	\$2 38
Arizona	2 50	2 77
Arkansas	10 21	7 38
California and Nevada	63 95	61 29
Colorado and Wyoming	29 33	26 02
Connecticut	67 30	63 76
Delaware	7 41	8 53
Florida	4 85	4 39
Georgia	6 67	6 54
Idaho	4 63	4 48
Illinois	293 79	291 38
Indiana	219 22	215 72
Indian Territory	3 96	3 60
Iowa	189 63	186 91
Kansas	166 14	170 26
Kentucky	43 68	41 84
Louisiana and Mississippi	14 42	10 61
Maine	93 35	90 52
Maryland	33 66	32 79
Massachusetts	252 00	246 67
Michigan	194 14	189 20
Minnesota	85 75	83 69
Missouri	160 24	147 10
Montana	5 62	5 75
Nebraska	80 50	80 56
New Hampshire	48 17	46 70
New Jersey	76 43	74 46
New Mexico	1 79	1 80
New York	434 49	418 59
North Dakota	9 43	6 82
Ohio	356 31	322 47
Oklahoma	15 95	6 30
Oregon	23 23	21 23
Pennsylvania	385 36	377 08
Potomac	33 91	33 54
Rhode Island	24 73	24 50
South Dakota	26 40	17 18
Tennessee	22 45	21 60
Texas	8 15	8 34
Utah	2 70	2 98
Vermont	51 75	48 65
Virginia and North Carolina	13 65	13 31
Washington and Alaska	34 03	28 24
West Virginia	19 03	15 80
Wisconsin	132 03	127 92
Total	\$3755 35	\$3601 65

V--Interest on U. S. Bonds.

Twelve Months' Interest to July 1st, 1899 \$ 640 00

VI—*Southern Memorial Fund.*

SHIPMENTS OF FLAGS.

John B. Newell, Richmond, Va.	3,000
J. Thompson Carr, Portsmouth, Va.	1,000
James E. Fuller, Norfolk, Va.	500
A. A. Hager, National Soldiers' Home, Va.	3,000
John Bird, Petersburg, Va.	4,250
W. H. Deaver, Asheville, N. C.	450
J. V. Davis, Alexandria, Va.	500
W. H. Martin, Raleigh, N. C.	2,000
Thomas Krementz, Baton Rouge, La.	300
Thomas Shea, Vicksburg, Miss.	800
R. C. Taylor, Natchez, Miss.	1,500
J. B. Erion, Pineville, La.	500
Ed. M. Main, New Orleans, La.	500
James M. Dickey, Corinth, Miss.	3,000
Ed. H. Main, New Orleans, La.	500
F. H. Greator, St. Augustine, Fla.	250
John H. Bolton, San Antonio, Texas	350
T. H. Savage, Winchester, Va.	300
W. H. Woodsmall, Little Rock, Ark.	4,000
H. Stone, Ft. Smith, Ark.	1,500
Joseph Hadley, Fayetteville, Ark.	1,000
Tobias Hall, Nashville, Tenn.	1,500
George Hook, Memphis, Tenn.	1,500
John Trindle, Chattanooga, Tenn.	1,500
C. H. Smart, Nashville, Tenn.	1,000
M. M. Harris, Knoxville, Tenn.	1,000
Total	35,200
Purchased of Wm. H. Horstmann Company	50,000
On hand	14,800

VII—*Southern Memorial Fund.*

CONTRIBUTIONS FOR MEMORIAL DAY, 1899.

CALIFORNIA & NEVADA.

Post	1, San Francisco	\$	10 00
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COLORADO & WYOMING.

Post	33, Cheyenne, Wyo.	\$	5 00
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	86, Hotchkiss, Col.		3 00
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	105, Vernon		1 45
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Department	Encampment		26 55
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		\$	36 00
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CONNECTICUT.

Post	1, Norwich	\$	5 00
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	4, Manchester		5 00
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	8, Meriden		5 00
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	17, New Haven		25 00
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	23, Stamford		5 00
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	50, Hartford		10 00
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	65, East Hartford		5 00
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		\$	60 00
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DELAWARE.

Posts of the Department	\$	20 00
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ILLINOIS.

Post	40, Chicago	\$	2 00
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	45, Galesburg		1 00
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	49, Elgin		3 00
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	55, Centralia		2 00
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	67, Peoria		5 00
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	68, Streator		2 00
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	81, Kirkwood		50
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	91, Chicago		2 00
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	92, Olney		1 00
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	98, Freeport		3 00
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	115, Hoopeston		2 00
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	141, Decatur		2 00
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	174, Bushnell		2 50
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	177, Brimfield		2 00
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	182, Lincoln		2 00
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	210, Cerro Gordo		1 00
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	263, Homer		1 00
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	281, Marseilles		1 00
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	283, De Kalb		2 00
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	291, Gridley		1 00
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Thirty-third National Encampment

VII—*Southern Memorial Fund.*—Continued

Post 299, Dixon	5 00		
309, Princeton	1 00		
312, Moline	1 00		
327, Toulon	1 00		
329, Morris	3 00		
480, Mt. Erie	1 00		
494, Channahon	1 00		
540, Evanston	2 00		
573, Chicago	2 00		
615, Oak Park	1 00		
623, Vernon	1 00		
641, New Athens	1 00		
701, Chicago	1 00		
724, Harvey	1 00		
780, Desplaines	1 00		
	<hr/>	\$	61 00
INDIANA.			
Post 171, Brookston	\$ 1 00		
276, Lowell	1 00		
281, Indianapolis	1 00		
350, Ridgeville	1 00		
548, Vallonia	3 00		
	<hr/>	\$	7 00
IOWA.			
Post 17, Mitchellville	\$ 1 00		
20, Mt. Pleasant	1 00		
22, Sioux City	5 00		
48, West Union	1 00		
54, Independence	1 00		
103, Mandamin	1 00		
206, Marion	2 00		
228, Mechanicsville	1 00		
516, Bonaparte	2 00		
	<hr/>	\$	15 00
KANSAS.			
Post 63, Abilene	\$ 2 00		
159, Clyde	1 00		
	<hr/>	\$	3 00
MAINE.			
Post 15, Machias	\$ 2 00		
MARYLAND.			
Post 3, Baltimore	\$ 5 00		
17,	2 00		
28,	2 50		
	<hr/>	\$	9 50

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VII—*Southern Memorial Fund*—Continued

MASSACHUSETTS.

Post		\$	
2,	South Boston	5	00
19,	Fitchburg	5	00
22,	Milford	5	00
26,	Roxbury	10	00
34,	Salem	5	00
40,	Malden	5	00
56,	Cambridge	5	00
68,	Dorchester	5	00
78,	Whitman	2	00
80,	Westboro	5	00
88,	Quincy	5	00
92,	Brighton	5	00
93,	Shelburn Falls	5	00
139,	Somerville	5	00
140,	Athol	3	00
143,	Brookline	5	00
161,	Woburn	5	00
169,	Norwood	2	00
186,	Cambridgeport	5	00
194,	Reading	3	00
204,	Centreville	1	00
		—	—
		\$	96 00

MICHIGAN.

Post		\$	
6,	Hillsdale	1	00
14,	Benton Harbor	2	00
34,	Otsego	1	00
38,	Saginaw	1	00
40,	Charlotte	1	00
45,	Adrian	5	00
48,	Jackson	1	00
68,	Shelby	1	00
72,	Lansing	1	00
74,	Wayland	3	00
86,	Mancelona	1	00
114,	Fowlerville	1	00
156,	St. Johns	1	50
256,	Partello	1	00
262,	Holland	1	00
270,	Ecorse	1	00
368,	Reese	1	00
404,	Levonina	50	
405,	Perrington	1	00
429,	Ironwood	1	00
		—	—
		\$	27 00

Thirty-third National Encampment

VII:—*Southern Memorial Fund*—Continued

MINNESOTA.

Post 2, Anoka	\$ 1 00		
15, Tracy	2 00		
47, Farmington	1 00		
92, Cannon Falls	2 00		
93, Waterville	1 00		
W. R. C. 21, Farmington	50		
	<hr/>	\$	7 50

NEBRASKA.

Post 104, Talmage	\$ 1 00
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NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Post 2, Concord	\$ 5 00		
22, Rochester	5 00		
42, Plymouth	5 00		
52, Enfield	5 00		
Department Headquarters	5 00		
Comrade D. A. Brown, Penacook	5 00		
	<hr/>	\$	30 00

NEW JERSEY.

Post 5, Camden	\$ 5 00		
6, Port Norris	1 00		
14, Union	5 00		
22, Bayonne	5 00		
23, Trenton	5 00		
25, Elizabeth	5 00		
81, Hoboken	3 00		
	<hr/>	\$	29 00

NEW YORK.

Post 9,	\$ 5 00		
102, Moriah Centre	2 00		
140, New York City	10 00		
175, Port Byron	1 00		
236, Brockport	1 00		
271, Fulton	2 00		
279, Port Jervis	2 00		
327, Brooklyn	10 00		
368, Jamaica	5 00		
444, Marion	1 00		
624, Georgetown	1 00		
644, Albany	2 00		
	<hr/>	\$	42 00

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VII—*Southern Memorial Fund*—Continued

OHIO.

Post	5, National Military Home	3 00
	15, Toledo	3 00
	23, Dayton	5 00
	29, Youngstown	3 00
	33, Bellevue	2 00
	47, Cincinnati	2 00
	49, Elyria	1 00
	80, Andover	1 00
	81, Zanesville	3 00
	107, Toledo	3 00
	134, Massilon	3 00
	186, Cincinnati	1 00
	229, Burton	2 00
	232, Georgetown	1 00
	249, New Berlin	50
	252, Peru	1 00
	283, Forest	1 00
	341, Frost	2 00
	350, Cleveland	1 00
	560, Wilkesville	2 00
	568, Edgerton	1 00
	598, Miamisburg	1 00
	640, Buford	1 00
	658, Hannibal	1 00

\$ 44 50

OREGON.

Post	53, Myrtle Point	\$ 1 95
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PENNSYLVANIA.

Post	1, Philadelphia	5 00
	5, "	5 00
	7, "	5 00
	22, Danville	1 00
	23, Pottsville	5 00
	25, Chester	5 00
	35, Philadelphia	3 00
	54, Coatesville	1 00
	62, Altoona	3 00
	89, Apollo	3 00
	91, Canton	2 00
	100, New Castle	5 00
	110, Mahanoy City	3 00
	122, Lock Haven	2 00

Thirty-third National Encampment

VII—*Southern Memorial Fund*—Continued

Post 129, Milton	2 00	
139, Scranton	5 00	
141, Bradford	2 00	
142, Renovo	1 00	
151, Pittsburgh	5 00	
157, "	5 00	
159, Berwick	2 00	
170, Catawissa	1 00	
178,	1 00	
182, Bethlehem	1 00	
192, Reynoldsville	2 00	
217, Easton	2 00	
220, Franklin	5 00	
226, Marietta	1 00	
229, DuBois	1 00	
293, Houtzdale	1 00	
312, Philadelphia	2 00	
334, Frankford	2 50	
365, McConnellsburg	1 00	
378, Catasauqua	1 00	
406, Strasburg	1 00	
425, St. Petersburg	2 00	
484, Lehigh	1 00	
497, Zelienople	1 00	
527, South Bethlehem	2 00	
545, Bennett	2 00	
591, Bryn Mawr	2 00	
	<hr/>	\$ 102 50

POTOMAC.

Post 2, Washington, D. C.	\$ 5 00
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RHODE ISLAND.

Post 1, Providence	\$ 5 00	
3, Central Falls	5 50	
8, Riverside	2 00	
9,	5 00	
10, Providence	5 00	
17, Pawtucket	10 00	
21, Newport	5 00	
25, Providence	2 00	
	<hr/>	\$ 39 50

VERMONT.

Post 6, Greensboro Bend	\$ 2 35
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VII—*Southern Memorial Fund*—Continued

WASHINGTON & ALASKA.

Post 2, Vancouver	\$ 5 00		
6, Tacoma	2 00		
35, Mt. Vernon	2 00		
	<hr/>	\$	9 00

WISCONSIN.

Post 11, Madison	\$ 5 00		
52, Eau Claire	3 00		
85, Viola	3 11		
125, Mineral Point	2 00		
126, Pardeeville	1 00		
193, West Bend	2 00		
195, Merrimack	90		
201, Burlington	1 00		
207, Marinette	5 00		
	<hr/>	\$	23 01

LADIES OF THE G. A. R.

Department of Illinois	\$ 46 85
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WOMAN'S RELIEF CORPS.

.	\$1028 56
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RECAPITULATION.

California & Nevada	\$ 10 00
Colorado & Wyoming	36 00
Connecticut	60 00
Delaware	20 00
Illinois	61 00
Indiana	7 00
Iowa	15 00
Kansas	3 00
Maine	2 00
Maryland	9 50
Massachusetts	96 00
Michigan	27 00
Minnesota	7 50
Nebraska	1 00
New Hampshire	30 00
New Jersey	29 00
New York	42 00
Ohio	44 50
Oregon	1 95
Pennsylvania	102 50

VII.—*Southern Memorial Fund*—Continued.

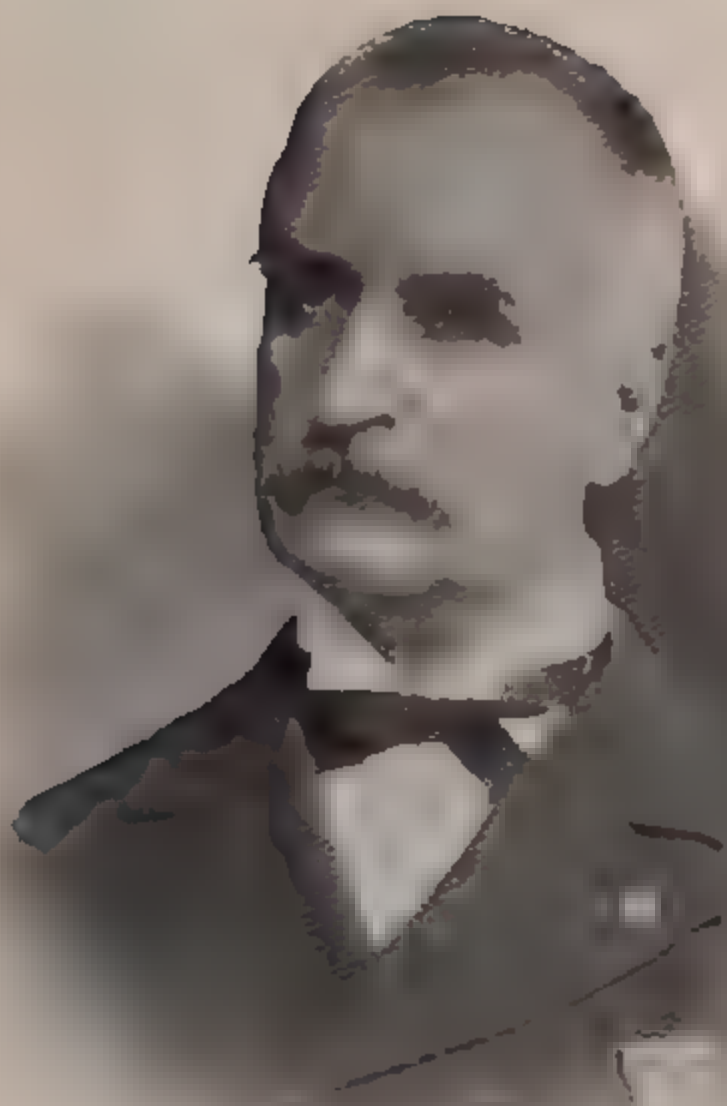
Potomac	5 00	
Rhode Island	39 50	
Vermont	2 35	
Washington & Alaska	9 00	
Wisconsin	23 01	
Ladies of the G. A. R.	44 86	
Woman's Relief Corps	1028 56	
	<hr/>	\$ 1759 21

RECEIPTS.

Balance from Report 1898	\$ 1,465 85	
Six Months' Interest to April 11, 1899,		
at 3 per cent. per annum	21 99	
Received from Posts of the G. A. R.	683 81	
" " Ladies of the G. A. R.	46 84	
" " National Treasurer W. R. C.	1,028 56	
	<hr/>	\$3,247 05

DISBURSEMENTS.

50,000 Flags purchased from W. H. Horstmann Co., \$	520 83	
Express Charge on Flags to Destination	50 80	
Cash sent Robert E. McDonald, Charlotte, N. C. .	100 00	
" Edgar Allan, Richmond, Va.	100 00	
" R. G. Griffin, Yorktown, Va.	30 00	
" Alex. Mattison, Com. Dept. of Georgia .	250 00	
" John H. Bolton, San Antonio, Texas . .	30 00	
" A. A. Hager, National Soldiers'		
Home, Va.,	40 00	
" Frank Seamen, Knoxville, Tenn.	100 00	
" W. H. Deaver, Ashville, N. C.	25 00	
" J. S. W. Eagles, Wilmington, N. C. . .	30 00	
" Samuel Holloway, Newberne, N. C. . .	30 00	
	<hr/>	\$ 1,306 63
Balance on hand		1,940 42



Med. Dr. Spink,

Grand Army of the Republic

SUPPLEMENTARY REPORT OF FRED. W. SPINK, Q. M. G., FOR THE PERIOD COMMENCING AUGUST, 15th, 1899, AND ENDING SEPTEMBER 22th, 1899.

Received from sale of supplies to Nat. Aides as per supplementary requisitions Nos. 1 to 16 inclusive	\$ 17 10
Received from sale of supplies to Departments as per supplementary requisitions Nos. 1 to 14 inclusive	314 48
	<hr/>
Total	\$331 58
Balance on hand August 15, 1899	11,672 45
	<hr/>
	\$12,004 03

EXPENDITURES.

Voucher.

174 David C. Gotwals, Philadelphia, extra allow- ance salary, order of Ex. Committee . . .	\$104 00
175 J. Henry Holcomb, Philadelphia, extra al- lowance salary, order of Ex. Committee .	300 00
176 M. D. Wickersham, Mobile, Ala., expense attending Nat. Encp., member of Ex. Com.	46 30
177 John W. Burst. Sycamore, Ill., enpense in- curred as member Nat. Com. on Pensions .	54 45
178 John Palmer, New York City, expense in- curred as member Nat. Com. on Pensions .	50 00
179 J. H. Wilson Co., Philadelphia, for Nat. Headquarters flag and refinishing old staff	61 50
180 R. B. Brown, Zanesville, Ohio, expense in- curred as member Nat. Com. on Pensions .	45 10

Thirty-third National Encampment

181	R. B. Brown, Zanesville, Ohio, expense incurred as member Nat. Com. on Pensions .	39 50
182	Ell Torrence, Minneapolis, Minn., services and expense incurred as Nat. Judge Advocate-General	250 00
183	Baldwin, Miller & Co., Indianapolis, Ind., bill for testimanials to Adj. Gen. Stewart and Q. M. Gen. Burrows	555 18
184	Fred. W. Spink, Chicago, Ills., office expense for July, Aug., and Sept., expense attending Thirty-third Nat. Encampment	24 00
185	Fred. W. Spink, Q. M. G., Chicago, Ill., salary to September 10, 1899	100 00
186	H. P. Thompson, Chicago, Ills., ex. incurred attending meeting Ex. Com. at Philadelphia, April 12, 1899, by order of Ex. Com.	17 00
187	W. H. Armstrong, Indianapolis, Ind., ex. attending 33d Nat. Encp., member Ex. Com.	34 05
188	W. B. Folger, Cincinnati, O., ex. in. attending 33d Nat. Encp. and bal. sal. as A. A. G.	87 50
189	Daniel R. Lucas, Rockford, Ills., expense incurred as Nat. Chaplain-in-Chief	5 00
190	Thomas W. Scott, Fairfield, Ills., expense attending 33d Nat. Encp., mem. Ex. Com.	37 75
191	F. M. Sterrett, St. Louis, Mo., expense attending 33d Nat. Encp., mem. Ex. Com. .	39 35
192	H. J. Smith, Racine, Wis., expense attending 33d Nat. Encp., member Ex. Com. . .	36 20
193	Albert S. Pierce, Hastings, Neb., expense incurred as Surgeon-General	16 50
194	Pike Building Co., Cincinnati, O., rent Sept., 1899, Hd. Qrs. Com.-in-Chief Johnson . .	25 00
		<hr/> \$ 1,930 38
Balance turned over to Edw. J. Atkinson, Q. M. G.		<hr/> \$10,073 65

Grand Army of the Republic

To be credited as follows :

General Fund	\$ 8 82	
Southern Memorial Fund	1,940 42	
Grant Monument Fund	5,864 36	
Sherman Memorial Fund	230 05	
Contribution Fund from W. R. C.	2,030 00	
	<hr/>	\$10,073 65

Supplementary Report of Fred. W. Spink, Quartermaster General, of Supplies on hand August 10, 1899,
received and issued from August 10th, 1899, to September 22d, 1899, and balance remaining
on hand September 22d, 1899.

Thirty-third National Encampment

	Rules and Regulations	Rituals, Sets	Officers Cards	Service Books	Odes	Applications	Leaves of Absence	Transfers	Discharges	Post Charters	Descriptive Books	Blue Books	Badges	Rank Straps	Badge Ribbon, pieces.	Buttons	Strap Ribbon, pieces.	Electrotypes	
Balance on hand Aug. 10, 1899.	149	512	2073	703	2043	9290	2852	3424	1210	324	262	428	682	530	.	1029	98	20	\$1099 94
†Purchased from Aug. 10 to Sept. 22	4850	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	500	156	2	2000	.	.	332 95
Total to be accounted for.	4999	512	2073	703	2043	9290	2852	3424	1210	324	262	428	1182	686	2	3029	98	20	.
Issued from Aug. 10 to Sept. 22.	161	2	6	2	.	1000	250	350	100	.	3	.	464	233	1	1100	3½	3	331 98
Balance on hand Sept. 22.	4838	510	2067	701	2043	8290	2602	3074	1110	324	259	428	718	453	1	1929	94½	17	

†Not yet paid.

Grand Army of the Republic

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VIII—*Grant Monument Fund.*

Balance from Report 1898	\$ 5,777 69
Six Months' Interest to April 11, 1899, at 3 per cent. per annum	86 67
Balance on hand	<u>\$ 5,864 36</u>

IX—*Sherman Memorial Fund.*

Balance from Report 1898	\$ 226 65
Six Months' Interest to April 11, 1899, at 3 per cent. per annum	3 40
Balance on hand	<u>\$ 230 05</u>

X—*W. R. C. Donation Fund.*

From National Secretary W. R. C. per Com.-in-Chief James A. Sexton . .	\$ 2,000 00
Six Months' Interest to April 11, 1899, at 3 per cent. per annum	30 00
Balance on hand	<u>\$ 2,030 00</u>

Supply Account August 10th, 1899.

Supplies	DR.	
Balance on hand August 10th, 1898	\$1,068 81	
Purchased by Charles Burrows	649 60	
Purchased by Fred. W. Spink	3,271 28	
	<u>\$4,989 69</u>	
		CR.
Supplies sold by Charles Burrows, (see Journal). .	\$ 387 28	
Supplies sold by Fred. W. Spink	5,149 93	
Balance on hand August 10th, 1899	1,099 91	
	<u>\$6,637 15</u>	
Profit.		<u>\$1,647 46</u>

Thirty-third National Encampment

Supplies purchased by Fred. W. Spink, Quartermaster-General, G. A. R., during the year ending August 10th, 1899.

[illegible]

Times Publishing Co.	10000																	40 00
Town Printing Co.	15000																	37 50
Jos. K. Davison										4000	500							325 00
Carpenter & Wood									600									90 85
Carpenter & Wood									204									31 00
Jos. K. Davison								500			1000							250 00
J. B. Lippincott Co.																		220 75
Burk & McFetridge Co.														12				3 00
Carpenter & Wood									48									7 45
Town Printing Co.		10000																22 50
Jos. K. Davison										4000	500	1				1145		407 24
Carpenter & Wood									156									23 70
Total	30000	15000	20000	10000	1802	3000	5000	500	3296	23200	6101	2	50	30	1	1145	\$4095	88

NOTE.—3200 buttons—1600 badges—588 rank straps at a total cost of \$649.60 were purchased previous to the transfer of stock, but were paid for by the present administration.

XII.—*Supplementary Report of Chas. Burrows, Quartermaster General, of Supplies on hand August 10, 1898, received and issued from August 10th, 1898, to September 26th, 1898, and balance remaining on hand September 26th, 1898.*

	Rules and Regulations	Rituals, Sets	Officers Cards	Service Books	Odes	Applications	Leaves of Absence	Transfers	Discharges	Post Charters	Descriptive Books	Blue Books	Badges	Rank Straps	Buttons	Officers Badge Ribbon	Electrotypes
On hand Aug. 10, 1898.	3666	953	724	663	2993	1240	4714	3601	2058	403	338	106	782	580	86	89	20
Purchased as per abstract													1600	588	3200		
Total	3666	953	724	663	2993	1240	4714	3601	2058	403	338	106	2382	1168	3286	89	20
Issued	81	20	135	37	100	500			44			4	503	455	1150	3½	
Balance on hand	3585	933	589	626	2893	740	4714	3601	2014	403	338	102	1879	713	2136	85½	20

*Report of Supplies received from Charles Burrows, Quartermaster General, purchased, issued and remaining
on hand for the term commencing September 26, 1898, and ending August 10th, 1899,
by Fred. W. Spink, Quartermaster General.*

	Rules and Regulations	Rituals, Sets	Officers Cards	Service Books	Odes	Applications	Leaves of Absence	Transfers	Discharges	Charters	Descriptive Books	Blue Books	Badges	Rank Straps	Members Badge Ribbon	Buttons	Officers Badge Ribbon	Electrotypes
Received from Chas. Burrows	3585	933	589	626	2893	740	4714	3601	2014	403	338	102	1879	713	.	2136	85½	20
Purchased as per abstract . . . . .	.	.	3000	1802	.	20000	.	5000	.	.	.	500	4501	2708	2	20000	50	30
Total to be accounted for	3585	933	3589	2128	2893	20740	4714	8601	2014	403	338	602	6380	3421	2	22136	135½	50
Issued	3436	421	1516	1725	550	11450	1862	5177	804	79	76	174	5698	2891	2	21107	37½	30
Balance on hand	149	512	2073	703	2043	9290	2852	3424	1210	324	262	428	682	530		1029	98	20

XIV. Abstract of Expenditures made by Fred. W. Spink, Quartermaster, General G. A. R., for the Year ending August 23, 1899.

Date of Payment.	Voucher No.	TO WHOM PAID	FOR WHAT PURPOSE.	Supplies.	Traveling Expense.	Salaries.	Postage, Stationery and Incidentals.
1898							
Nov 11	1	American Surety Co., Chicago	Premium on bond, \$12,000, for F. W. Spink, Q. M. G.				78 50
" 12	2	J. Henry Holcomb, Phila.	Salary as Custodian, September and October 1898.			100 00	
" 12	3	David C. Gotwals, Phila.	" from September 1 to October 29, 1898.			68 00	
" 12	4	J. Henry Holcomb, Phila.	Pr., exp. postage, office sup., for Aug., Sep., Oc., 1898.				72 61
" 13	5	The Umbdenstock Co., Chicago	Stationery for Headquarters Com. in Chief.				5 00
" 10	6	Carter & Allen, Chicago	"				1 50
" 12	7	A. L. Campfield, Chicago	Printing book of 250 Vouchers.				4 00
" 14	8	Times Pub'g Co., Norristown, Pa.	15,000 forms, A and B, 15,000 reports Post Surgeons.	97 50			
" 14	9	Carpenter & Wood, Prov., R. I.	960 rank straps.	145 40			
" 12	10	Jos. K. Davison, Phila.	3200 buttons, 1600 badges.	360 00			
" 8	11	H. P. Thompson, Chicago	Salary as A. A. G., September 10 to October 10, 1898.			100 00	
" 8	12	"	Office supplies, postage, etc.				7 25
" 7	13	E. Frank Bliss, Chicago	Salary as stenographer, Sept. 10 to Oct. 10, 1898.			20 00	
" 26	14	Wagner & Taylor, Phila.	Insurance on supplies.				10 00
" 28	15	Fred W. Spink, Chicago	Rent of safety vault—Exp. on books from Phila.				4 00
" 21	16	"	Salary September 10 to November 10, 1898.			200 00	
" 22	17	H. P. Thompson, Chicago	" October "			100 00	
" 21	18	F. Frank Bliss, Chicago	" " "			20 00	
Dec. 5	19	Geo. E. Cole & Co., Chicago	Stationery and supplies for Hdqs., Com. in Chief.				5 15
" 5	20	The Umbdenstock Co., Chicago	" " "				16 25
" 9	21	J. Henry Holcomb, Phila.	Salary for November 1898.			50 00	
" 9	22	David C. Gotwals,	Office expense, November 1898.				22 80
" 9	23	M. H. Wagar & Co., Chicago	Salary from October 29 to December 3, 1898.			40 00	
" 9	24	H. P. Thompson, Chicago	Sign and easel for office of Com. in Chief.				12 50
" 9	25	H. P. Thompson, Chicago	Postage and telegrams, November 1898.				5 51
" 9	26	Jos. K. Davison & Co., Phila.	2000 buttons.	100 00			
" 13	27	Town Printing Co., Phila.	Printing General Orders, stationery, etc.				270 00
" 13	28	H. P. Thompson, Chicago	Salary, November 10 to December 10, 1898.			100 00	
" 24	29	E. Frank Bliss, Chicago	" " "			20 00	
" 24	30	Theo. P. Reed, New York City	Ex Com. C. of A., Phila., Dec. 16, 1898.		9 00		
" 27	31	Thos. W. Sooty, Fairfield, Ills.	" " "		54 50		
" 27	32	H. P. Thompson, Chicago	" " "		17 25		

Thirty-third National Encampment

Date of Payment.	Voucher No	TO WHOM PAID.	FOR WHAT PURPOSE.	Supplies.	Traveling Expense.	Salaries.	Postage, Stationery and Incidentals.
Mar. 14	76 Town Printing Co., Phila.	Printing as per bill of March 10, 1899. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	208 00
" "	77 Siebling Bros.	Stationery for office of Adjutant General . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	4 85
" "	78 H. P. Thompson, Chicago	Salary Feb. 10 to March 10, 1899 . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	100 00	
" "	79 E. Frank Bliss . . . . .	" " " " " "	. . . . .	. . . . .	20 00	
" 30	80 Jas. C. Curtis & Co.	Draping catafalque funeral Commander-in-Chief . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	25 00
April 5	81 David C. Gotwals, Phila.	Salary Feb. 25 to April 1, 1899 . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	40 00	
" "	82 J. Henry Holcomb	Office expense for March, 1899 . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	21 32
" "	83 " " " " " "	Salary for March, 1899 . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	50 00	
" "	84 The Floral Exchange	Draping National Headquarters . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	5 00
" "	85 Carpenter & Wood, Provid'ce, R.I.	246 rank straps and chevrons	37 30	. . . . .	. . . . .
" "	86 Joseph K. Davison, Phila.	2000 buttons	100 00	. . . . .	. . . . .
" "	87 Burk & McFetridge Co., Phila.	Six (6) electros No. 3 badge	I 50	. . . . .	. . . . .
" "	88 Thomas J. Stewart, Phila.	Editing, indexing journal and proceed's 32d Nat. Enc. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	200 00
" "	89 H. P. Thompson, Chicago	Postage for March and to April 10, 1899 . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	6 00
" "	90 " " " " " "	Salary March 10 to April 10, 1899 . . . . .	. . . . .	100 00	. . . . .
" "	91 Wm. H. Armstrong, Indianapolis.	Expense atte'g meet'g 4, 12, '99; Nat. C. of A. at Phila . . . . .	. . . . .	34 50	. . . . .
" "	92 Thos. W. Scott, Fairfield, Ills. . . . .	" " " " " "	. . . . .	66 00	. . . . .
" "	93 M. D. Wickersham, Mobile, Ala. . . . .	" " " " " "	. . . . .	90 00	. . . . .
" "	94 F. M. Sterrett, St. Louis, Mo. . . . .	" " " " " "	. . . . .	52 00	. . . . .
" "	95 Fred. W. Spink, Chicago	Salary March 10 to April 10, 1899 . . . . .	. . . . .	100 00	. . . . .
" "	96 " " " " " "	Expense atte'g meet'g 4, 12, '99; Nat. C. of A., at Phila. . . . .	. . . . .	24 00,	. . . . .
" "	97 H. I. Smith, Racine, Wis. . . . .	" " " " " "	. . . . .	27 40	. . . . .
" "	98 Cancelled . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .
" "	99 E. Frank Bliss, Chicago	Services March 10 to April 10 . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	20 00	
May 2	100 W. C. Johnson, Cincinnati, Ohio.	Expense as Acting Commander in-Chief . . . . .	. . . . .	200 00	. . . . .
" "	101 J. Henry Holcomb, Phila.	Salary for April, 1899, . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	50 co	
" "	102 " " " " " "	Office expense, April 1899 . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	18 52
" "	103 Wm. H. Horstman Co., Phila.	Fifty pieces of G. A. R. flag ribbon	150 00	. . . . .	. . . . .
" "	104 Burk & McFetridge, Phila.	Six (6) electros No. 2—Six (6) electros No. 3	3 00	. . . . .	. . . . .
" "	105 Jos. K. Davison, Phila.	1000 badges, 2000 buttons, 2 straps, 1 badge 1 seal of Ohio.	352 50	. . . . .	. . . . .
" "	106 David C. Gotwals, Phila.	Salary to April 28, 1899 . . . . .	. . . . .	\$32 00	. . . . .	11 63
" "	107 Wyckoff, Seamen & Benedict, Philil	Repairing type-writing machine . . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .
" "	108 Times Pub. Co., Norristown, Pa.	5000 transfer cards	42 50	. . . . .	. . . . .
" "	109 " " " " " "	10 000 Chaplain blanks	40 00	. . . . .	. . . . .
" "	110 F. M. Sterrett, St. Louis, Mo.	Expense attending meet'g 4, 12, '99, Ex Com. at Phila.	10 00	. . . . .	. . . . .
" "	111 Fred. W. Spink, Chicago	Salary April 10 to May 10, 1899. . . . .	. . . . .	100 00	. . . . .
" 23						

Month	No.	Name	Location	Item	Amount	Total
May	23	H. P. Thompson	Chicago	Salary April 10 to April 20, 1899	33 33	33 33
"	23	Robt. E. McDonald	Charlotte, N. C.	Expense Memorial Day, 1899		100 00
"	23	Edgar Allan	Richmond, Va.	"		100 00
"	23	R. G. Griffin	Yorktown, Va.	"		30 00
"	23	Alex. Mattison	Atlanta, Ga.	"		250 00
"	23	John H. Bolton	San Antonio, Tex.	"		30 00
"	23	A. A. Hager	Nat. Sol's Home, Va.	"		40 00
May	23	Frank Seaman	Knoxville, Tenn.	Expense Memorial Day, 1899		100 00
"	23	W. H. Deaver	Asheville, N. C.	"		25 00
"	23	Pike Building Co.	Cincinnati, O.	Rent Hqrs. S. V. Com-in-Chief, Apr. 20, to May 20, '99		26 00
"	23	J. S. W. Eagles	Wilmington, N. C.	Expense Memorial Day, 1899		30 00
"	23	Samuel Holloway	Newberne, N. C.	"		30 00
June	2	W. B. Folger	Cincinnati, O.	Salary as A. A. G. from April 20 to May 20, 1899		75 00
"	2	David C. Gotwals	Phila.	Salary from April 29 to May 27, 1899		32 00
"	2	Town Printing Co.	Phila.	Printing, stationery, 1500 blank A. and B.	37 50	196 50
"	5	Henry Holcomb	Phila.	Office expense for May, 1899		29 16
"	5	"	"	Salary for May, 1899	50 00	
"	5	Joseph K. Davison	Phila.	2000 buttons, 500 badges, 2000 buttons		325 00
"	5	Town Printing Co.	Phila.	Exch'gs and postage on gen. orders, Mar. 20 to May 27		24 81
"	5	Carpenter & Wood	Prov., R. I.	600 rank straps	90 85	
"	14	Seibeling Bros.	Phila.	Stationery for Nat. Headquarters		2 95
"	14	Wm. H. Horstman Co.	Phila.	Flags for Southern 1 sept. Memorial Day, 1899		571 63
"	20	W. C. Johnson	Cincinnati, O.	Travel and office expenses	260 00	
"	21	Alonzo Williams	Prov., R. I.	Expense as Inspector-General		92 81
"	21	Fred. W. Spink	Chicago	Salary May 10 to June 10, 1899	100 00	
"	21	Pike Building Co.	Cincinnati, O.	Rent Headquarters Sen. Vice Com-in-Chief		25 00
"	27	W. B. Folger	Cincinnati, O.	Salary May 20 to June 20, 1899	75 00	
"	27	David C. Gotwals	Phila.	" 27	32 00	
"	28	Wm. L. Smith	Chicago	Incidental Expenses as Chief of Staff		25 00
July	6	Daniel Ross	Wilmington, Del.	Expense as J. V. Com-in-Chief attending Dpt. Enc'ps		64 00
"	6	Fred. W. Spink	Chicago	Postage, revenue and exchange, Mar. 1 to June 30, '99		8 66
"	6	Henry Holcomb	Phila.	Salary for June, 1899	50 00	
"	6	"	"	Office expense		15 19
"	6	Carpenter & Wood	Prov., R. I.	204 rank straps	31 00	
"	6	Jos. K. Davison	Phila.	1000 badges	250 00	
"	6	J. B. Lippincott Co.	Phila.	500 Blue Books	220 75	
"	17	John W. Burst	Sycamore, Ills.	Expense attending meeting Nat. Pen. Com., Wash.		62 00
"	17	Halbert B. Case	Chattanooga, Tenn.	"		62 00
"	17	R. B. Brown	Zanesville, O.	"		43 60
"	17	Charles C. Adams	Boston, Mass.	"		32 41
"	17	John Palmer	New York City	"		36 00
"	17	Fred. W. Spink	Chicago	Salary June 10 to July 10, 1899	100 00	
"	24	Pike Building Co.	Cincinnati, O.	Rent Hqrs S. V. Com-in-Chief June 20 to July 20, 1899		25 00
"	28	W. B. Folger	Cincinnati, O.	Salary June 20 to July 20, 1899	75 00	
Aug.	1	Maurice Pechin	Washington, D. C.	Services as stenographer to Com. on Pensions		51 20

XIV—XV—*Assets and Investments.*

ASSETS.

Cash General fund	\$1607 62
“ Grant Monument Fund	5864 36
“ Sherman Memorial Fund	230 05
“ Southern Memorial Fund	1940 42
“ Contribution Fund W. R. C	2030 00
Total Cash	\$11672 45
Value of supplies on hand (cost)	1099 94
Gun metal in hands of J. K. Davison	239 20
Lithograph stones	20 00
Electrotypes	9 00
	\$13040 59

INVESTMENTS.

United States Bonds, 4 per cent., due 1907, par value	\$16000 00
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Report of Inspector-General.

OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR-GENERAL,
GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC,
PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 20, 1899.

THOS. J. STEWART,
Adjutant-General, G. A. R.,
Philadelphia, Penna.

Comrade :

I have the honor to submit herewith my report, including a consolidated report of the statistics received from Department Inspectors, and reports from Assistant Inspectors-General.

I. REPORTS OF DEPARTMENT INSPECTORS.

It seems rather remarkable that so many Department Inspectors are unacquainted with the rules defining the duties of their office, and particularly with the rule which requires them to furnish the Inspector-General with a report "within thirty days after the completion of the inspection of the Department." After long delay and upon urgent demand, the Inspector of one of best managed Departments sends his report accompanied by the naive excuse that he was not aware the Department Inspector was required to "furnish a report to the Inspector-General." Very few Inspectors pay any attention to the time limit set by the rules within which reports *shall* be made. I call attention to this as a matter of record and not with any desire to criticise. Doubtless many Inspectors are delayed by the fact that reports from inspections have not been received, but in some cases I am convinced the delay has been due to neglect on the part of the Department Inspector. At this point I may call attention to the inconsistency of the rule as amended in 1897, Chapter V, Section 1, by which inspectors of Posts are required to report "to the Department Inspector within thirty days after the inspection," i. e., not later than thirty days after December 31st; and the Inspector is required to furnish his

“report to the Inspector-General within thirty days after the completion of the Inspection of the Department,” i. e., not later than thirty days after December 31st. This gives the Department Inspector no time in which to make up his report, while before the amendment he was allowed thirty days for the same. One Department Inspector, himself a member of the Committee on Rules at the National Encampment in 1897, claims that his report was not due until March 1st, while the Inspector-General holds that the rule requires him to furnish it “within thirty days after December 31st,” the date set for the close of inspections. I suggest that the rule be again amended so that the last line of the first paragraph read: “not later than December 31st,” in place of the words, “within thirty days after the completion of the inspection.” Reports have been finally received from every department, three within the time limit: Rhode Island, Dec. 22; Maine, Jan. 11, and Pennsylvania, Jan. 24. Six in February: Alabama, Colorado and Wyoming, Indiana, Massachusetts, Vermont, Virginia and North Carolina; three in March: Nebraska, New York, Washington and Alaska; eighteen in April, fourteen in May, and one, Montana, in June.

Now, in regard to the correctness, completeness and value of these reports I wish to speak in particular. The reports from some Departments are models of accuracy and the statistics furnished will be of much value to future historians, but the reports from some other Departments are models of inaccuracy and will only serve to mislead those who may quote them. I have no doubt that a century after the Grand Army has closed its books, students will study diligently this very table of statistics which I herewith submit, and I wish now to warn them not to put too much confidence in the “totals” at the bottom of the page. These totals are vitiated by the inaccuracies in many of the reports included. My full duty would require me to submit a complete analysis, pointing out in detail as far as possible these errors, but this would call for a much longer report than I would be warranted in submitting. I consider it my duty, however, to call attention to the unreliableness of many of these reports. Of course, I have in most cases no absolute test by which to verify the reports, but by careful comparison of the reports for a series of years I have reached my conclusion of the accuracy or inaccuracy of a report. Allow me to submit a few

instances as illustrations. Column one gives the total number of Posts, column eight the number inspected, column eleven the number not inspected. Several Inspectors seem unable or unwilling to make the simple arithmetical calculation to determine the number not inspected; one reports 219 Posts, 136 inspected, not inspected, none. In all such cases I have taken the liberty to correct the reports. It ought to be an easy matter to determine the number of Posts in a given Department on a given date. Look at a few specimen reports; one Department reports total number of Posts for three years, 1897-8-9 respectively, 434, 276, 416; another Department 390, 394, 213; still another, 36, 41, 32; such reports bear on their face their inaccuracy. The case becomes even more obscure when above figures are compared with those submitted in the report of the Adjutant-General covering precisely the same date December 31st. In place of 276 above he gives 420, and in place of 36 and 41, he gives 30 and 29. I report this year a total of 7184 Posts and trust it may be approximately correct. It ought also to be possible to obtain approximately the number of members in good standing on a given date, but by a careful study of the reports for the past few years I am persuaded no one can estimate the number in the Grand Army within fifty thousand. This should not be. The study of the reports is very interesting. I will mention a few only as specimens: Reports of members in good standing for three years, 1897-8-9 respectively: Mo. 12, 340; 13, 612; 9, 276; Mont. 375; 454; 233; Neb. 7, 264; —; 4, 424; North Dak. 573; 395; 518; Or. 1981; 1765; 1392; Tenn. 1662; 2145; 1795; W. Va. 1982, 1982, 1423. When one examines these figures closely and considers the wide variations, and then compares them with the statistics given in the report of the Adjutant-General covering the same date, he is compelled to question the accuracy of the reports. Three illustrations from the third column will suffice: Ind. Ter., number of Posts 1897-8-9 respectively 15, 24, 19, number in which work of ritual is properly exemplified 1897-8-9 respectively 15, 22, 1. Such rapid degeneracy is hardly conceivable. Ken., number of Posts 1897-8-9 respectively 173, 192, 219, number in which work of ritual is properly exemplified respectively 60, 41, 130. Such rapid improvement is possible. Md., Posts, 57, 53, 53, number in which work of ritual is properly exemplified 44, 36, 53, a most remarkable fluctuation. Allow me to add a few

examples from column four: Ala. 1897-8-9, number of Posts by years respectively: 13, 13, 13; number of Posts in which officers and guards are properly uniformed and equipped, 6, 5, 0; Ken., number of Posts, 173, 192, 219, equipped 30, 12, 100; Mich., number of Posts 382; 385, 389, equipped 165, 78, 73; Mo., number of Posts 390, 394, 213 (note loss of 181 Posts during year), equipped 49, 47, 109; Tenn., number of Posts 91, 90, 76, equipped 10, 11, 24; Va., North Car., number of Posts 54, 55, 56, equipped 22, 43, 10; Wash.-Alaska, number of Posts 81, 97, 76, equipped 5, 20, 5. It seems incredible that there should be any such variation from year to year as these figures indicate. Column five calls for the "Number of Posts in which the members are uniformed." Note a few answers and judge of their accuracy, covering the years, 1897-8-9; Cal., 15, 3, 15; Col. 12, 3, 21; Del. 14, 9, 20; Ind., 23, 18, 41; Iowa, 19, 47, 28; Ken., 21, 8, 75; Me., 95, 46, 70; Mich., 144, 43, 69; Mo., 50, 27, 109; Ohio, 48, 92, 35; Tenn., 0, 7, 35; Wash., 0, 18, 2. Analyze the last report: If it were true in 1897 that no Post was uniformed and in 1898 18 were uniformed, one would naturally infer that the uniforms were new, and would be surprised to learn that only 2 Posts were uniformed in 1899. I will note only one other case to illustrate the inaccuracy of some of these reports. As the Inspector failed to send in his report, I wrote to the Department Commander requesting him to have the Assistant Adjutant-General forward me a copy of the Inspector's consolidated report, which was received in due time. Late in May the report of the Inspector was also received. The comparison was interesting, but not instructive. Assistant Adjutant-General says there are 61 Posts in the Department, the Inspector says 40; Assistant Adjutant-General says ritual is properly exemplified in 61 Posts, Inspector says in 16, Assistant Adjutant-General says 40 Posts have forwarded reports and per capita tax, Inspector says 20: the figures in the other columns are even wider apart. Such discrepancies naturally cast a little suspicion upon the accuracy of the Inspector's report included in my table.

It is not so easy to suggest a remedy for the defects above mentioned. In some cases the Department Inspectors are clearly negligent, and in many cases the fault seems to lie with those appointed to inspect Posts and with the Posts themselves. Assistant Inspectors fail to make up their reports and forward them promptly

to the Department Inspector. Posts when notified that they are to be ready for inspection, should not only have all their records in shape, but should have all the statistics desired prepared for the Inspector when he arrives. These records will be of great value to our descendants and it is worth the while to make them approximately accurate. I recommend that the first question in "Form E-2" read: "Total number of Posts in the Department," as it is now often misunderstood. Also that the fifth question read: "Percentage of attendance at Post meetings." The present answers to the fifth question are very indefinite and often unintelligible. The usual answers, "fair," "good," "Excellent," etc., are relative terms and mean very different things to different reporters. Some answer the question in numerals; for example, Colorado answers 43, and as she has 59 Posts I suppose it was meant that the attendance at 43 was regular. But Conn. answers 165 and has only 69 Posts; Mo. has 213 Posts and answers 176; Tenn. has 76 and answers 55. Evidently different Inspectors have in mind quite different questions in framing their answers. Near the close of the year when the Inspector-General sits down to study all these minute details for his report it is too late to send to the Departments for additional information, and then, too, many of the Inspectors are already out of office.

II. REPORTS OF ASSISTANT INSPECTORS-GENERAL.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR-GENERAL,
PROVIDENCE, R. I., December 20, 1898.

CIRCULAR OF INSTRUCTIONS.

Assistant Inspector-Generals are requested to forward to these Headquarters not later than March 1, 1899, a report upon the matters specified below. This report should be based upon conditions prevailing January 1, 1899, in order that uniformity may be secured. The report must be concise and brief, and topics classified and numbered as follows:

I. *Department.* 1. Condition of Headquarters. 2. Observance of Memorial Day by Posts. 3. To what extent do Department Officers visit Posts? 4. How many Posts own Burial Lots

1. Alab
2. Ariz
3. Ark
4. Calif
5. Colo
6. Conn
7. Del
8. Flor
9. Geor
10. Idah
11. Illin
12. Ind
13. Indis
14. Iowa
15. Kans
16. Kent
17. Loui
18. Main
19. Mary
20. M. C.
21. Mich
22. Minn
23. Miss
24. Mont
25. Nebr
26. New
27. New
28. New
29. New
30. Nort
31. Ohio
32. Okla
33. Oreg
34. Penn
35. Pott
36. Rhod
37. South
38. Tenn
39. Texa
40. Utah
41. Verm
42. Virgi
43. West
44. West
45. Wisc

To



partments: Col., Wym., Idaho, Indian Ter., Iowa, Mass., North Dak., Okla.

vance of Memorial Day by Posts. 3. To what extent do Department Officers visit Posts? 4. How many Posts own Burial Lots

5. How many Posts have Associate Members? 6. General condition of Department.

II. *Auxiliary Organizations.* 1. Sons of Veterans. 2. Woman's Relief Corps. 3. Ladies of G. A. R.

III. *Homes—Number and Condition.* 1. State Soldiers' Homes. 2. National Soldiers' Homes. 3. G. A. R. Homes. 4. Woman's Relief Corps' Homes. 5. Soldiers' Orphans' Homes. 6. Amount of "State Aid."

IV. *Schools.* 1. Participation in Observance of Memorial Day? 2. Does "Old Glory" float over school houses? 3. Do Comrades hold patriotic exercises in schools? 4. How is the History of Civil War taught?

V. *Public.* 1. Do people generally observe Memorial Day? 2. What is the public, moral and social support given to the Grand Army of the Republic?

ALONZO WILLIAMS,

Inspector-General.

Answers are at hand from 36 Departments, of which 8 were received within the time stated March 1, 1899; these were in order from: Minn., Conn., Mich., N. J., Vt., La., Miss., Pot., Del. Eighteen were received in March, five in April, one in May, and four in June. I have marked 11 of these as *excellent* and recommend they be published entire as herewith submitted. Some of them are rather long but all the information is valuable and should be preserved. Ten others I have marked as *good* and 9 as *fair*, and I recommend these be printed in the abbreviated form herewith submitted. Five I have marked as *poor*. If space and expense are to be considered these reports might be omitted without much loss. It is positively gratifying to read the favorable reports these national officers give of the condition of our noble Order, and I feel under personal obligation to them for the interest they have manifested in the duties of their office. It is with keen regret that I am compelled to report that I have been unable to secure any returns from the Assistant Inspectors-General in the following Departments: Col., Wym., Idaho, Indian Ter., Iowa, Mass., North Dak., Okla.

Allow me in conclusion to say that in my opinion, founded on an extensive correspondence with every Department and on personal visits to many States on official occasions, the moral of the Grand Army of the Republic was never better than it is to-day. As a consequence of the marvelous achievements of the last year, the public in general look more proudly upon the wearers of the little bronze button, and the tottering forms themselves seem to walk a little more erect.

With grateful remembrance of your unfailing courtesy and many kindnesses, I beg respectfully to submit this report.

In Fraternity, Charity and Loyalty,

ALONZO WILLIAMS,

Inspector-General.

**EXTRACTS FROM REPORTS OF ASSISTANT
INSPECTORS-GENERAL.**

ALABAMA.

Manoah Bostick, A. I. G.

1. Department :

1. Headquarters are still at Birmingham, where they have been since the Department was formed. The records are well kept. The Assistant Adjutant General, E. D. Brown, and the Assistant Quartermaster General, Edward Birchelough, are very efficient officers, and have long served the Department. 2. Memorial Day is formally observed by nearly all Posts of the Department. This day is not a holiday here, but the few of the population who do turn out are earnest and patriotic in deportment. 3. Posts are visited by Department officers, as such, rarely. The Posts are far apart and funds for traveling expenses very limited. 4. Two posts, one at Birmingham and one at Montgomery, own burial lots. There is a creditable soldier's monument in the lot of Custer Post at Birmingham. 5. One Post has one associate member. 6. The general condition of the Department is fairly good under the prevailing circumstances. A large majority of the comrades are laboring men without much property and are becoming old.

II. 1. There are three camps of Sons of Veterans in this Department. That at Birmingham has grown to be a flourishing one, in spite of adverse conditions, largely through the energy and perseverance of one or two patriotic sons of comrades.

2. There are no Woman's Relief Corps. Our wives and daughters are duly patriotic and loyal to the cause for which we fought, but conditions for their effectually organizing here are far less favorable than they are north of the Ohio.

3. There are no ladies of the G. A. R.

III. 1. There are not any State Soldiers' Homes of any kind. 2. There are no National Soldier's Homes. 3. There are no G. A. R. Homes. 4. No Woman's Relief Corps Homes. 5. No Soldiers' Orphans' Homes. 6. There is no "State Aid" to any soldiers who fought for the Union. There is a small fund from the State annually distributed to indigent ex-Confederates.

IV. I. I doubt that any school in the State participates as a body in the observance of our Memorial Day. The schools in some of the larger towns turn out on April 26, the day the former Secessionists strew flowers

upon the graves of their dead. 2. The flag is growing much in esteem in Alabama. It is seen waving from a few school houses already and recent action of the State Legislature contemplates its use at all school houses. This goes to indicate a very great change. The action may be prompted partly by sinister motives, but even before the recent "war" fine flags were possessed at the public school buildings in Birmingham and some other towns and were occasionally unfurled. A decade ago flags were rare here. Our Posts have sometimes lent them to parties desiring to display them. They are, however, since the beginning of the trouble with Spain, quite numerous and in some instances misused.

3. Comrades take part in patriotic exercises occasionally, when it seems expedient, and some good has resulted in cases coming under my own observation.

4. The History of the Civil War is taught to a large extent with a bias in favor of the lost cause, the right of secession, etc., but the realization of the awful unwisdom of the secession movement is, I think, coming about to a greater extent than is by many realized. A few begin to believe that Mr. Lincoln did not wish or intend to interfere with slavery in the States.

V. 1. The people generally do not observe May 30 as Memorial Day in this Department. But a faithful few, ex-Union soldiers, their relatives and friends do so regularly and gladly.

2. The public moral and social support given the G. A. R. cannot be called extensive. The newspapers, however, occasionally allude to our meetings, doings, etc., in a fairly decent and respectful way, and we are sometimes invited to take part in public demonstrations, parades and gatherings with other organizations. In the proposed new State Constitution it is suggested by the dominant political party that all ex-Federal soldiers shall be allowed to vote without property or educational restrictions. This means more than might at first glance appear when we remember that probably as many as four regiments, all told, from Alabama took sides with the Union.

ARKANSAS.

A. S. Fowler, A. I. G.

The Department Headquarters are in fairly good condition, much better than they were about two years ago, for at that time the Headquarters had an assistant Adjutant General who came very near breaking the Department up; but during the past two years under the administration of Comrade A. H. Seekland as Department Commander, and more with Comrade W. G. Gray as Commander, the Department is in much better condition.

Memorial Day is almost universally observed by the Comrades of the G. A. R., and those who are near a National Cemetery always decorate the graves, and have imposing exercises; where there is no cemetery they

usually attend some church in a body, where an appropriate order of exercises has been arranged.

Department Officers usually attend Post Meetings. There are no Posts to my knowledge, in this Department, which own burial lots.

The system of Associate Members have never been inaugurated in this Department; while I think it should be, and would be of great benefit, and lessen the burden of the Old Soldiers.

The general condition of the Department at present, is fair; not as much interest is manifested as in our former years, which perhaps is owing to the Comrades' advanced age in life.

I do not think there is any organization of the Sons of Veterans in this Department; no organization of the Women's Relief Corps that I know of; I only know of one circle of the Ladies of the G. A. R., and that is located in Little Rock.

There is no home of the Soldiers, State or National G. A. R. Women's Relief Corps, or Orphans' Home in this State.

Not having the data, I cannot state the amount of, and the schools that do not participate in the observance of Memorial Day as they should. Thank God! some of the School Boards in the past year have ordered "Old Glory" to be placed on the school houses. No patriotic exercises are held in the schools; the History of the Civil War is not taught in the Public Schools as it should be. The people generally observe Memorial Day where there is a National Cemetery.

Our Comrades of the North, East and West do not have the consideration for the Comrades of the South as they should. It is in the South where the National Cemeteries are; in this Department we have three National Cemeteries in Little Rock, alone, over six thousand of our Comrades sleep.

Our membership is small, and a large majority of our Comrades are very poor, and for a few to bear the expenses, year after year, of providing for the proper exercises and decoration of the graves makes it fall pretty heavily on a few of our Comrades.

I think the National Encampment should take some action, by which our Comrades of the South would receive more assistance for this particular duty, a duty which should never be neglected while a Comrade who wears the blue lives.

The Grand Army of the Republic does not get much public, moral or social support in this Department.

CALIFORNIA AND NEVADA.

J. J. Lyon, A. I. G.

The quarters are commodious and well supplied with furniture and conveniences for the transaction of the business of the Department. The records, reports, &c., are properly classified and admirably filed for ready reference; accounts kept correctly and to date, together with a val-

uable library of important publications pertaining to the War of the Rebellion ; among these a complete set (so far as published) of the "Official Records" of the respective Armies and Navies ; army and regimental histories and rosters of the troops furnished by many of the loyal States.

Assistant Adjutant General T. C. Masteller, and Assistant Quartermaster General Eugene Wiegand have filled their respective offices for many years and have ever proved prompt and efficient in the discharge of their duties.

Memorial Day—All the Posts in the Department observe Memorial Day ; the larger ones by appropriate literary and other exercises while those of limited membership assemble and decorate graves of comrades buried in local cemeteries.

Department Officers—Department Commander Solomon Cahen, accompanied by Adjutant General Masteller and Chief Aide J. H. Simpson, has spent much time and personal funds in visiting Posts in the several sections of this widely extended Department, thus giving an example of most faithful performance of official duties. The other Department Officials visit the Posts in their respective localities, and in other ways manifest their interest in the welfare of the Order.

Post Burial Plots—There are 38 Posts in the Department having plots in cemeteries, several of which have beautiful and appropriate monuments erected therein. The G. A. R. Plot in the I. O. O. F. Cemetery in San Francisco was filled several years ago and another opened in the City Cemetery, was closed by legal authority last year, since then the National Cemetery has afforded a resting place for those dying in indigent circumstances and others. George H. Thomas Post No. 2, has a special plot therein in which are interred many of its members guarded by a granite soldier at "Parade Rest." A law of the state allows fifty dollars for defraying the funeral expenses of a war veteran dying without means so that none are buried in pauper graves.

Associate Members—No Associate Members of Posts in this Department.

General Condition—The general condition of the Department is excellent, and as it is believed that the average age of members is less than elsewhere, and as climatic influences tend to increase longevity, it is deemed highly probable that this will be the last *fully organized* Department of the Grand Army of the Republic.

AUXILIARY ORGANIZATIONS.

Sons of Veterans—There are but a small number of Camps of Sons of Veterans in the Department, and the membership is comparatively limited. Posts of the Grand Army have encouraged this young organization as much as possible, but their efforts have not met with the hoped for results. This cannot be ascribed to any lack of patriotism on the part of the "sons," for many of them volunteered during the war with Spain, and some are

even now sustaining the honor of their country's flag in the far off Philippines. It is believed that the Order will increase in the coming years as its parent organization dies out.

The Womans Relief Corps—This Department is highly favored and greatly benefitted by being aided in its work by the noble, loyal women who belong to the Relief Corps. Their labors have been unceasing, their sacrifices many, and the great amount of good accomplished has proved of inestimable value, not only to their immediate beneficiaries but to the various Posts throughout the Department.

Ladies of the G. A. R.—This organization has a few "Circles" located in different parts of the Department, but as they render no official reports to Grand Army Headquarters or the Encampment of the Department, but little is known of the amount of charitable work performed. It is most earnestly hoped that this society will soon merge itself into, and become part of our great auxiliary organization.

SOLDIERS HOMES.

The Veterans Home—In 1881 members of the Grand Army of the Republic and Veterans of the Mexican War residing in San Francisco, officially representing their respective organizations formed the Veterans Home Association for the purpose of establishing a Home for disabled war veterans of the United States Army and Navy. Department Commander C. Mason Kinne was President of the Association, and an effective appeal was made to the patriotic public for financial aid. Within a few months nearly \$40,000 was collected, and finally a fine site of over 900 acres of land was purchased in the beautiful Napa Valley. Buildings were erected and the Home formally opened to receive members on the 1st day of April, 1884. Since that date 2802 war veterans have been admitted to the Home, of whom 762 are still members. The management has been vested in a Board of Directors, selected in due proportions from the two organizations named. Owing to recent legislative action, the Board has deeded the entire property to the State so that it is now one of its institutions, and the Governor will hereafter appoint the Directors. It is believed that the wise and careful management of the existing Board will be justly recognized by its re-appointment.

The amount of State Aid given for maintenance was \$15,000 per annum in the early days of the Home, but later, increased so that the amount received now is \$45,000 per yer and \$100 per capita from the United States.

Pacific Branch National Home—The National Home is located near Santa Monica in Los Angeles Co. and has a membership of over 2000. This Home specially intended for veterans, citizens of the Pacific States and Territories, and those discharged from Eastern National Homes are debarred from entrance by reason of the terms of their discharge, as well as by its being crowded by veterans from west of the Rocky Mountains.

The Womens Relief Corps Home—The movement to establish a Home for Union Veterans Widows, Wives, mothers, maiden relatives and Army nurses, was inaugurated by Elizabeth D. A. Kinne, in 1887 she then being National President of the W. R. C. The Home was located on ground donated near the village of Evergreen in Santa Clara County ; a commodious building was constructed and opened for the reception of members in Dec., 1890, and has since cared for about twenty per year. The Home is mainly supported by contributions of the Corps in the Department aided by a per capita appropriation from the State.

SCHOOLS.

The pupils of the public schools in many of the towns in the Department join in Post parades, and in other ways participate in Memorial Day Exercises.

The National Flag floats proudly over the School Houses in this Department.

On Lincoln's Birthday and the Friday previous to Memorial Day, Comrades of the Grand Army visit the schools in their vicinity when appropriate exercises are held.

The history of the Civil War is not taught in the public schools independent of the general history of the United States.

THE PUBLIC.

Memorial Day is a legal holiday in this state and seems to be more generally observed by all classes as the years pass away. Banks and public offices are closed on that day, and corporations, to a limited extent, recognize the sanctity of the day. It is a matter of deep regret however, that picnics, races and excursions are also held, which attract large numbers of attendants.

The moral and social support given to the Grand Army of the Republic may, possibly, be considered as fair in some respects, but greatly lacking in others.

Fairs and entertainments for the benefit of the Relief Funds of Posts and Corps, are generally well patronized, but the just claims of the veterans for proper representation in appointive public offices are seldom heeded but generally ignored.

I cannot close this report without referring to the great loss sustained by our Order by the decease of our late Commander-in-Chief. During the closing days of the Rebellion we served together intimately in marches, camps, and in battles, and on all occasions Comrade Sexton proved himself a brave and efficient officer, and a thorough gentleman. In later years he carried into his civil and official life these qualities, and died while again in the service of his much beloved country, and is now mourned by all within its extended boundaries.

CONNECTICUT

Thomas L. Norton, A. I. G.

1. The condition of Department Headquarters is excellent for which much praise is due Comrade John H. Thacher, who for many years has been the Adjutant General of this Department. Memorial Day is observed by every Post. Department officers visit Posts frequently, never declining an invitation to do so. Twenty-five (25) Posts have burial lots, and five (5) have flourishing Corps of Associate Members. The quantity of G. A. R. material in Connecticut is not large, but the quality is excellent.

2. The Connecticut Division Sons of Veterans numbers twenty-six (26) Camps with 753 members. There are forty-eight (48) Women's Relief Corps in good condition and two (2) organizations of the Ladies of the G. A. R.

3. The Fitch Home for Soldiers under the management of Comrade James N. Coe is a home indeed for the present membership of 489. The cost of maintenance in 1898 was \$67,613.64 towards which the State of Connecticut contributed \$24,000.

4. Public Schools are generally invited to share in the exercises of Memorial Day, and a school house without a flag is the exception, and town authorities are obliged by a State law to furnish every school district with a flag. Patriotic services, conducted by G. A. R. Comrades, are held, annually at least, in the schools. The history of the Civil War is taught from text books, which for the most part give facts and not fables.

5. The public observance of Memorial Day is increasingly large, and with few exceptions the moral and social support given the Grand Army of the Republic leaves nothing to be desired.

DELAWARE.

Wm. G. Baugh, A. I. G.

DEPARTMENT.

1. The Department Headquarters are located in Wilmington. The Assistant Adjutant General and Assistant Quarter-master General's office is at his home and it is also the Department Headquarters. I have examined the records and accounts and find them kept in excellent order, and correct. All department and special orders are issued with promptness to every Post in the State, and every matter that is for the advancement and interest of the Grand Army of the Republic in Delaware is looked after and pushed with vigor.

2. Memorial Day is well observed, especially in Wilmington, where the Grand Army of the Republic devote the entire day to the memory of the brave Comrades. In the morning the Posts with their firing squad and many public school children, visit the cemeteries and strew flowers and

place growing plants on each Comrades grave, which has been marked earlier in the day by a detail of Comrades, who place upon each grave Old Glory. It is a general rule for the Grand Army of the Republic to have Memorial Services on Sunday in some church selected where patriotic and religious services are conducted.

3. This has been a banner year. The Department Commander Robert Liddell, who has had the Grand Army of the Republic at heart, with an admirable staff, has visited officially almost every Post in the Department, and he gives his entire time in evenings to the work of the Grand Army of the Republic.

There was more interest shown during the Encampment just held than for years and "Old Glory" seemed to be cherished deeper in all hearts. The events of the war with Spain have drawn Comrades closer and made the events '61-5 more vivid to our memory.

We have nineteen Posts reported with a membership of 594 old Comrades, many who are tottering in their old age. The Encampment appointed a committee to urge upon our Legislature the passage of the measure offered by one of our leading Comrades, Gen. John P. Donahoe, for the increase of the amount \$600 State Aid now paid, to the amount of \$1000. Also the adoption of a resolution by the department urging the National Congress to pass the [Veterans Preference in Employment Measure.]

4. There are no burial lots owned by Posts, but we have a large and nicely laid-out plot of ground in the Wilmington and Brandywine Cemetery, Wilmington, where all Comrades who are without means for buying a private lot are laid to rest. This has been given gratuitously by the Cemetery Company, which keeps it in order.

5. There is none known as Associate Members in this State.

6. The general condition of the Department at the present time is excellent. It has not been better for years. During the year we have buried twenty Comrades and dropped from our membership twenty-eight. We have paid all bills contracted and have a small surplus left. This condition is due to our retiring Department Commander and his Assistant Adjutant General

AUXILIARY ORGANIZATIONS.

1. We have three camps of the Sons of Veterans, one white and two colored. Their sole aim seems to be to keep up the good work being done by the Posts, and when the time shall come they will still be keeping the memory of the departed heroes alive and fresh before the people.

Our colored Comrades all over the State are very active and energetic in the work.

2. I am sorry to say there are no Women's Relief Corps.

3. Also no Ladies of the G. A. R.

HOMES.

1. We have no homes for old Comrades, but make provision to send them to National Homes.

2. We have no National Soldiers' Home.

3. No G. A. R. Homes.

4. No Woman's Relief Corps' Homes.

5. No Soldier's Orphans' Homes.

6. The amount of State Aid paid amounts to twenty-five dollars for each and every indigent soldier who dies. That is, he must be without the necessary funds to bury the body, otherwise nothing is paid. Each Post Commander inquires into this and reports to the Assistant Adjutant-General, whose duty it is to draw upon the State Treasurer for the required amount.

The amount of State Aid is \$600 per year.

SCHOOLS.

1. The public school children gladly wait for the thirtieth day of May, when they can give their services in what they think is the grandest privilege given by any country, the decoration of the old soldiers grave with flowers, in remembrance of their heroic deeds. Too much attention cannot be given the children on that day, in order to impress upon their minds the true intent of the exercises, in which they take part.

2. Old Glory floats over every school house in the State. In Wilmington the Board of Public Education directs the janitor to raise Old Glory over each school house every day. In this way the beautiful emblem is in full view of all the children when at play, to keep in their memories that there is but one country and one flag. The past year it has floated over almost every private residence and nearly all manufactories and business houses.

3. Comrades hold patriotic exercises in the schools at times. As a general thing all the schools have their patriotic exercises often and the children have been taught to sing patriotic airs.

4. The History of the Civil War is taught by McMaster's History of the United States. It is taught without the least prejudice. The scholar is taught the true spirit of patriotism and loyalty to the Old Flag.

PUBLIC.

1. Memorial Day is a legal holiday in Delaware and it is observed by all classes. Most all manufacturing establishments close their works all or part of the day, in order to give their employees a chance to take part and show their appreciation of the fitting manner in which it is observed.

The Posts with the Sons of Veterans, make a very creditable showing in the afternoon at which time there is a Grand Army parade through the streets of Wilmington.

The Public, Social and Moral support of the G. A. R.

2. The public support is not as good as it should be, which cause lies with the G. A. R., as it has to some extent neglected the assistance of the public, but the coming year under our new Department Commander Wm. H. Moystin, who is a thorough and live business man, public support will be far above all expectations.

The social support is very good, equal to any other organization in the city, as the citizens honor the old soldier more than ever. They respect the bronze button as an emblem of superiority.

The moral support is equal to the moral character of each and every Comrade which we claim is excellent in this department.

FLORIDA,

L. Y. Jenners, A. I. G.

1. Department :

1. Condition of Headquarters, Good. 2. Memorial Day is generally observed throughout the Department by all the Posts. 3. Department Officers the past year have not visited the Posts as much as usual. 4. As there is nothing in the Department Inspector's report to show how many burial lots are owned in the Department by Posts, I am not certain, but from my own knowledge and extensive acquaintance among the Posts throughout the Department I think there are only two, O. M. Mitchell Post of Jacksonville, and Kit Carson Post of St. Petersburg, own cemetery lots. 5. Associate Members, I do not know of any. 6. General condition of the Department, Only fair.

2. Auxiliary Organizations :

Sons of Veterans, No organization. 2. Woman's Relief Corps, Seven. 3. Ladies of G. A. R., None.

3. Homes, Number and Condition :

1. State Soldiers' Home, None. 2. National Soldiers' Home, None. 3. G. A. R. Home, None. 4. Woman's Relief Corps' Home, None. 5. Soldiers' Orphans' Home, None. 6. Amount of State Aid, None.

4. Schools :

Do not participate generally in the observance of Memorial Day. 2. "Old Glory" floats over nearly every school house in the State, and especially in every town where there is a G. A. R. Post. 3. Comrades do not hold patriotic services in school houses. 4. History, as taught in the public schools of this State, shows a decided sympathy and justification of secession and the civil war.

5. Public :

1. Memorial Day is pretty generally observed throughout the State.
 2. Public, moral and social sentiment is so nearly equally divided between the friends of the Veterans of the G. A. R. and those who served in the Confederate army that the support is about equally divided. I wish to say, however, that there is sufficient sympathy and fraternal spirit between the Veterans of the Blue and the Grey to make our social gatherings pleasant, and to assure us of the good feeling towards us of those who stood the brunt of the battles, 1861 to 1865. It is the general rule throughout the Department, that the Confederate Veterans shall be considered in all our entertainments, and participate in all festivities.

GEORGIA AND SOUTH CAROLINA.

W. B. Bammert, A. I. G.

DEPARTMENTS :

1. Condition of Headquarters. Good.
2. Observance of Memorial Day, by Posts. Good.
3. To what extent do Department Officers visit Posts? Fair.
4. How many Posts own burial lots? One, W. S. Hancock Post, Savannah.
5. How many Posts have associate members? One, O. M. Mitchell Post, Atlanta.
6. General condition of Department. Fair.

II. AUXILIARY ORGANIZATIONS.

1. Sons of Veterans. None.
2. Woman's Relief Corps. One. -Robert G. Shaw, W. R. C.
3. Ladies of the G. A. R. None. -Ladies auxiliary association, Atlanta.

III. HOMES, NUMBER AND CONDITION.

1. State Soldiers' Home. None.
2. National Soldiers' Home. None.
3. G. A. R. Homes. None.
4. Amount of State Aid. None.

IV. SCHOOLS.

1. Participation in observance of Memorial Day. Good.
2. Does "Old Glory" float over school-houses? No.
3. Do Comrades hold patriotic exercises in schools? No.
4. How is the History of the Civil War taught? Don't know!

V. PUBLIC.

1. Do the people generally observe Memorial Day? G. A. R. Yes.
2. What is the public, moral and social support given to the G. A. R. Good.

ILLINOIS.

A. C. McMurtry, A. I. G.

Condition of Headquarters.—On May 1, 1898, the Headquarters of the Department of Illinois was established in the new and beautiful Memorial Hall, which is a part of the Chicago Public Library Building, a very convenient and commodious room, being provided on same floor as the Memorial Hall proper as an office, with ample storage capacity.

The building is fireproof. Office hours are from 9 to 5 o'clock P. M. The A. A. G. or an efficient clerk is always on hand to receive visitors. The bookkeeping and general office business is attended to in the best possible manner.

Memorial Day.—Memorial Day is almost universally observed by the Posts. Were it not for this annual gathering as an event to look forward to and prepare for, it is doubtful if the smaller Posts in the rural districts could be held together.

Department Officers Visit Posts.—About one hundred Posts in the Department have been visited by Department officers during the year. In addition the Department Commander and some of his associates have attended and addressed a very large number of county reunions and camp-fires.

In the City of Chicago the Aides-de-Camp upon the staff of the Department Commander formed an organization and visited nearly every one of the forty Posts in the county, either in a body or by detail. They also visited the Camps of Sons of Veterans and Tents of Daughters of Veterans.

Burial Lots.—There is not sufficient data to give the exact number of Posts who own burial lots in Chicago. Several of the Posts have purchased lots and some of them have erected monuments thereon. At nearly every county-seat and in many other cities, the Posts have purchased and fitted up burial lots, in both Protestant and Catholic Cemeteries.

Associate Members.—So far as is officially known the Posts of Illinois have no associate members.

Condition of Department.—The general condition of the Department is excellent. The losses in 1898 by death were 545, which is 61 less than in 1897, and the net loss from all causes is materially less than during any year since 1892.

Sons of Veterans.—The Sons of Veterans seem to be re-awakening and are at present flourishing. The Division Commander and his officers seem to take a more lively interest in the welfare of their organization, than has been noticed for many years.

Daughters of Veterans.—Nothing has given me more pleasure than the visits made to the Tents of the Daughters of Veterans, with the Cook County Staff Association. They are imbued with patriotism and efficient in their duties.

Woman's Relief Corps.—Judging by the good things set up by the Woman's Relief Corps on visits to many of the Posts and the patriotic words uttered by the ladies of that organization, their hearts are still in the work of aiding the Veterans.

Ladies of the G. A. R.—The Ladies of the G. A. R. are growing stronger. They take a deep interest in the welfare of our order and lighten the task of caring for our sick and destitute.

Home at Quincy.—The State Soldiers' Home at Quincy, which was intended to provide for the wants of about 1200 Veterans, has been filled to its utmost capacity, especially during the winter months, more than 1700 being present much of the time. The Home is in excellent condition, and, except that the comrades are unduly crowded, all are exceedingly comfortable and well provided for. Bills for additional cottages are before the Legislature and are likely to be favorably acted upon.

New National Home at Danville.—The new National Home now in process of erection at Danville, Illinois, has provided for a few comrades during the Winter and will relieve the pressure upon the State Home.

Soldiers' Widows' Home at Wilmington.—A State Home exclusively for Soldiers' Widows, was opened at Wilmington, Illinois, about three years ago, and now provides home and comfort for about 60 persons. Up to this time those who were married prior to the war have been given preference. It is expected this Home will be enlarged in the near future, as there are many applicants that cannot be provided for, owing to the limited capacity of the buildings. This Home is ideally located on the banks of the Kankakee River.

Soldiers' Orphans' Home at Normal.—The Soldiers' Orphans' Home, at Normal, cares for about 450 orphans and half orphans. It is well managed, has a good school, and within a few months a manual training school has been opened on the grounds in a new building erected and equipped for the purpose. For many years the Posts of the Department have contributed to a Christmas fund, which has been supplemented by contributions from the Woman's Relief Corps and Ladies of the Grand Army, and every child in the Home has been given a Christmas present. Usually some of the Department officers have been present to assist in the distribution of the gifts on Christmas Eve or Christmas Day.

Illinois Woman's Soldiers' Home.—The Illinois Woman's Soldiers' Home located on Lake Avenue, in the City of Chicago, is supported entirely by private contributions and affords a home for 12 to 15 aged couples. The Department Encampment has made an annual appropriation in aid of this Home for some time past. A bill is now pending in the Illinois Legislature looking to the admission of the wives of members of the Home to that institution.

State Aid.

Soldiers' and Sailors' Home at Quincy, Ordinary Expense . .	\$150,000
Soldiers' and Sailors' Home at Quincy, Repairs and Improve- ments	10,100
Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans' Home, Ordinary Expenses . .	57,500
Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans' Home, Repairs and Equipment of Manual Training School	16,700
Soldiers' Widows' Home, Ordinary Expense	15,000
Soldiers' Widows' Home, Repairs and Furnishing	26,100
Total	<u>\$275,400</u>

The State Legislature also appropriated the sum of \$13000 for the purchase of furniture and to assist in the care of Memorial Hall. Out of this appropriation the Hall has been furnished and new furniture, including bookcases and banner cases, has been placed in Department Headquarters.

Schools : Patriotic Exercises in Same.—Both public and private schools very generally have patriotic exercises on the Friday preceding Memorial Day. In Chicago the Cook County Memorial Association, composed of the Commanders and Past Commanders, also delegates from all the Posts in the county systematically arranged for the observance of this day and detail speakers to attend these exercises, and address the pupils, comrades in uniform being sent so far as possible.

"Old Glory."—"Old Glory" floats over almost every school in the State, and it is to be hoped the day may soon come, when no one will be allowed to disgrace it with advertisements and pictures of candidates for political offices.

Agencies in Teaching Children History of Civil War.—There are various agencies at work in this and possibly in many other places throughout the State to teach the school children the history of the Civil War, viz.: Patriotic teachers in many of the schools, both public and private. The Union League Club sends speakers on Lincoln's Birthday to most of the schools in this city. The G. A. R. members are detailed to speak to the children, not only in the public but in many of the parochial schools previous to Memorial Day, etc.

Memorial Day Observed by Public.—The people very generally do observe Memorial Day, and attend in large numbers at all cemeteries to witness the exercises of the G. A. R., and after the ceremonies are over take this opportunity of placing flowers on the graves of their own dead.

Moral and Social Support by the Public.—In reference to moral and social support given the G. A. R. by the public, would cite the experience of my own Post (Washington No. 573). We have had two stands of silk colors since our organization. Both have been presented by the citizens in our vicinity without expense to us, and although we number less than 100 members, we have over \$1000 in the treasury, mostly received from the public patronizing our entertainments.

KANSAS.

S. E. Fink, A. I. G.

DEPARTMENT.

1. Headquarters are permanently located in the Capitol. These rooms are set apart by law for the use of the Grand Army of the Republic. They are of the best in the State House, furnished, lighted, heated and janitored by the state free of charge. The Legislature at its last session appropriated a thousand dollars to suitably fit these rooms for a Grand Army Museum. By another act the Department Commander is required to report annually to the Governor. These reports will be published by the State and become a permanent part of its records. The records of the department kept at headquarters are neat and correct. A distinct record is there kept of each Post.

2. Memorial Day is a legal holiday in Kansas. Business generally is suspended and soldiers and citizens in a body attend the services, both on Memorial Day and the Sunday previous.

3. The Department officers visited the Posts very generally. The net gain within the year of nearly one thousand was largely due to the personal visits to the Posts by Department Commander. D. W. Eastman, and his estimable staff. Every Post so visited made substantial gains.

4. Many Posts own a burial lot for comrades only, and also such other lots that may be used for the last resting place of the comrade and his family.

5. There are no associate members in Kansas.

6. The Department is in a very flourishing and satisfactory condition. For the first time in many years there has been a net gain in membership. This new impulse of patriotic push still exists and promises well for the future. The most cordial harmony prevails. The Department Encampment was well attended, nearly 500 delegates and past commanders were present. All auxiliaries met at the same time and place and exchanged greetings. It was a patriotic and delightful occasion. This has been a great Grand Army year in Kansas. The work of the Commander was exceptionally excellent. At the Encampment the committee upon his address reported, "We wish to commend his administration and to express the opinion that it will always be a model which future Department Commanders will follow."

II. AUXILIARY ORGANIZATIONS.

1. Sons of Veterans. The Kansas Division has 67 Camps with 1302 members. Ten per cent. of their number were in the Spanish-American war or are now, May 20th, 1899, with the famous Fred. Funston in the twentieth Kansas. The Sons always unite with our comrades on Memorial Day to do honor to our dead heroes.

2. Woman's Relief Corps. Kansas has 204 Corps with 5976 members. They expended for relief \$3478. Gave for the support of the "Mother Bickerdyke" Home \$2756, turned over to G. A. R. Posts, \$837 and to the Cuban Volunteers \$3000. They are the right arm of the Grand Army and are doing a glorious work.

3. Ladies of the G. A. R. There are 57 Circles with 1750 members and 910 comrades, honorary members. They expended \$1271 during the year by giving to the Home, \$18, Memorial Fund, \$148, to the G. A. R. Posts, \$232, Soldier's families, \$859, and to the Cuban Hospital, Santiago sent by Winfield, \$15, and have about a \$1000 left. These are true and noble women, and are fully appreciated in Kansas.

4. The Ladies Aid Society. There are 18 of these societies with 358 members, in good working order, and in perfect harmony with all kindred bodies.

III. HOMES, NUMBERS AND CONDITION.

1. The Kansas State Soldier's Home is located at Fort Dodge in the western part of the State. The State appropriates about \$50,000 annually for its support. This Home was established to enable old soldiers to have a home with their families. In 1898 there were 427 inmates. Of these 127 were soldiers, 96 were wives, 56 boys, 89 girls and 4 widows. During the year 8 soldiers, 2 wives, and 3 children died. The average age of the soldier inmates was 75 years. They live in 100 cottages. A school is sustained with 4 teachers and 173 pupils. These Comrades did service from nearly every State in the Union.

2. National Military Home.—The Western Branch National Home for disabled Volunteer Soldiers is situated on the west bank of the Missouri river three miles south of Leavenworth, and is in the care of the general Government. Col. Sidney G. Cook is manager and Col. J. G. Rowland, Governor. At the close of 1898 there were 3427 members, of these 754 were absent on furlough. Of these 2975 are pensioners. During the year 155 died and there were then 350 sick in hospital. Time is doing its sad work among the dear old "boys." The location is a beautiful one and the beneficent hand of a grateful Government provides bountifully for the comfort of these old heroes. Congress appropriated \$279,500 for the support of this Home for 1898.

3. There is no G. A. R. Home as such in Kansas.

4. Woman's Relief Corps Home.—This Home is known in Kansas as "Mother Bickerdyke" Home for it was established by this famous army nurse. It is located at Ellsworth upon 160 acres of land donated by that city and improved by the State for the benefit of the Grand Army at an expenditure of \$36,000. Two years ago the Grand Army leased it at a nominal sum to the Corps. There are 15 cottages, a large hospital and other buildings. It is devoted to the care of destitute mothers, widows, sisters.

and children of Veterans of the Civil War. At the close of last year there were thirty women and children in this Home, who were cared for by a professional nurse and two physicians. This Home has been maintained wholly by the Corps and Circles, until the State at its recent session of the legislature appropriated \$7,000 for its support, and the usefulness of this Home is assured. Large additions to its members will now take place, and the children at Fort Dodge will be brought here for better care, and make room there for more comrades.

5. **Soldiers' Orphans' Home.**—This Home is located at Atchison, and is a State institution, and supported by it. The buildings cost about \$144,000 and the State appropriates about \$30,000 annually for its support. This Home has existed twelve years and 468 children have been cared for during that time. December 31, 1898, there were 223 in the Home. The managers, whenever practicable, secure homes for these children, but retain a constant watchfulness over them until the indenture ends.

IV. SCHOOLS.

1. The schools as such do not participate in the observance of Memorial Day, for most of the schools close before that time, but the children attend almost universally.

2. "Old Glory" floats over many school houses of the State, but there is no law requiring or providing for it.

3. In some instances comrades hold patriotic exercises in the schools, but it is not generally done.

4. The history of the Civil War has received little attention in our public schools for several years. The party in power established uniformity of school-books below the high school. The history in use gives but eleven pages to the Civil War and it is impossible to determine from it who was in the right. By contract we are compelled to use this villainous book three years longer.

V. PUBLIC.

1. Memorial Day is the greatest holiday in this State. The entire day is devoted to memorial services. Usually the decoration of the graves with Grand Army burial services takes place in the forenoon, and the afternoon is devoted to an oration, readings, recitations, music and patriotic songs.

2. Kansas is pre-eminently a soldier state. They are here from every state that was represented in the Union army. The twentieth Kansas volunteers, who have won renown in the Philippines, are sons of these veterans. They are of the blood of heroes and were inspired to deeds of daring and bravery by the teachings of their fathers. The Grand Army receives the most ardent moral and social support by all the people of the State. During each year re-unions of the comrades take place in various parts of the State when all the people attend, and the time is devoted to patriotic speeches, army songs and camp-fires. These are of the happiest days of all the year.

Thirty-third National Encampment

KENTUCKY.

L. M. Doye, A. I. G.

Condition of Department Headquarters for this State is excellent; books complete and well kept. This state of affairs cannot be too highly commended.

I have been unable to visit or get complete returns from all the Posts, but those that have come under my immediate inspection, or by report, warrant me in saying that the Order is in a good and prosperous condition. This State furnished a large number of men for both armies during the late war, and for a long while there was a strong and bitter prejudice against the Grand Army, but now this feeling has been obliterated, giving place to peace and harmony. It is a pleasure to now note that a deep fraternal and brotherly feeling exists between the veterans of both armies.

Sons of Veterans.—It is with extreme pleasure that I am able to report the rapid growth of this organization. These gallant Sons are pushing to the front with credit, realizing that the proud mantel of their patriotic and valorous fathers is fast coming to them to wear with equal glory and renown. Lack of official figures makes it impossible to give their full numerical strength, and as above stated, their numbers are rapidly increasing. All honor to the Sons. May the valor and patriotism of their fathers pass as a heritage to each and all of them.

Woman's Relief Corps.—This organization has not attained the growth I would like to see; but in many cases they have won creditable distinction for their zeal and energy, and have been of immeasurable benefit in relieving the destitute and sick. With them no undertaking or sacrifice is too great where the interest or comfort of the old comrade is involved.

Memorial Day.—I find that Memorial Day is universally observed by all the Posts and people generally. In many instances the churches hold special services on Sunday preceding it. Former prejudice, among Southern sympathizers against this observance, has passed away, and now all classes join in paying tribute to our honored dead. These observances cannot be too extensively commended, commemorating as they do, the achievements, heroic deeds and the suffering and sacrifices of the defenders of our nation's flag.

LOUISIANA AND MISSISSIPPI.

P. H. Boyle, A. I. G.

DEPARTMENT.

1. Condition of Headquarters—Good.
2. Observance of Memorial Day by Posts—General.
3. To what extent do Department Officers visit Posts—Very frequently.
4. How many Posts own burial lots—None.
5. How many Posts have associate members—None.
6. General condition of Department—Good.

AUXILLIARY ORGANIZATIONS.

1. Sons of Veterans—10 Camps—3 good, 7 dormant.
2. Woman's Relief Corps—33—Membership 716—One Corps detached.
3. Ladies of G. A. R.—2.

HOMES, NUMBER AND CONDITIONS.

1. 2. 3. 4. 5. and 6.—None.

SCHOOLS.

1. Participation in observance of Memorial Day—Fair, by colored pupils.
2. Does "Old Glory" float over school houses—Yes, over all public schools.
3. Do comrades hold patriotic exercises in schools—No, but they do occasionally in churches.
4. How is the History of Civil War taught—Fairly impartial, though with Southern bias.

PUBLIC.

1. Do the people generally observe Memorial Day—No.
2. What is the public moral and social support given to the Grand Army of the Republic--None.

MAINE.

Silas Adams, A. I. G.

I. I find the Department Headquarters in fine condition, the books kept well and their neat appearance speaks in the highest degree of care and systematic manner in which the Department has been managed the past year. One year ago at the Department meeting at Lewiston, the Quartermaster's business was transferred to the Assistant Adjutant-General the Department Quartermaster holding only the funds.

On February 12th, 1895, the Department under Mr. Merrick, the present Assistant Adjutant-General turned over to his successor, \$1082.28.

When he assumed the same office on February 24th, 1898, the Department received \$94.24.

On retiring February 17th, 1899, he leaves \$266.71, which shows that the finances are rigidly looked after and judiciously expended under this administration.

No. of Posts, January 1, 1899,	164
No. of Members	7468
Deaths	171
Total Loss during the year	416
Suspended	1092

2. On Memorial Day, 162 Post held a service.

Memorial Orations Delivered	161
Orations Delivered by Veterans	52
Comrades in Line	5491
Cemeteries visited	1488

3. Department Officer visits many of the Posts during the year, especially a weak Post, to assist and encourage them.

4. No. of Posts Owning Lots 31

5. No. of Posts having Associate Members—None.

6. I can speak only in the highest terms of the management and conditions of the Department for the past year, of the great interest taken by every Officer in sustaining the high standard of this Department. Inspections were carefully done.

II. January 1, 1899, I find the Sons of Veterans numbering 46 Camps and 1269 members. A slight falling off during the year, by many going into the army.

Financially they are in good condition:

In Camp Quartermaster's hand	\$ 1013 11
In Division Quartermaster's hand	150 77
Camps Expended during Year	3892 41
Division Expended during Year	727 16

The outlook is good for substantial gains in the organization of new Camps and strengthening of old ones.

From some cause they have not increased as the Department desired or expected.

2. The noble work done by the Relief Corps can hardly be measured as they are a ready and willing helper in every good work pertaining to the G. A. R. We have two Relief Corps organizations in this State, a "National" and a State, both doing good work and heartily co-operating with the Posts.

W. R. C. (National).

No. of Members	2214
No. of Corps Gained	2
No. Gained in Membership	216
Expended for Relief	\$ 1909 15
Soldiers Assisted	203
Soldiers' Families Assisted	217
Total Assisted	617

Woman's State Relief Corps.

No. of Corps	62
No. of Members	3338
Relief for Six Months ending December 31	\$ 460 00
Turned over to Posts	233 00

III. SOLDIERS' HOME.

1. The many friends of the ex-soldier and his wife, that they should not be separated during life, have established a home for such at Newport, Me., on a beautiful sight near a lake, and have several persons there.

The Department at its last session recognized it, and now the prospects are much better. The need of such a home becomes more and more apparent and we trust the needed help will soon come to put it on a firm basis.

2. Eastern Branch National Home, Togus.

A visit to this home fills one with wonder and admiration, to see the comfort and home-like arrangements provided for the National defenders. The cooking, eating and sleeping arrangements are perfect, food of the best quality and in abundance. A library reading room, supplied with daily and weekly papers, games and amusements, and above all plenty of smoking room.

No. present January 1, 1899	2602
No. present Sick	325
Increase during the Year	135
Pensions Paid to Inmates during the Year	\$ 307,026 00
No. of Pensioners	2332
Increase during the Year	237
No. Admitted during the Year	725
No. Discharged during the Year	491
Died	99
Expended by Government for Support of Home for 1898	\$ 307,306 00

The Home is under a National Board of Managers and then under an immediate Board of Local Managers.

5. The Sailors' and Soldiers' Home at Bath was visited by me a few weeks ago and found in a most creditable condition.

The Veterans have felt proud of this Institution and its management.

The Home is directed by a Board of Trustees, of which the Department Commander is a member ex-officio.

No. Present	54
Average Age	9 years
Grand Children	23
Appropriation, yearly by State,	\$ 10,000 00

This fine Home is a credit to our State for the comfort and care extended to the children of the unfortunate defenders.

6. State Pensions.

The State appropriates \$75,000 a year as pensions to needy ex-soldiers and their families. This money goes into many humble homes and keeps the wolf from the door so they can spend their remaining days beside their own fireside.

IV. Schools very generally participate in Memorial Exercises and the observance is rapidly increasing.

2. Flags very generally float over the school houses in Maine. The exceptions are very rare.

3. Exercises of a patriotic nature are held in some schools by comrades.

4. The history of the Civil War is taught in all schools as one of the regular branches.

5. The people most loyally observe Memorial Day and the interest is fast increasing each year. Base ball and horse racing are very generally condemned and a movement is being made to secure legislation to prohibit it.

2. The public, moral and social support given to the Grand Army is good, and the people are in hearty sympathy with our good work.

MARYLAND.

Alexander M. Briscoe, A. I. G.

The general condition of the Department of Maryland is excellent, the Department Officers are well selected, and attend to their duties with spirit and intelligence. Having made a careful and painstaking inspection of the books of the Assistant Adjutant General and Assistant Quartermaster General of this Department, it affords me great pleasure to report that every detail was found in a neat condition ; the officers are very attentive to their duties, treating every Comrade who visit the Department Headquarters (which are located in an elegantly furnished suit of rooms, Raine Building, Baltimore street and Post Office Avenue, Baltimore, Maryland,) with the utmost courtesy and kindness.

I find-fifty five Posts in good standing in this Department, which Posts are located in all sections of the State, with a membership of two thousand six hundred and ninety three comrades. There is an increase in the interest manifested by the members of the Grand Army of the Republic ; as the Comrades decrease, the interest of the survivors increase. The amount of money received by the Department during the year was one thousand two hundred and seventeen dollars and eighty-one cents (\$1217.81), the amount expended was one thousand and seventy-six dollars and fifty-seven cents (\$1076.57), leaving a net cash balance on hand of one hundred and forty-one dollars and twenty-four cents (\$141.24), together with supplies on hand valued at fifty-two dollars and fifteen cents (\$52.15), total balance of cash and supplies on hand, one hundred and ninety-three dollars and thirty-nine cents (\$193.39).

Ladies of the Grand Army of the Republic.—The members of Col. Underhill Circle, No. 1, Ladies of the G. A. R. informed the Department of Maryland, G. A. R. at their 23rd Annual Encampment held in Baltimore

February 21 and 22, 1899, that said Circle was organized on the 19th day of April, 1898, and are increasing their membership weekly, I feel it my duty to say that they are doing noble work and are fast gaining favor in the Grand Army Posts of this City and State, who are beginning to see the benefit derived from the help of the mothers, sisters, wives and daughters of our Comrades, in connection with the order.

Woman's Relief Corps.—The Woman's Relief Corps are composed of a band of loyal women, who are always ready and at all times willing to render aid or assistance to the old soldier or his family.

Sons of Veterans.—The Sons of Veterans are in bad shape in this department. The Comrades of the G. A. R., Ladies of the G. A. R., and members of the Woman's Relief Corps should use their influence with those eligible for membership and urge them to join this organization, thereby encouraging the building of an auxiliary, that is of the greatest importance to the Grand Army of the Republic.

Home for Soldiers.—We have no National, State or City Home for the shelter for the Old Soldier in this Department, quite all the old soldiers of this locality go to the Soldiers Home at Hampton, Va.

Monuments.—Members of the Grand Army of the Republic may be interested in a brief description of the monuments, which have been erected by the State of Maryland, by Grand Army Posts, Naval Veterans and Woman's Relief Corps.

The General Assembly of Maryland, of 1883, appropriated the sum of six thousand five hundred dollars for the erection of monuments at Gettysburg Battle Field. Governor E. E. Jackson, of Maryland, appointed a Commission of five, which commission had six monuments placed in proper position to designate where the Maryland Soldiers fought in that memorable fight.

The Woman's Relief Corps ever remembering those who fell "Unknown" had a beautiful marble tablet, "A Sleeping Soldier"

" But there upon the sodden earth he bides,
His last long sleep, to sleep un-named, unknown,
Until God's Angel on the whirlwind rides,
To claim his own,"

which was placed in the National Cemetery at the cost of fifteen hundred dollars, which money was donated by twenty-five different departments of the Woman's Relief Corps.

The Ladies of the Woman's Relief Corps, Auxiliary of Tyler Post, No. 5, of Cumberland, erected a handsome Monument in the Cemetery at that place, the money to defray the expenses were donations from the loyal citizens of Cumberland.

The General Assembly of Maryland of 1896, appropriated the sum of two thousand dollars for the erection of a monument to the Naval Veterans which was placed in the National Cemetery, Baltimore, being unveiled and dedicated by the Naval Veteran Association in true Naval spirit.

A. W. Dodge Post, No. 44, erected a beautiful marble monument, a statue of a G. A. R. man on top, also a pure bronze plate containing the full muster roll of the Post, placed on the back, a cut of a Grand Army badge on the front.

The Quartermaster General of the U. S. A. directed that permission be granted to A. W. Dodge Post, No. 44, to erect said monument at the National Cemetery (Louden Park) Baltimore. The same was unveiled on Thanksgiving Day, November, 24th, 1898 and was dedicated on May 30th, 1899, with appropriate services by the Post in the presence of about twenty thousand people.

The General Assembly of Maryland of 1898 appropriated the sum of twelve thousand five hundred dollars for the purpose of designating all points at Antietam where Maryland regiments were engaged, so that the same should be properly marked. Governor Lloyd Lowndes, of Maryland, appointed a Commission to execute the wishes of the General Assembly. The said Monuments will be unveiled and dedicated at the next anniversary of the battle in September.

Public Schools.—Old Glory floats over every Public School within the borders of the State of Maryland.

Memorial Day.—May 28th, 1899, The Department Officers and Staff and the Posts of this Department attended divine services in the churches of this neighborhood and a large number turned out for the occasion.

May 30th, every Post in this Department visited the cemeteries in their neighborhood and strewed beautiful flowers on the grave of each old soldier, none being neglected. Department and Posts met in the afternoon and proceeded to the National Cemetery accompanied by the National Guard, a company of uniformed students of one of our public schools, and several corps of the Woman's Relief Corps; about twenty thousand people gathered in and around the National Cemetery, to witness the "strewing of the graves of our noble dead." Never was there more interest manifested in that Hallowed Day, than on this occasion. Some tell us, as years come and go, that interest in that day will lessen never, while the nation lives. The day will come when we shall be fewer in numbers, thus increasing the graves, but the rising generation, as the lesson of patriotism is taught them, will never forget, "Our Soldier Heroes Sleeping." Events of the past year, and our soldiers who fell and are still falling in the Spanish-American war, and at Manilla all tend to surround that day with a reverend interest, and awaken a new devotion to that sacred day.

MICHIGAN.**Edgar Weeks, A. I. G.****DEPARTMENT:**

An inspection of the Department headquarters at Lansing shows a most business-like and satisfactory management of the records and business of the department, due in a large measure, to the efficiency of the Assistant Adjutant General, C. V. R. Pond, and to his long experience in connection with the Department. I found the records in admirable shape in every particular. Every Post in the Department had its separate files and papers in boxes so arranged that even the record of any member of any Post could be examined at a moment's notice. This feature was very complete and perfect. The Assistant Adjutant-General is also preparing an alphabetically arranged record showing the Posts by consecutive numbers, and an inspection of this record will enable those interested to find a complete record of every comrade who has ever belonged to the Grand Army in this Department. Too much praise cannot be bestowed upon the work of the Assistant Adjutant-General in these particulars.

The Headquarters are situated in a room in the Capitol Building, set apart by law of the State. Publication of the annual report of the Assistant Adjutant-General, is also authorized by the law and becomes a part of the public records of the State.

As to the observance of Memorial Day, I am proud to say that the day is very generally observed in this Department. All Posts give their hearty attention to the observance of the day and the ceremonies are generally participated in by citizens and civic societies in almost every locality in this Department.

3. The Department Commander and Assistant Adjutant-General are in the habit of attending nearly all the county and regimental encampments of the veterans and are also visitors at many of the Post gatherings.

4. In answer to the inquiry, how many Posts own burial lots, I find only a few ; but in a great many cemeteries there is a soldiers' lot, kept trimmed and in good shape, not for burial purposes, but where monuments are erected.

5. I do not know of any organizations in this State known as Associate Members of the G. A. R.

6. As to the general condition of the Department : it is most healthy and prosperous. Notwithstanding a death loss of 173 for the term ending June 30, 1896, there was a gain in the Department of 17 members. This condition and gain is due partly to the renewed patriotism of the soldiers on account of the late war with Spain, and also to the indefatigable work of the Department Commander, Alexander L. Patrick, and his able Assistant Adjutant-General.

AUXILIARY ORGANIZATIONS :

The Sons of Veterans are growing in strength in this State and are now nearly all uniformed with clothing formerly belonging to the State troops.

In many localities, however, the Sons of Veterans do not receive that encouragement which they should, a state of things very difficult to remedy.

2. The Woman's Relief Corps is also in a most flourishing condition, and I learn through Department Headquarters that but for that organization, many posts in this Department would have been disbanded during the past two years. In many localities, the Woman's Relief Corps is the right arm of the G. A. R. and interest in the order is preserved through the efforts of the W. R. C.

3. The organization known as the Ladies of the G. A. R., is not much known in this Department and is weak in numbers. They are not considered as a recognized auxiliary of the order.

SOLDIERS' HOMES :

There is but one Soldier's Home in this State, located at Grand Rapids, and supported by legislative appropriations. The present population of the Home is about 800 and this crowds the institution.

There is an annex to the Home for the widows and infirm old ladies, wives of veterans. This is a building apart from the main building of the Home, and is cut up into very pleasant departments in which the ladies are made most comfortable. These rooms are nearly all furnished by corps of the W. R. C. in the State.

The capacity of the Home is fully taxed at the present time. There is no National Soldiers' Home in this State and no W. R. Home, except as above. Nor is there any Soldiers' Orphans' Home in this State.

SCHOOLS :

There is a general participation by the school children and teachers in the observance of Memorial Day. Usually a part of the procession is made up of school children, all carrying flags. These, with the civic societies which also take part, form an interesting and imposing demonstration. Our churches and clergymen also participate very largely and Memorial Day has become one of the most popular holidays in Michigan. It is made a public holiday by act of the Legislature.

By law of this State, the flag floats over all our school houses. In many of our towns, comrades of the G. A. R. hold patriotic exercises in the schools ; and the school children are taught the singing of patriotic songs of the Civil War. The history of the Civil War is taught in text books and the pupils of our public schools are encouraged to write their compositions or essays upon subjects growing out of the history of the Great Civil War. It is my observation that no topic exceeds in general interest

the stories of the Rebellion, and no music practised in our schools is more popular than the songs our soldiers sang during the war.

Answering the question, Do the people generally observe Memorial Day? I answer. They do. In almost all the cities and towns and villages, public business is suspended for at least a part of the day during Memorial exercises, and whenever the weather permits, the exercises are had out of doors, either at the cemetery or in some convenient grove; and at other times, the exercises are held in some of the churches or public halls. There is a great improvement in the moral and social spirit given to the observance of this day. For many years there was a disposition to intrude upon Memorial Day, horse-racing, base-ball and other public amusements; but this was frowned upon by the comrades of the G. A. R., the churches and the best people of every community, until the disposition to convert Memorial Day into a day of games and amusements is practically crushed out.

POLITICAL PREFERMENT:

I desire to add a remark in regard to the subject of political preferment of the veteran soldier, a subject which has been put into the form of law both by Congress and by the Legislature of the State, requiring or suggesting that the honorably discharged veteran soldier of the Civil War should have a preference in matters of employment in the public service. This has been, in my judgment, too much skimmed over, I might say, neglected in the past, and the veteran soldier justly complains that he has not been given that consideration which the patriotism of the people would accord him. Political parties have used the veteran soldier when convenient for their purposes, but those in authority have neglected him too often. There seems to be an awakening upon this subject throughout this Department, and though late, it ought to be welcome not only to the Comrades of the G. A. R., but to the people. The Comrades of the Grand Army of the Republic are growing old, and in the course of a few years they will no longer burden the politician or the Government, State or National; but while they are with us, it seems as though amends should be made by a more generous recognition of the veteran. To add my utmost to the publicity of the law on this subject, I desire to incorporate in this report sections 1754 and 1755 of the United States Revised Statutes at Large, relating to the Executive Civil Service.

"Section 1754. Persons honorably discharged from the military or naval service by reason of disability resulting from wounds or sickness incurred in the line of duty, shall be preferred for appointments to civil offices, provided they are found to possess the business capacity necessary for the proper discharge of the duties of such offices.

"Sec. 1755, R. S. In graceful recognition of the services, sacrifices and sufferings of persons honorably discharged from the military and naval service of the country, by reason of wounds, disease, or the expiration of terms of enlistment, it is respectfully recommended to bankers, merchants,

manufacturers, mechanics, farmers, and persons engaged in industrial pursuits to give these the preference for appointments to remunerative situations and employment.

There are 60 Camps with a total membership of 1550.

The Division furnished two full companies of Sons of Veterans for service in the late Spanish-American War, Company L, Thirty-third Michigan, which received their "baptism of fire" before Santiago, and Company B, Thirty-fifth Michigan, now at Camp McKenzie, Georgia.

The officers of the Division, George E. Coggleshall, Commander, and F. D. Eddy, Adjutant, as well as the entire personal staff, are enthusiastic in their patriotic work, and the organization is in a healthy condition.

MINNESOTA.

Henry A. Norton, A. I. G.

DEPARTMENT.

1. The department headquarters are exceedingly well located in the Lumber Exchange, one of the finest office buildings in Minneapolis. In addition to the large officeroom there is a fine vault for the storage of all valuable papers, books of record and other department property. I find that all books of record, including bound copy of semi-annual reports, account with the Adjutant General, Q. M. General, files of orders from National Headquarters, etc., are in good condition, easy of access and well kept,

2. Memorial Day is universally observed by all the Posts of the Department.

3. Particular attention is paid to visiting weak and out of the way Posts, at least once a year, by a department officer, usually the Commander and his Assistant Adjutant General.

4. Nearly all the Posts in country towns own burial lots. In Minneapolis and St. Paul the principal cemetery in each city has donated a large, magnificent lot to the G. A. R.

5. Only one new Post.

6. The condition of the Department is good. The interest in everything that pertains to the good of the Order is by no means on the decline. The attendance of our Department Encampments is large and enthusiastic, and a spirit of true comradeship prevails within our borders.

AUXILIARY ORGANIZATIONS.

1. The Sons of Veterans have 33 Camps.

2. The Woman's Relief Corps have 105 Corps.

3. The Ladies of the G. A. R. have 44 Circles.

All these auxiliaries are in a flourishing condition, and are doing their part in assisting our order to care for the needy comrade or his widow and children.

HOMES—NUMBER AND CONDITION.

1. The "State Soldier's Home," the only Home we have, is the pride of every member of the Grand Army of the Republic, Department of Minnesota. It is built on the cottage plan, having five cottages, administration building and hospital. These buildings are brick and stone and are modern in every respect. The location is magnificent, being on a high bluff overlooking the Mississippi River, and near historic Minnehaha Falls, in Minneapolis. Number of members, July 31, 1898, 339; average number present and absent during the year, 386.

2. The amount of State aid for the fiscal year 1897-8, ending June 30, was \$36,946.64.

SCHOOLS.

1. The interest manifested by our schools in the observance of Memorial Day, and in taking part in the exercises, is on the increase.

2. The Flag floats over the schoolhouses of this commonwealth, it is safe to say, without an exception.

3. In our large cities, comrades are detailed to conduct patriotic services the Friday preceding Memorial Day. In the small towns this is not generally carried out.

4. Histories that are considered the very best text-books of the Civil War are used in our schools. Love for the Flag, loyalty to country, and the fact that the North was right and the South was wrong, is also impressed upon the minds of the scholars.

PUBLIC.

1. The tendency has been steadily towards greater and yet greater enthusiasm in the observance of this solemn festival.

2. The Grand Army of the Republic receives the moral and social support of all our citizens.

MISSOURI.

Jno. H. Frick, A. I. G.

DEPARTMENT.

1. The Department Headquarters, located at 303 Temple Building, Broadway, Walnut Sts., St. Louis, Mo., are centrally located and easily reached from any part of the city and especially convenient for comrades visiting the city.

On Feb. 10th, 1898, I made a personal inspection of these Headquarters and found everything in a satisfactory condition. Comrade Jas. B. Wilde, the Assistant Adjutant and Quartermaster General keeps the records in good shape and can at a moment's notice tell the condition and present status of any Posts in the Department.

A complete file of reports of Posts is also kept. Some Posts are slow about sending in their reports and are to that extent a hindrance in keeping the record up to date. An account of Quartermaster's supplies received and issued is kept in good shape and one can tell what is on hand in a few moments. A few portraits of National, Department and Post Commanders adorn the walls and a number of relics of battle fields are here to be seen, all in all the old comrades find this a pleasant place to drop in for a little rest while in the city and are sure of a hearty welcome on the part of Department Commander A. G. Patterson and Comrade Jas. B. Wilde.

2. Memorial Day is more generally observed by Posts and awakens more interest among the people generally than formerly. About 290 Posts held exercises on Memorial Sunday, and 300 Posts held Decoration Day exercises, with 8,000 comrades in attendance, and about 20,000 graves were decorated. These exercises are thoroughly enjoyed by the old comrades and do much good in educating the rising generation in patriotism and love of country.

3. Department officers visit Posts as far as practicable and meet with an enthusiastic welcome at the various Encampments and Camp Fires held during the year.

4. I have not been able to ascertain how many Posts own burial lots.

5. The proposition of Posts having associate members has been recommended by Department Commander Peterson, but a question as to its legality having been raised, the matter is for the present held in abeyance.

6. The general condition of the Department is good and encouraging. The number of Posts in good standing has increased slightly, and many comrades who had been suspended have been reinstated. Department Commander Peterson has been making special efforts along this line and with a fair degree of success. While this is gratifying, we know too well that this increase can only be temporary, and that as far as numbers are concerned, high tide has been passed and we are now on the low grade. The death roll and the infirmities of age are constantly cutting down the attendance of our Post meetings.

AUXILIARY MEETINGS.

1. It was my pleasant duty to visit the camp of Sons of Veterans, at their last annual meeting, at Carthage, Mo., and with other comrades bear the greetings of our Department Encampment, then in session at the same place.

We found them a fine body of young men, but fewer in numbers than we should have liked to have seen. This organization should receive more attention and encouragement. We hope to see them continue their annual Encampments at the same time and place as that of our Department Encampment. The members of this order should prepare to take up the mantle of the Grand Army and continue the good work of teaching patriotism to the young men of the land.

2. The Woman's Relief Corps has continued its good work in relieving the distress of needy comrades and their families, and caring for the Soldier's Home. The last annual report shows 87 Corps and 1785 members in good standing. \$981.43 were expended for relief during the year, leaving a balance of \$651.22 in the relief fund.

3. I have failed to get any report from the Ladies of G. A. R.

SOLDIER'S HOME.

The Federal Soldier's Home, at St. James, Mo., was originally established by the W. R. C. and G. A. R. organizations of this Department, but is now under State control.

The Home has a lawn of eight acres surrounding it, an orchard of eight acres, fourteen in meadow, ten in barn lot and pasture, and twenty in general cultivation, in all sixty acres. The Home and grounds are worth \$40,000.00. It is under the control of a Board of Trustees appointed by the Governor. Indigent Union Veterans of the Civil War, their wives, widows, and army nurses are admitted.

There are at present 72 inmates in the Home and larger accommodations are needed. We hope the General Assembly now in session will make liberal appropriations for the enlargement and support of the Home. Comrade W. D. Crandall is the efficient Superintendent; Comrade Louis Benecke, Past Department Commander, is President of the Board of Trustees; and Comrade Chas. F. Vogel, Treasurer. The Board of Trustees has planned to build a new two story brick building, with slate roof, to contain kitchen and dining room accommodation for 200 inmates and sleeping quarters for 150 inmates, with other needed improvements, and they propose to make it the equal of any other Soldier's Home.

We have no National Soldier's Home in the limits of this Department.

No G. A. R. Homes or W. R. Corps Homes other than the State Federal Soldier's Home as stated. No Soldier's Orphans Home. But the Central Wesleyan Orphan Asylum, under the control of the German M. E. Church, at Warrenton, Mo., was organized for the purpose of caring for the orphans of deceased Union soldiers, as well as for those of the M. E. Church. Its doors are still open to the orphans of Union soldiers.

The amount of State aid given to State Federal Soldier's Home for the past two years has been \$10,000.00.

SCHOOLS.

1. Some schools with their teachers take part in our Memorial Day services, but this custom is not general.

2. "Old Glory" now floats over more school houses than ever before in the limits of this Department.

3. I fear there are very few patriotic exercises held by comrades in schools.

4. The History of the United States is taught mainly by the use of Text books ; "History of the American People" by J. H. Shinn ; "Elementary History of the United States" by Charles Morris ; and "Civil Government and History of Missouri" by Perry S. Rader, as are texts used in our public schools. The treatment of the "Civil War" by Shinn, is from a partisan confederate standpoint and for that reason very objectionable.

The other texts, while they are not so objectionable, are not wholly satisfactory. But while this is true, they all express great satisfaction that the *Union was preserved* and that *Slavery*, which caused the trouble, *has been abolished*, and these facts will tend greatly to lessen the harm which may be done by their use. The discriminating youth will be able to arrive at a just conclusion as to who was *right* and who was *wrong* in the great contest for the life of the Nation.

The old hatred of the *blue uniform* and the "*Starry Banner*" we carried *dies hard*, but *it is surely dying*.

Blessed be God there are many who wore the "*gray*" who are now proud to wear the "blue" and do valiant battle under "Old Glory" for the Union and the cause of humanity.

PUBLIC.

In certain parts of this Department the people generally observe Memorial Day, but not in all parts. It is a greater day in some places than the 4th of July. The moral and social support given the Grand Army of the Republic in portions of the Department is all that could be wished and upon the whole I think there is a general improvement throughout the Department of Missouri.

MONTANA.

G. T. Chambers, A. I. G.

I. DEPARTMENT.

1. Headquarters are in good condition.
2. Memorial Day is generally observed by Posts.
3. Department Officers visit Posts in their immediate vicinity frequently, but the Posts of the State generally are scattered over such a large area and there being no funds available for that purpose, they are unable to visit the Posts generally.
4. About two-thirds of the Posts own burial lots.
5. Three Posts have Associate Members.
6. The Department is in good condition.

II. AUXILIARY ORGANIZATIONS.

1. Sons of Veterans.--There is none at present.
2. Woman's Relief Corps is fully organized.
- [3. Ladies of the G. A. R.--None in the Department,

III. HOMES.—NUMBER AND CONDITION.

1. There is a State Soldier's Home at Columbia Falls, has fifty inmates, is well conducted and in good condition.

2, 3, 4 and 5.—There are none.

6. Amount of State Aid is \$5,000.00 per annum.

IV. SCHOOLS.

1. In a number of places the schools participate in observance of Memorial Day.

2. Yes. Very generally.

3. Yes, in some places, but it is not as generally done as should be.

4. Oral instruction in all the higher or Grammar schools. Barne's brief History of the United States is studied in the Grammar grades. Historical maps are used for reference. Maps are drawn by the pupils to illustrate the Civil War.

V. PUBLIC.

1. Yes; they do as far as I have been able to observe.

2. Moral and social support is fairly good.

NEBRASKA.

J. D. King, A. I. G.

Department Headquarters at Lincoln, Neb., room furnished by the State in the Capitol building; the room is large and situated on the first floor; has a library; records well kept and preserved.

Observance of "Memorial Day."—Observed almost universally by Posts. Department Officers visit many Posts during the year.

One hundred Posts own their own burial lots.

Only one Post with Associate Members.

The general condition of Posts through the State is good, with light gain last term.

Women's Relief Corps Auxiliary.

There are organizations of S. of V., L. of G. A. R. and D. of V., but are not auxiliary to the G. A. R.

We have two Soldier's Homes in the State; one at Grand Island and one at Milford, Neb.

Amount of State Aid, \$73,220.00.

Schools at nearly all Posts participate in Memorial Services.

The "Flag" floats over a large proportion of the Public School Houses.

Comrades do at times hold patriotic services or exercises in school houses.

The history of the Civil War is taught as the History of the United States

The people generally, observe and assist at Memorial services.

The moral and social support given to the G. A. R. is good.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

H. G. Chase, A. I. G.

Pursuant to orders, I visited Department Headquarters February 20, at Concord, and found the same in first-class condition. Assistant Adjutant-General, Frank Battles, is in charge, and everything pertaining to his office and that of the Assistant Quartermaster-General was in perfect order.

Memorial Day is universally observed according to the requirements of the G. A. R. Department officers make frequent visits to the different Posts.

Burial lots are owned by a few of the larger Posts. Only three Posts have associate members. The general condition of the Department is excellent.

We have a Division of Sons of Veterans with twenty-one Camps, comprising a membership of 610 in a fair condition.

There are 74 Relief Corps with a membership of about 4000, who are very active and deserve much credit for the noble work they are doing, for the relief of our destitute Comrades and their families.

We consider our State Soldiers' Home at Tilton a model in its line. January 1 there were 85 inmates, who, under the wise and careful management of Captain Smith and his wife, who is the matron, are enjoying all the comforts of a home in their declining days.

The State appropriates \$10,000 annually for the support of the Home.

Pupils of the public schools throughout the Department participate in the observance of Memorial Day. No school house is considered complete unless the Stars and Stripes float over it.

G. A. R. Comrades visit schools and patriotic services are held in most places. The History of the Civil War is taught by the use of revised text-books.

Memorial Day is observed to a considerable extent by the public, which is also generous in its support of the G. A. R. in a moral and social way.

NEW JERSEY.

Robert Edgar, A. I. G.

1. The Department is in good condition. Total numbers, 6316.
2. The Observance of Memorial Day.—Eighty-three Posts held Memorial Services May 30, 1898.
3. The Department Officers have made visits to all Posts.
4. The number of Posts owning burial plots.—21.
- . The number of Posts having Associate Members.—20.
- . The general condition of the Department.—Good.

AUXILIARY ORGANIZATIONS.

1. No. of Posts reporting Camps of Sons of Veterans 24
2. No. of Posts with Woman's Relief Corps 27
3. No. of Posts with Ladies G. A. R. 11

HOMES.—NUMBER AND CONDITION.

1. State Soldier's Home.—One, situated at Kearney.

The house is in fine condition and has at present 820 beneficiaries. The State appropriates \$15,000 per year.

SCHOOLS.

The participation in observance of Memorial Day is general by the school children, and "Old Glory" floats over all school houses and the comrades attend the exercises in the schools.

The History of the Civil War is taught in a general way, but not impressed as it should be.

The people generally observe Memorial Day. The majority as a day of pleasure and recreation, but can report 150,000 comrades, societies, orders and others who observe the day in proper manner.

The public, moral and social support given to the Grand Army of the Republic is fair.

NEW MEXICO.

Valentine Herbert, A. I. G.

I have the honor to report that from the reports of the Department Officers this day made to National Headquarters, I find that there are in the Department ten Posts, eight of which are in good standing, and two have not forwarded their reports and have not taken the necessary steps to disband, such as the surrender of charters and returning their papers to Department Headquarters. The membership of the Department is shown at 147 members, a loss during the last half year of ten members. The Department is larger in area than the New England and Middle States combined, and it is almost impossible to keep our membership united.

Our reports show that during the year our death rate has been larger and our list of suspensions smaller than in any year since the Department was organized fifteen years ago. Our Department Officers will make a strong effort between now and June 30 to make up our losses by restrictions from the suspended and dropped lists with an occasional new recruit added. In answer to your "Circular of Instructions," dated December 20, 1898, I have the honor to report as follows :

1 DEPARTMENT :

I have inspected the offices of the Assistant Adjutant-General and Assistant Quartermaster-General and find them in good condition. All orders to December 31, 1898, duly received and promulgated. All dues paid to National Headquarters to date.

2. Memorial Day is very generally observed by all the Posts, especially by Carleton Post of Santa Fe, which was the only National Cemetery in the Southwest to look after. It contains over eight hundred soldiers' graves. Every Post in the department looks after the graves of soldier dead scattered all through New Mexico.

3. Owing to the large area to be covered as above referred to, it is very difficult for Department Officers to visit Posts. They do occasionally.

4. Four Posts own burial lots.

5. No associated members reported.

6. General condition of the Department. It is holding on by the teeth and toe-nails, and the Comrades are trying to find out whether there ever was a War of the Rebellion, and whether that war occurred before or after the Mexican War and the Spanish-Cuban War.

AUXILIARY ORGANIZATIONS :

1. Sons of Veterans, None. 2. Woman's Relief Corps, 2. 3. Ladies' G. A. R, None.

HOMES :

To all of these questions I answer no.

SCHOOLS :

1. The schools very generally participate in observance of Memorial Day. 2. On a large number of school houses *The Flag* floats. 3, 4. I answer not as much as they should. We hope, however, to have these matters very strongly urged upon the attention of our next encampment.

PUBLIC :

1. I answer yes, most emphatically, and —2— give the same answer to 2, that the public and moral support is good, and that Memorial Day is becoming every year in New Mexico a sacred and not a holiday.

NEW YORK.

Philip B. Low, A. I. G.

DEPARTMENT :

1. Condition is excellent. Being located at Albany it is one of the objects of interest to visitors by reason of its handsome appointments, its museum of war relics and its gallery of portraits of Past Department Commanders and many inspiring pictures of war scenes. The records of the Department are systematically filed. The Assistant Adjutant-General and Acting Assistant Quartermaster-General are in daily attendance, and are proficient in the performance of their duties, which are necessarily manifold.

2. All Posts observe Memorial Day at cemeteries and hold memorial services the Sunday previous, in which they are joined by the Sons of Veterans, Woman's Relief Corps and Ladies of the G. A. R.

3. Department Commander has visited many counties in the State, attending re-unions, etc. The staff have visited many Posts in their particular localities.

4. From six to ten Posts own burial plots.

5. We have but one Post with Associate members, namely, U. S. Grant Post, No. 327.

6. General condition, Very good.

AUXILIARY ORGANIZATIONS :

1. There are 95 Camps of Sons of Veterans, with a membership of 3291.

2. There are 236 Corps in the Department.

3. There are some organizations, but not being auxiliary to the G. A. R., have not given the matter much attention.

HOMES, NUMBER AND CONDITION :

1. State Home at Bath in good condition. Inmates well cared for.

2. No National Home.

3. No G. A. R. Home.

4. A fine Woman's Relief Corps Home for veterans and wives is located at Oxford, Chenango County. While somewhat small, new buildings are being erected. It is an ideal location and institution, and, like the State Home, is a State charge. It is ably superintended by Mrs. Ellen M. Putnam, Past Department President Woman's Relief Corps. It is managed by Board of Trustees of which Past Department President, Mrs. Annie P. Cleary, is President. A great interest is evinced in its successful management.

5. There are none.

6. Both Homes are under State charge. There is also a law giving power to authorities in all counties to appropriate money in sums sufficient for the relief of veteran's widows and orphans, and the law provides that they shall not be sent to institutions, but shall be relieved at home. In Greater New York alone upwards of \$25,000 is appropriated annually for relief purposes.

SCHOOLS :

1. The day preceding Memorial Day is set aside for patriotic exercises in all public schools.

2. Yes.

3. Yes, upon receipt of invitation from the Principal at the Memorial exercises, which, as above stated, took place the day preceding Memorial Day, and upon the occasion of a flag presentation by a Post.

4. Very thoroughly.

PUBLIC :

1. Yes. It being a legal holiday great crowds are in attendance at the annual parade and evince the greatest interest and enthusiasm and generally observe the day.

OHIO.

E. A. Montfort, A. I. G.

DEPARTMENT :

1. The Department Headquarters, located on the second floor of the City Hall, Columbus, Ohio, is well equipped and furnished for efficient service. The books, papers and supplies are sufficient and arranged in a convenient and orderly manner, both for the comfort of the officers and the accommodation of visiting comrades. 2. Memorial Day has been generally observed by the Posts. The Sabbath services on the Sabbath preceding May 30, Posts assemble in churches or Post Halls and listen to a Memorial sermon. In the larger cities and towns the Boards of Education have turned out with teachers and pupils. In Cincinnati, last Memorial Day, eight thousand boys, each carrying a flag and the older girls dressed in white with tri-colored ribbons and flowers headed by the members of the Board of Teachers and High School Cadets, escorted the veterans on the march to the cemeteries, and assisted the veterans in garlanding the graves with the choicest flowers. 3. The Department officers have been faithful in visitation. The Department Commander visited 35 counties and attended campfires in each. 4. Not to exceed five Posts own burial lots. Other lots are owned by associations or municipalities. Most of the Cemetery Associations have set apart lots for burial of veterans. 5. Six Posts have associate members. 6. The general condition of the Department is good. if we make allowance for the painful fact that the G. A. R. has reached and passed the high water mark and is now declining. There are less than 29,000 active members in Ohio Posts, a decrease of about 2,225 since last report.

AUXILIARY ORGANIZATIONS :

1. I have visited the Headquarters of the Sons of Veterans for Ohio, and there learned that there are 87 Camps with 2,000 members in good condition, doing active work. This is an increase over last year, when 56 Camps and 1300 members were reported. The rolls show over 600 dead or dropped members. I hope to see a revival of interest in this society, and express the feeling and sentiment of the most active leaders among Sons of Veterans, when I venture the opinion that when the sons realize that they must not depend upon their fathers for support and maintenance and rely more upon themselves, they will have greater prosperity. They should sustain an organization that will in the near future be prepared to help the declining G. A. R. and provide them with homes and meeting places when they yield to the infirmities of declining years. 2. From reliable sources I learn that the Woman's Relief Corps is growing in strength and influence. Some of our noblest women are giving their best energies to the development of larger activity and influence. This beneficent organization has now 281 Corps, with a membership of 10,471. The number of soldiers and their families assisted during the year was 6,115.

Grand Army of the Republic

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Cash expended for relief	\$5,520.93	
Value of relief, other than money	5,800.18	
Cash turned over to Posts	2,332.67	
	<hr/>	\$13,653.93
Donations to various Homes	\$640.16	
Supplies sent to Homes	619.34	
Money and Supplies to Hospitals and Spanish Amer- ican Soldiers	11,003.00	
	<hr/>	\$12,262.50
Cash balance in Relief Fund	\$3,515.73	
Cash Balance in General Fund	8,217.42	
	<hr/>	\$12,733.15

3. The Ladies of the G. A. R. have no official connection with the Department, but work with and for the soldiers and their families. Last year they made valuable gifts of money and other property to the Orphans' Home and Soldiers' Home, and have substantially aided some of the Posts.

HOMES :

1. The Ohio Soldiers' and Sailors' Home at Sandusky, Ohio, is well equipped and still under the official command of that distinguished soldier and jurist, General M. F. Forbe. The roll shows 1527 names for the year ending November, 1898, and a daily average of 1202, about 67 less than the previous year, when there was an enrollment of 1,418. The appropriations were ample last year. \$120,000 was received from the General Government. The current expenses were \$124,632.92. The appropriations for the last three quarters of 1899 and the first quarter of 1900 is \$167,649.27, amply sufficient. 2. The National Soldiers' Home at Dayton, Ohio, was so well set forth in the report of the Assistant Inspector General last year, that I shall only supplement by saying that the conditions are substantially the same with a slight increase in the mortality. 4. The National Woman's Relief Corps Home at Madison, Ohio, continues to do its beneficent work in a quiet but effective manner. The expenditures have been about \$10,500, and there is a balance in the treasury. 5. The Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphan's Home at Xenia, Ohio, is provided for by the State appropriations. \$131,744.29 was set apart, which, with other receipts, was ample. The total expense for last year as reported to the Auditor of State, foot up \$135,590.63. The enrollment was 1,339, and the daily average attendance 904, one more than last year, showing that there is yet no sign of decrease in the number of dependent children of veterans. 6. The appropriations by the State for the fiscal year was \$167,649.27.

SCHOOLS :

1. Memorial Day has been universally observed throughout the State and has become a permanent institution. The pupils of the public schools are a very prominent factor in the parades. The instruction of children in

the schools is required by all Boards of Education along this line. Patriotism, the true principles of good citizenship, love of the flag and kindred topics, are emphasized and illustrated. I believe Old Glory floats over every school house in the State. 3. It is quite common for Comrades and others to hold patriotic exercises in schools. 4. The history of the Civil War is taught in connection with National history.

PUBLIC :

1. The people generally observe Memorial Day. 2. There was a very marked demonstration of the disposition of the people to give the G. A. R. moral, social and financial support during the last National Encampment.

OREGON.

M. L. Pratt, A. I. G.

DEPARTMENT :

1. Excellent. 2. Memorial Day is observed by all Posts. 3. As often as their time and means will permit. 4. None. 5. None. 6. Good.

AUXILIARY ORGANIZATIONS :

1. Not in a flourishing condition. 2. About 50 per cent. of Posts have Woman's Relief Corps. 3. This organization has but lately come into existence in this Department.

HOMES, NUMBER AND CONDITION :

1. One. 2. None. 3. None. 4. None. 5. None. 6. \$10,000.

SCHOOLS :

1. Generally participate. 2. Generally so. In Portland by a regulation of the Board of Education. 3. Yes. 4. I can only speak for the schools of this city. It is generally taught satisfactory to the G. A. R.

PUBLIC :

1. Yes. 2. Not what it should be. But this is owing to several conditions. The chief one being that the people here were isolated from the scenes and incidents of the Civil War, consequently never realized the benefits and importance of that great struggle, therefore do not appreciate the services of the Union defenders.

PENNSYLVANIA.

R. H. Holgate, A. I. G.

DEPARTMENT :

1. The headquarters of the Department of Pennsylvania, as well as the headquarters of the Grand Army of the Republic, are located in Independence Hall, in the City of Philadelphia.

This location was secured by the untiring efforts of a number of Pennsylvania Grand Army men, and through the generosity of the great and patriotic City of Philadelphia, one entire building in the very cradle of liberty is furnished the Grand Army of the Republic for its uses and purpose, absolutely rent free.

These headquarters have been appropriately fitted up and are admirably arranged and maintained. They are "headquarters" of the Grand Army of the Republic, in fact as well as in name, and every old soldier, whether a G. A. R. comrade or not, is heartily welcomed and made to feel at home.

The accounts are perfectly kept and open at all times for inspection.

The financial condition of this Department has been steadily improving, and the department has a balance of nearly six thousand dollars in the treasury.

This department has met with an irreparable loss in the death of Charles L. Leiper, the efficient Assistant Adjutant-General of the department to whose untiring effort much of the present prosperity of this department is due.

2. Memorial Day is very generally observed in this department by the several Posts, and the public have to a larger extent than at any time in the history of our organization joined with us in honoring our dead and gone Comrades.

3. Department officers are very attentive to their respective duties and make a practice of visiting the several Posts at intervals during the year, thus encouraging the growth and well being of the entire organization.

4. Very few Posts own their own burial lots at present. Here and there one owns its own lot, and the subject of ownership of land for this purpose is attracting more and more attention.

5. Associate members of the Grand Army of the Republic can scarcely be found in this department, the feeling among the survivors of the war of 1861-65 being that our organization should continue an organization of the men who offered their all in defense of their country, at a time when the best effort of the nation was demanded to preserve its integrity.

6. Generally the condition of this department is in a healthy and prosperous way. The great reaper is continually making inroads on its membership, but these losses are in a large measure made up by increased

devotion among the remaining membership, and by increased recognition of the value of the "elbow touch" of those who have earned a right to meet with us.

AUXILIARY ORGANIZATION :

1. The Sons of Veterans are rapidly growing in strength and influence in this department. In very large degree they are relieving the parent organization of the laborious outdoor duties which the "old boys" are no longer able to perform. In addition to this, their attitude towards the G. A. R. is a tower of assistance in every community where they have a camp.

2. The Woman's Relief Corps maintains its position as the great auxiliary of the G. A. R. At all times and in all places these noble women freely give of their time, their means and their substance to assist the men of '61, both in and out of the G. A. R.

3. The Ladies of the G. A. R. is another organization founded on different lines from the Woman's Relief Corps, doing their chosen work without accountability to the G. A. R. itself, admitting none to membership except mothers, wives, sisters, daughters and lineal descendants of the war of 1861, and freely giving to every war worn, life-tired old soldier, their countenance, their aid, and their assistance. This organization is rapidly augmenting its membership in this department, and its power for good is shown every day, in the relief of the needy, the burial of the indigent dead, and assistance of the living.

HOMES, NUMBER AND CONDITION :

The Soldier's Home at Erie, Pa., is a model in every way. The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania maintains and provides for its existence by an annual appropriation sufficient for its every need, appoints its officers from among Grand Army men and supervises its work from among the same class. In this State no old soldier need ask for charity ; this home affords to every veteran a veritable haven of rest in his declining years, and too much praise cannot be given to the lawmakers of this Commonwealth in maintaining this institution on such liberal lines, or to the officers and managers of this great home.

4. The Woman's Relief Corps Home at Brookville maintained at the expense of the Woman's Relief Corps, is a model in every respect, and well exemplifies the loving kindness of that grand organization.

5. The Ladies of the G. A. R. have generously provided two homes for purposes connected with or growing out of the needs of the veterans of the war. One of these Homes is located at Hawkins Station, Penna., and is intended to care for the indigent mothers, wives, sisters and daughters of our Comrades of the war ; the other one is located at Philadelphia, Penna., and is intended to care for both soldier and wife, when poverty or misfortune overtake them. Both of these Homes are under the

executive management and direction of the Ladies of the G. A. R. Both of these fully meet the purposes of their creation and both of them are exceedingly well managed.

5. The State of Pennsylvania has made generous and liberal provision for the education and maintenance of the orphans of those who fell in our holy cause. From infancy until these children reach the age of eighteen, their every need, physical and mental, is fully provided for in these institutions. Abundant food and raiment, coupled with excellent educational advantages, both literary and technical, and competent Grand Army supervision, all combine to prepare these children for the battle of life. The entire expense of these institutions is borne by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and this fact alone is a continuing object lesson, forever emphasizing the fact that Republics are not ungrateful.

In this connection I may say, for the purpose of closing this feature of my report, that the State of Pennsylvania has made generous appropriations to each of the Homes under the management of the Woman's Relief Corps and the Ladies of the G. A. R.

SCHOOLS :

1. The Sunday Schools very generally, and the common schools to a lesser extent, participate in the observance of Memorial Day exercises.

2. Through the efforts of the G. A. R. and the P. O. S. A., supplemented by contributions from other patriotic societies, "Old Glory" floats over nearly every school house in this State.

3. Comrades do not generally hold patriotic exercises in the schools. This burden is assumed by younger men and women, but the Comrades are always on hand to encourage such exercises by their presence.

4. In this State by Act of Assembly, each school board is required to select a series of school books to be used in the common schools during a period of three years, hence there is no uniformity in this respect. As a rule, the History of the Civil War as taught in our schools is treated from a Northern standpoint and is fairly satisfactory.

PUBLIC :

1. The people of this State, owing to the absence of many of their sons in the Spanish-American War, have taken a new and marked interest in the observance of Memorial Day. The true meaning of the day appears to have come home to our people as never before. Everywhere the entire population has turned out and attended the Exercises of the Grand Army of the Republic in the several cemeteries throughout the length and breadth of the land. Everywhere these exercises have been given in an impressive manner, and every indication points to the fact that new inspiration has been given to all our people.

2. The State of Pennsylvania has always been patriotic. It is patriotic to-day. The public and moral support given to the Grand Army of the Republic by the people of this Commonwealth is all that could be desired, and as long as one of these battle-scarred veterans remain with this people, they will be revered and honored, and when they have passed to the great beyond their memories will be held in loving remembrance for the sacrifices they made, and for the glory they transmitted to their descendants.

In closing this report I am constrained to tender my sincere thanks to each and every one of the officers of the Department of Pennsylvania for assistance rendered and courtesies extended.

POTOMAC.

A. N. Thompson, A. I. G.

DEPARTMENT:

1. The headquarters occupy three rooms in a building known as "G. A. R. Hall," 1412 Pennsylvania Avenue, N. W., one of which rooms is used for office purposes; one as a reception and reading room, and the other as a committee room. These rooms are retained because of the fact, principally, that a number of Posts hold their meetings in the same building, thus bringing the officers and members of the Posts and the Department officers into close relations and facilitating the transaction of business, as some of the Department officers are in attendance nearly every night in the week. The rooms are reasonably well supplied with office furniture, such as desks, tables, chairs, file cases, etc. They are in the care of a janitor, and are kept in a cleanly and neat condition.

2. Memorial Day is observed very fully and appropriately by the Posts of this Department.

3. The Department officers frequently visit the Posts, and by their presence and counsel add greatly to the interest of the meetings.

4. No Post in this Department owns burial lots.

5. No Post has associate members.

6. The general condition of the Department is good. There are 21 Posts, with an aggregate membership, in good standing, of about 2,800. The membership, generally, takes a great interest in the work of the Order, and a spirit of good fellowship and true comradeship prevails throughout the Department.

AUXILIARY ORGANIZATIONS:

There are six Camps with an aggregate membership of about 150.

The membership, generally, manifest an interest in the Order, but owing to its limited number not much practical work is done. The membership joins with the G. A. R. in the observance of Memorial Day

and in other ways displays a ready willingness to assist the G. A. R. in every possible manner. It is hoped that this important auxiliary organization may enter more actively and zealously upon the work of increasing its membership, and that the members of the G. A. R. will extend a hearty co-operation in that direction.

2. There are ten corps of the Woman's Relief Corps in this Department, with an aggregate membership of nearly six hundred. Too much can not be said in praise of these noble bands of women, . Imbued, as they are, with a love for the principles and objects of the G. A. R., they are ever ready to lend their aid in every movement inaugurated by the G. A. R. for the promotion of the interests of the Order. They actively participate in the observances of Memorial Day, and each spend two or three days immediately preceding Memorial Day in weaving garlands of flowers to be placed upon the graves of fallen comrades. They also perform a vast amount of relief work, thus greatly aiding the Department in caring for needy Comrades and the widows and orphans of those deceased.

There is only one Circle of the Ladies of the G. A. R. in this Department the membership of which is about eighty, nearly one-half of which is composed of comrades of the G. A. R., (Honorary Members). The ladies manifest an earnest devotion to the work in which they are engaged, and accomplish a great deal in work of a relief nature. They unite with the G. A. R. in the exercises of Memorial Day, and are ever ready to respond to any appeal that may be made to them for aid in carrying forward any movement undertaken by the G. A. R. It is hoped that this valuable auxiliary may grow in numbers, and thus become the better enabled to enlarge its sphere of usefulness as an auxiliary of the Grand Army of the Republic.

HOMES, NUMBER AND CONDITION.

There is only one Home in the District of Columbia, excepting the one established and maintained by the general government, to which only soldiers who served in the *Regular Army* are admitted. The one Home mentioned is known as a "Temporary Home," for the maintenance of which an appropriation of \$2500 is annually made by Congress. It is under the control of the Department of the Potomac, and is managed by a Board composed of one member from each Post. This Home is for the temporary accommodation of comrades, the most of whom consist of those who visit Washington in search of employment, or with the view to expediting settlement of pending claim for pension.

No Comrade is maintained at this Home for a longer period than ten days, except in cases of peculiar and extreme necessity. The Home is always full, and by limiting the duration of maintenance its benefits become extended to a larger number than would be possible were inmates permitted to remain indefinitely. Under prevailing conditions, a Home of this character is a necessity here at the Capitol of the Nation, the Mecca towards

which our needy Comrades turn seeking relief of some character ; and were it not for such a Home they would of necessity be forced to undergo hardship now happily averted.

SCHOOLS.

Under this head I deem it well to quote a report submitted by the Superintendent of the Public Schools of the District of Columbia, in response to a request made by me upon the Commissioners of the District of Columbia for information on the subject of patriotic teaching in the public schools. The report is as follows :

1. "The schools, by special request of the Superintendent, furnish flowers every year for the decoration of soldiers' graves. On Decoration Day schools are closed in observance of the event. Our contributions at these times are generous and are given with thought, the attention of the children being called to the purposes for which they contribute.

2. The flag floats from every school house in the District of Columbia, Congress making a special annual appropriation for this purpose. The flag had floated over nearly every school house in the District of Columbia years before Congress made any appropriation therefor, the teachers procuring the flags by means of concerts and other entertainments.

3. Patriotic exercises are held in the schools.

a. Memorial exercises are held annually on the anniversary of Washington's birthday. The Board of Trade of the City of Washington for the last four years has furnished presiding officers and speakers for the various schools of the District. The meeting of the members of the Board of Trade with the officers, principals and pupils of the public schools has been an annual occasion of great interest and profitable inquiry into the character, purpose and philosophy of our government and its relation to the lives and conditions of the children.

b. Other patriotic exercises are had during the year, as for instance an hour or two are given to the observation of flag day. On these occasions the history of the flag is made known and talked about, patriotic songs are sung and essays are read by the children.

c. The life and services of Lafayette were brought to the minds of the children during the past year by their being asked to contribute a small amount for a monument to be erected to his memory in the near future.

d. United States History is a part of the course of instruction from the lowest primary grade to and including the high schools, graded according to the capabilities of the children. It is the primal purpose of the teaching of United States history in our schools to show the varying natures and values of our institutions ; what they have cost in treasure, in blood and in thought ; what they mean to us and what they mean to the world. In doing this the lives of patriotic men are made prominent. Frequently the occasions of the finishing of subjects are used as opportunities for public exercises that are distinctly patriotic in their nature.

e. The national songs are a part of our music course, which we strive to have sung understandingly.

f. In many of our schools, though, this has not been made mandatory or universal. the flag is used as an ornament and is saluted regularly as a part of the opening of the daily exercises.

g. Finally, one of the characterizing features of the Washington schools is that of teaching patriotism and humanitarianism.

4. The history of the Civil War is taught from text books which are furnished in great variety. Many reference books by accepted authors are in use also. Free and generous discussion is encouraged in this as in all other history work."

At the annual encampment of the Department of the Potomac held on February 2 and 3 instant, I introduced resolutions of which the following is a copy :

"WHEREAS, The participation by the pupils of the Public Schools in the observance of Memorial Day would not only form an impressive feature, but would also serve as an object lesson, teaching patriotism, loyalty to country, and reverence for the dead who gave up their lives in the Nation's defense ; Therefore be it

Resolved, That the Department Commander be and he is hereby requested to make such arrangements with the proper public school officials as may be practicable with the view to securing the participation of the pupils in the observance of Memorial Day ; Be it further

Resolved, That the Department Commander be and he is hereby also requested to make arrangements with the proper public school officials, if practicable, whereby comrades of the Grand Army, to be selected from the several Posts in this Department, may visit the schools on Flag Day of each year and in some suitable manner participate in the exercises held by the schools in the celebration of that day."

These resolutions were unanimously adopted, and it is hoped that the objects therein contemplated will be accomplished.

PUBLIC.

1. I regret to say that the people, generally, do not observe Memorial Day in the manner contemplated when the day was set apart. The members of the G. A. R., Ladies of the W. R. C., Ladies of the G. A. R., Sons of Veterans, and other patriotic organizations, as also a portion of the general population, observe the day in a true spirit, but there is a large class by whom the day is made one of pleasure. By an act of Congress, Memorial Day was made a national holiday in the District of Columbia. It is a day dedicated to the memory of those who fell in defense of the nation, and should be observed in a reverent manner ; but it seems to be regarded by many as a day especially designed for picnics, excursions,

and other amusements. That such should be the case is a cause for sincere regret to those who revere, as they should, the memory of our fallen comrades.

2. There are those in our midst who have no sympathy with the Grand Army of the Republic, and though not actually hostile they give it no moral or social support. These people, however, form but a comparatively small portion of the population, the greater portion being kindly disposed toward the Order, and manifest their interest in its welfare by a moral and social support, as well as by financial aid in patronizing the various entertainments and other enterprises inaugurated for the purpose of obtaining funds to carry into effect the beneficent features of the Order.

RHODE ISLAND.

William E. Stone, A. I. G.

DEPARTMENT :

1. I have made a thorough inspection of Department Headquarters and find every equipment necessary for the proper transaction of all matters pertaining to Department work. The records are perfect in every detail, and in fact could not be otherwise under the management of that prince of Assistant Adjutant Generals, Colonel Philip S. Chase, who is now on his sixth successive term. 2. Observance of Memorial Day: Every Post in this Department observes in love and honor this day sacred in the hearts of all true Comrades. On every mound of our loyal dead we have placed a substantial G. A. R. marker, provided with a small American flag which is renewed every Memorial Day, and in many cases again during the Autumn. No grave is left on Memorial Day without its garland of green and beautiful flowers of springtime, placed there by Comrades, assisted by Sons of Veterans, women of the Woman's Relief Corps, and loving hands of the pupils of our public schools, who are always our willing helpers. One Post has a circuit of seventeen miles which they make in a body, visiting eight large and small cemeteries. The Sunday immediately preceding Memorial Day is most fittingly observed by each Post in the Department attending divine service upon the invitation of some pastor. Our State, city and town officials and other prominent citizens esteem it an honor to accompany the different Posts on these occasions. 3. To what extent do Department officers visit Posts? The Department Commander, accompanied by a goodly number of his Staff Post Department Commanders and other Comrades visit every Post once and often twice and more during the year, and are always received in the true spirit of F. C. and L. These visits are frequently made the occasion of so-called open meetings when friends outside of our Order are invited, and these meetings prove to be a source of much pleasure and profit to all. 4. "How many Posts own burial lots?" I think fifteen Posts own burial lots. One Post in the City of Providence has charge of a

G. A. R. burial lot which is available to all city Posts. 5. "How many Posts have Associate Members?" There are no Associate Members in this Department. Five Posts, however, have what we call Post Associates, and find them of great assistance, both financially and socially. 6. General Condition of Department. A spirit of harmony and fraternity exists throughout, as it always has, and our Department is in most excellent condition.

AUXILLIARY ORGANIZATION :

1. Sons of Veterans. The Division Colonel makes a somewhat gloomy report for the year just passed. But a brighter prospect seems immediately before them, and we have strong hope for its fulfilment.

2. "Woman's Relief Corps." Under the leadership of Mrs Ella F. Brest as Department President, the Corps have done excellent work and are in a prosperous condition. Some of our Posts could hardly live were it not for the material encouragement of these patriotic women. Their report for December 31st, 1898, shows nineteen (19) Corps with a membership of eight hundred and thirty-eight (838).

Amount expended for relief during the year	\$ 220.77
Value of relief other than money	238.23
Amount spent from Emergency Fund, Soldiers of 1898.	201.00
Supplies other than money	175.00
Amount of money turned over to Posts.	234.72

Total \$1,069.71

Total number of soldiers and their families assisted during the year :

soldiers, 40 ; families, 124. Total, 164.

3. "Ladies of the G. A. R." There has been no official or other correspondence, consequently no official information can be given.

HOMES, NUMBER AND CONDITION.

1. State Soldiers' Home. This Home is under the direct management of "The State Board of Soldiers' Relief," consisting of His Excellency, the Governor ex-officio, the General Treasurer, ex-officio, the Assistant General, ex-officio, and six qualified electors who served in the Army or Navy of the United States in the War of the Rebellion and were honorably discharged therefrom. Said six electors are appointed by the Governor, by and with consent of the Senate, in classes of two to serve three years. I have visited the Home several times during the year always receiving greeting from Captain Benjamin L. Hall (Fifth R. I. H. A.) Commandant, Edward L. Knowles (Seventh Rhode Island Volunteers), Adjutant, and the Comrades. It may well be called a "Pavilion Home." It is beautifully located on the west shore of Mount Hope Bay, and is a model of neatness and comfort. The membership on December 31, 1899, was 178, of which 170 were present. Average age 62 years. Number of deaths during the year, 12. Average age, 62. Death rate in 1000 of average present during the year, 81.

Total deaths since the opening of the Home in 1888, 82. 2. "National Soldiers' Homes." There are none. 3. "G. A. R. Homes." There are none. 4. "Woman's Relief Corps Homes." There are none. 5. Soldiers' Orphan's Homes." There are none. 6. "Amount of State Aid." For 1898 the State appropriated \$18,000 for the Soldier's Home. For Soldiers Relief, \$13,000. Total, \$31,000.

SCHOOLS :

1. Participation in observance of Memorial Day. The pupils of the public schools contribute flowers, and money for the purchase of flowers most generously. In many cases the entire schools participate with the Posts, adding greatly to the interest of the day. 2. Does "Old Glory" float over school houses? We do not know of a single school house in use without the Stars and Stripes outside, and in many cases, inside too. 3. Do comrades hold patriotic services in schools? With the hearty approval of the School Commissioner and School Superintendents of the several towns of the State, the birthday of the lamented Abraham Lincoln, occurring on the 12th day of February, has been selected and adopted as "Grand Army Flag Day," a portion of the school hours of which day are devoted in the several schools to patriotic exercises, and by permission of the schools we try to have one or more Comrades at each school. The observance has become general, proving highly interesting and profitable to all. 4. How is History of the Civil War taught? The same text books are still used that have been so greatly criticised in the "Report of the Committee on School Histories" in the journal of the Thirty-first National Encampment, Grand Army of the Republic, 1897. To their credit, however, I am glad to say that many of our teachers try to correct the errors.

PUBLIC :

1. Do the people generally observe Memorial Day? A large percentage of our citizens do. All public business is suspended. All manufactories, and, as a rule, all stores and other places of business are closed. 2. What is the public moral and social support given to the Grand Army of the Republic? Nearly every town makes appropriations to the Posts for the better observance of the day. The Grand Army of the Republic is held in high esteem, and the social standing is just what each comrade chooses to make for himself.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

W. L. Palmer, A. I. G.

The Department Headquarters are in good shape. Well supplied with blanks, supplies, etc. Commander, Assistant Adjutant General, and Assistant Quartermaster General prompt and efficient in all their duties. General and special orders promptly forwarded to all Posts.

Memorial Sunday and Memorial Day are more religiously observed by the Posts, Woman's Relief Corps and Sons of Veterans and the public generally.

Owing to the remote distance of some of the Posts from headquarters, Commander Farr has not been able to visit all of them during the year, but with the assistance of other Department officers, very few of the Posts have not been visited.

I have no record or official report of the number of Posts owning burial lots, but am informed that thirty-five of the Posts are provided for. Associate members are unknown in this Department. From reports of Posts, I find of the 90 who have reported, the prospects are as follows : 1, excellent ; 1, first-class ; 42 good ; 27, fair ; and 19 poor. Very few calls have been made upon the Relief Fund, and but \$272.60 expended for relief.

We have nineteen camps of Sons of Veterans, all of which are very nearly depopulated, owing to their members following in the footsteps of their sires by serving their country faithfully in Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines. The Woman's Relief Corps, number 48, all in a healthy and prosperous condition. We also have an organization of the Ladies of the Grand Army of the Republic.

Our Soldiers' Home, located in the extreme western part of the State, at Hot Springs, I regret to say, I have been unable to visit. From conversation with those who have visited it recently, and comments in numerous papers published throughout the State, I am convinced that the "Home" is in excellent condition, well managed, and the "Old Boys" well and comfortably provided for, happy and contented. The highly medicinal properties of the water from the springs, the pure wholesome air, the comfortable and commodious quarters provided, I am satisfied there is no better "Home" for the old veterans in the United States. The Legislature very promptly and generously appropriated for the "Home" all that was asked from them.

The schools quite generally join in the observance of Memorial Day, and take part in the exercises. Many of our school houses fly the flag during school hours, but not all of them. In most of the schools patriotic exercises are held, members of the Posts being detailed to conduct the exercises.

The people of the State are in perfect accord with the G. A. R., and almost universally uphold and assist in the observance of Memorial Day, reunions and camp fires, and all other patriotic services of the G. A. R.

TENNESEE.

Walton W. French, A. I. G.

DEPARTMENT ;

The Headquarters of this Department are provided with all that is necessary for the proper discharge of the work required of the officers. The business of Headquarters located at Knoxville is conducted by the Assistant Adjutant General (who is also Acting Assistant Quartermaster General) now serving his fifth term as such officer, and who is thoroughly conversant with the requirements of the Department.

The observance of Memorial Day, 1898, was much more extensive than in any previous year. From reports received it is safe to say that no Union soldiers' grave in the entire Department was left without decoration of flag or flower.

Department officers make no formal visits to Posts, but whenever opportunity offers they visit them. Our Posts are scattered over a wide extent of territory, and most of them can only be reached by horseback over rough mountain roads.

No Posts have reported as owning burial lots, and it is not believed that any are so owned.

Associate members are unknown in this Department.

During the last two or three years the membership of the Department has decreased very rapidly. In 1898 the net loss reported was 473. Various reasons might be given for this loss, death, old age, and infirmity represent the larger proportion.

AUXILIARY ORGANIZATIONS :

The Sons of Veterans and Woman's Relief Corps each have Department Organizations in Tennessee. The numerical strength of either is not very large. There is no organization here of the Ladies of the G. A. R.

HOMES :

There are no Homes for either disabled Union veterans or their children in Tennessee.

SCHOOLS :

In many localities, particularly in the larger towns, schools are closed on Memorial Day and the children participate in the services by their presence and assistance. The National flag floats over a number of school houses and many Posts have contributed flags for that purpose. We are endeavoring to have a law passed by the State Legislature, now in session, to make it compulsory to keep the flag over school houses while school is in session, but it is doubtful if the bill becomes a law at this session.

In a large number of counties in the State, particularly in the Eastern division, Montgomery's United States History is the text book, which does full justice to the achievements of the Union soldiers.

PUBLIC :

Considering the fact that so large a majority of the people of Tennessee participated in the rebellion or sympathized with secession, the participation in the observance of Memorial Day and the respect for the Grand Army and the survivors of the Union army, is very gratifying. Much of the animosity and bitterness of years ago is disappearing, yet it will be a long time before the differences occasioned by the great conflict will be eradicated.

TEXAS.

E. S. Kilmer, A. I. G.

DEPARTMENT :

1. Condition of Headquarters. Not having been at Department Headquarters, I cannot speak with certainty, but, knowing both the Department Commander and Assistant Adjutant General, I feel justified in saying that the Headquarters of this Department are in good order and condition.

2. Observance of Memorial Day by Posts. Memorial Day is very generally observed by the Posts of this Department, and all graves are decorated with flags and flowers.

3. To what extent do Department officers visit Posts? The present Department Commander has visited every Post—save one—in this Department during his term. An excellent showing, considering the vast territory and scattered Posts.

4. How many Posts own burial lots? Thirteen (13) Posts own lots.

5. How many Post have Associate members? There are a very few Associate members belonging to the Department Encampment, Generals Weissert and Von Dervoert and a son of General Samuel Houston—but I think no *Post* has Associate members.

6. General condition of Department. General condition is not as good as I would like to see it. It is thought that there are over 20,000 ex-Union soldiers in Texas, but there are less than 800 members of the G. A. R. in this Department. A general apathy on the part of the soldiers is the cause that so few join.

AUXILIARY ORGANIZATIONS :

1. Sons of Veterans. Six camps. Not quite enough to form a Department at last report.

2. Woman's Relief Corps. Eleven very good Woman's Relief Corps, with efficient Officers.

3. Ladies of the G. A. R. I think there are no Ladies of the Grand Army of the Republic organizations in this State.

HOMES, NUMBER AND CONDITION :

1. State Homes. 2. National Home. 3. G. A. R. Homes. 4. Woman's Relief Corps Homes. 5. Orphans' Soldiers' Homes. 6. State Aid. I think one answer will cover all in this list. There are none that I know of, and, of course, no State Aid.

SCHOOLS :

1. Participation in observance of Memorial Day. In some places schools have and do participate, but the practice is by means general.

2. Does "Old Glory" float over school houses? "Old Glory" does float over many school houses, and the number is increasing year by year.

3. Do Comrades hold patriotic exercises in schools? This practice is limited to a very few localities, and on rare occasions.

4. How is the History of the Civil War taught? My observation has not been extensive enough to warrant an expression of opinion. Text books I have seen seem to lean to the Southern side.

PUBLIC :

1. Do the people generally observe Memorial Day? Memorial Day is not generally observed by the people of Texas. Some localities are an exception to this general rule.

2. What is the public, moral and social support given to the G. A. R? My observation leads me to think that the large majority of the people of Texas give but little moral or social support to the Grand Army of the Republic. There are, of course, numerous honorable exceptions.

UTAH.

E. T. HULANISKE, A. I. G.

1. Memorial Day is carefully and elaborately observed in this Department.

2. Department Officers visit Posts occasionally, and condition of Department is fairly good.

3. One camp Sons of Veterans at Ogden. Each Post has a Woman's Relief Corps. There are no Ladies of the G. A. R.

4. Schools do not, as a rule, participate in the observance of Memorial Day. Each school has a flag which is ordinarily floated on holidays only. Comrades do not hold patriotic exercises in schools.

5. The people generally observe Memorial Day, and the public and moral support given to the G. A. R. is good.

6. Members of the G. A. R. in the Department, 221.

7. Cash expended for relief, \$120.00.

8. Cash in hands of Quartermaster, \$146.34.

9. Number of Posts, 15 .
10. Other property owned by Posts, \$870.00.
11. Post are partly armed and uniformed.
12. Officers are regular in attendance.
13. Records are well kept.
14. Orders are read in Posts.

VERMONT,

S. G. Collison, A. I. G.

DEPARTMENT :

1. The Headquarters have comfortable rooms in the Lyndenville National Bank Block. I find the books of the Assistant Adjutant General and Assistant Quartermaster General well and accurately kept, a credit to the Department and officers in charge. 2. All observe Memorial Day. 3. To a large extent. 4. No Posts report burial lots. I know some have them. 5. No Posts report Associate Members. I know of only two. 6. Good.

AUXILIARY ORGANIZATIONS.

1. Thirty-six Posts report Sons of Veterans Camps, which render aid on Memorial Day to quite an extent. 2. Seventy-three Posts report Woman's Relief Corps. 3. Two Posts report Ladies of the G. A. R., which are a great help to the Posts, and too much cannot be said in praise of them.

HOMES, NUMBER AND CONDITION.

1. State Soldiers' Home is situated in Bennington, is presided over by Comrade R. J. Coffey and his estimable wife, and is a home, as its name implies, to the worn out veterans.

Present membership	103
Absent on furlough	22
Sick in hospital	14
Present for duty	67
Total deaths since organization	98
Total deaths in 1898	13
Average age	63 years
Number who draw pensions	86

2. None. 3. None. 4. None. 5. None. 6. The last biennial session of the Legislature appropriated the sum of \$24,000.

IV. 1. Nearly all. 2. Yes. 3. In some instances. 4. By outline.

V. 1. They do. 2. Nearly all towns appropriate money for the Posts to pay Memorial Day expenses.

VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA.

Richard Bond, A. I. G.

DEPARTMENT.

1. The Department Headquarters is a model of systematic regularity and neatness. In Assistant Adjutants office presided over by Comrade Eaton for about twenty years, I find all books, papers and orders kept in a systematic manner, all orders properly filed and indexed, and all orders sent to the different Posts as soon as received. The office would be hard to improve on.

The Assistant Quartermaster's books and papers, vouchers and receipts properly kept and filed. The different items are kept in regular order, so that his books will bear inspection at any time. His reports are models of conciseness. As a Quartermaster Comrade Hager is No. 1. The condition of the Department is very good.

MEMORIAL DAY.

This day is generally observed both by the Post and a portion of the public. I am glad to report that the bitter feelings engendered by our great strife is becoming somewhat mollified.

Visiting Posts by Department Officers.

The visitation of the different Posts by Department Officers are not what they should be owing to various circumstances.

How many Posts own burial lots? I do not know of any Post that owns a burial lot in the Department.

How many Posts have Associate Members? None.

General condition of Department is good.

AUXILIARY ORGANIZATION.

There is in the Department twenty-two Woman's Relief Corps the organization of which is due to the indefatigable and unceasing work of Mrs. Amelia Colgan, Past National I. V. P., who has worked early and late for the advancement of the G. A. R. and its interests in the Department.

Sons of Veterans. There are four Camps of Sons of Veterans in this Department. Logan Camp, of Phoebus, Va., sent one-half of its members to the late war.

Ladies of the G. A. R. None.

SOLDIERS' HOMES.

1. National Soldiers' Home situated in Hampton, Va.
2. No State Home.
3. No Grand Army of the Republic.
4. No Woman's Relief Corps Home.
5. No Orphan's Home.
6. No State Aid.

SCHOOLS.

1. Schools do not participate in the observance of Memorial Day.
2. The flag floats over all school houses.
3. Comrades do not hold patriotic services in school houses.
4. History of the Civil War taught at home from a Southern standpoint.

THE PUBLIC.

1. The public generally observe Memorial Day.
2. The moral and social support given to the Grand Army of the Republic in this Department is as good as could be expected.

WISCONSIN.

A. H. Hollister, A. I. G.

DEPARTMENT.

1. The condition of the Headquarters, which are located in the State Capitol, are good and attractive.
2. Memorial Day is very generally observed throughout the Department.
3. The Department Officers visit a great many Posts during the year.
4. Few Posts own burial lots of their own.
5. There are no Associate Members of Posts.
6. The Department of Wisconsin is in a healthy and flourishing condition.

AUXILIARY ORGANIZATIONS.

1. Sons of Veterans have an organization, but it is not very thriving.
2. The Women's Relief Corps is a thriving, growing, patriotic body of good, true and loyal women, whom we love for their many good works.
3. The Ladies of the G. A. R. are not a very strong body in our State.

HOMES, NUMBER AND CONDITION.

1. We have one of the best State Soldiers' Homes at Waupaca in the country, which I visited during the current year and found everything in a homelike and comfortable condition and the inmates apparently happy, comfortable and contented in a wonderful degree.
2. The National Soldiers' Home at Milwaukee is a delightful place, well managed by a competent corps of Officers, whom I know personally and well, and who are in entire sympathy with their arduous duties.
3. There are no G. A. R. Homes.
4. No Woman's Relief Corps Homes.
5. Soldiers' Orphans' Home discontinued.
6. The counties levy a tax of from five to eight mills on the dollar for the benefit of the Old Soldiers under certain restrictions. The amount of State Aid for Wisconsin's Veterans' Home disbursed for the year ending 1898 was \$69,270.96.

SCHOOLS.

1. Memorial Day is generally participated in by the schools. 2. "Old Glory" by statute floats over every school house in the State. 3. Comrades are often asked to speak at patriotic exercises in the schools. 4. History of the Civil War is taught by object lessons, books, patriotic addresses, song, and living Comrades.

PUBLIC.

1. The people very generally observe Memorial Day, as so many families in every community have been touched by war's demands that the interest is intense, making the services very popular. 2. The moral, social and religious support of the public is heartily given without stint and hindrance to the Grand Army of the Republic.

WASHINGTON AND ALASKA.

W. J. Alexander, A. I. G.

Headquarters are located in the Hotel Dillet, Seattle, Wash.

1. Condition of Headquarters. Very good. The Assistant Adjutant General has complied with Regulations in every particular. The books of record and all papers are in perfect order. I find a complete file of Post reports from 76 Posts with but 2 delinquent Posts for first six months of 1899. Correspondence is never neglected but answered same day as received. All communications are properly filed. All General Orders are on file.

The Assistant Adjutant General is also Assistant Quartermaster General. I find a systematic set of books neatly kept that are a credit to the G. A. R.

All blanks and supplies in the Quartermaster General hands are in good shape and well cared for.

2. Observance of Memorial Day. On May 30th, 1898, 75 per cent of the Posts of this Department will hold services on May 30th. As a rule Posts meet at their halls on this day and hold public exercises, then march to some place designated or to Cemetery and hold public exercises and decorate soldier's graves.

I know of Posts that decorate at two cemeteries requiring a march and counter-march of five miles each way.

3. Visits of Department Officers. Department Commander and Asst. Adjutant-General make many visits, other officers but few.

4. Burial lots. No comrade can be buried in the potters field, but must be buried in a lot provided by friends or county for soldiers.

5. General condition of Department. I do not see how any could be better.

Auxiliary Organizations.

1. Twenty-three camps of Sons of Veterans with a membership of 510, of which number at least 100 served in the war with Spain.

2. Forty-six Woman's Relief Corps with a membership of 1150. The Department has expended \$600, with a cash balance of \$540 on hand and with a general fund in hands of Corps' treasurer of \$15,000. The Woman's Relief Corps of this Department are doing a noble work in assisting and caring for deserving comrades and their families.

3. Ladies of the G. A. R. Number of Circles 8. Number of reports received 3. Number of reports not received 5. Number of lady members 66. Number of comrades as members 81. The Order is in fairly good condition. The Ladies of the G. A. R. are not auxillary to the G. A. R. nor do they wish to be.

Home, Number and Condition. 1. One Home, State and National combined. Located at Orting, Washington, on 186 acres of land purchased for that purpose.

The Home is situated one mile from Northern Pacific R. R., there are two large dormitories with accomodations for 175 veterans. At present there are 158 veterans being cared for in a first-class manner. There is an appropriation now available to build the third large dormitory. I visited each room and building and found all in a neat and clean condition. The buildings are all well lighted with electric lights, also each room Good beds, bed-clothing and wearing apparel warm neat and clean. Dining hall, cook-houses neat and clean. *All food good*, substantial and well cooked. I took two meals in general mess room and three meals at the Commandant's table. Found that all fared the same, did not see or hear of any cause for emplaint. There is an abundance of fresh cool spring water.

3. Everything in and around the Hospital is in first class number one condition. At present thirty comrades being cared for.

2nd none. 3rd none. 4th none. 5th none.

State Aid. 1. State aid bi-annual \$25,000.00.

2. National Aid per year, per cap. \$100. 158 inmates \$15,800 per year.

4. The Department of Washington and Alaska has good reasons to be proud of their Soldiers Home.

Schools.

Number participating in observance of Memorial Day	130
" of Pupils participating	29,300
" Posts observing Memorial Day	50
" Comrades in attendance	2,630
" W. R. C. attending	30
" W. R. C. members attending	500
" Camps, Sons of Veterans attending	8
" Sons attending	100
" other organizations participating	201
" Cemeteries Decorated	128

2. Does Old Glory float over school houses? Yes, every school day there floats 1976 flags.

3. Do comrades hold patriotic exercises in schools? Yes, Friday before Memorial Day the comrades entertain them with short speeches and stories of the War of the Rebellion. The children recite and pledge themselves true to the Flag and sing patriotic songs. This course we find interests the children and they look forward to the next meeting with pleasure.

4. How is the History of the Civil War taught? By Eggleston's History which we old soldiers think gives "Rebs" too much praise and the Union Army not enough praise.

Public. 1. Do the people generally observe Memorial Day? Yes, generally each Post holds Memorial Day services. The people are generous with flowers and attend the services, some coming 8 to 10 miles to be present to pay honor to the dead heroes.

2. What is the public moral and social support given to the Grand Army of the Republic? Good; ever ready to help and care for a worthy old soldier.

By act of Legislature of 1888, it was made the duty of the Board of County Commissioners of each County to levy 3-10 of one mill as a Soldiers Indigent Fund for the relief of Soldiers of War 1861 to 1865, Mexican Soldiers their wives and minor children, also for burial of said soldiers at a cost not to exceed the sum of \$35.00. This law has been in force since its enactment and we hear of no complaint from tax payers against it. I think that if the moral support was not good the law would be repealed. One Post I inspected the past year spent nearly \$1500 of this Relief Fund.

WEST VIRGINIA.

Dixon R. King, A. I. G.

1. Department Officers visit Posts to some extent.
2. Memorial Day is generally observed throughout the Department.
3. Womans' Relief Corps in good working order.
4. The schools in general participate in the observance of Memorial Day.
5. The Flag floats over most of our school houses.
6. History of the Civil War is taught in the free schools of the State in conjunction with the general history of our country.
7. Memorial Day is generally observed by very nearly all the people.
8. The moral and social support by the public in this Department are not very good.
9. We have no Soldier' Homes of any kind and do not receive State Aid

Report of the Judge Advocate-General.

OFFICE OF THE JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL,

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., August 5th, 1899.

THOS. J. STEWART,

Adjutant General, G. A. R.

Dear Comrade :

I herewith submit my report as Judge Advocate General for the current year. The duties of my office have been more than usually arduous, including the preparation of a supplement to the Blue Book containing the amendments to the Rules and Regulations adopted at the 30th, 31st and 32nd National Encampments, and a digest of the decisions covering the respective administrations of Commanders-in-Chief, Walker, Clarkson and Gobin.

For the first time in the history of our Order the Commander-in-Chief died while in office, and by reason thereof perplexing questions of important import were presented to me for solution, and their careful consideration led me to the only conclusion I could conscientiously reach without resorting to what is known as "judicial legislation."

If it is deemed advisable that the Vice-Commanders should succeed in order of seniority to the office of Commander-in-Chief, the Rules and Regulations can easily be amended, and apt words used declaring that they shall so succeed in the event of his death, resignation or removal.

To you, my dear Comrade, and to the Acting Commander-in-Chief, I am grateful for the many evidences of your confidence and fraternal regard, and I shall always remember my association with you in official life with mingled feelings of sadness and pleasure. The death of our late Commander-in-Chief, James A. Sexton is a continuing sorrow. His courage, gentleness and great heartedness made him a universal favorite and greatly esteemed and beloved by all who knew him.

In his death our Order has lost one of its foremost and most valued members, and has suffered a bereavement unusually sad and painful. To his friends his day of usefulness gave no sign of the evening shadows, but suddenly "God's finger touched him and he slept."

Fraternally yours,

ELL TORRANCE,

Judge Advocate General.

CASE No. 1.

The power to restore to the rank of Past Department Commander rests with the National Encampment, but this power should not be exercised in cases where the rank has been forfeited by the voluntary act of the Comrade.

STATEMENT.

George T. Hodges, a member of Joseph A. Mower Post No. 1, Department of Louisiana and Mississippi, was elected Department Commander of said Department in March, 1890, and re-elected in 1891, serving his full term of two years as Department Commander. In 1892 he took a transfer card, but failed to join another Post within the life of said card. In February, 1897, he rejoined said Post, and is now a member in good standing therein. From 1892 until 1897 he held a government position, moving from place to place, which is the reason assigned for not joining any Post. His application for reinstatement came before the Thirty-second National Encampment and was favorably reported by the Committee on Resolutions, provided that upon examination by the Judge Advocate General, the application should be found to conform to the Rules and Regulations. The following is the report of said committee:

"That the papers appear to be in accordance with the Rules and Regulations, and your committee recommend that if it should be so reported upon examination by the Judge Advocate General, then the Commander-in-Chief is empowered to grant the prayer of this petition."

OPINION.

I find nothing in the Rules and Regulations bearing on the subject, but at the Seventeenth National Encampment a resolution was adopted, providing the manner of procedure in cases of this character.

Said resolution expressly declared that applications for reinstatement should never be granted if cessation of membership was caused by the voluntary act of the Comrade.

In this case Comrade Hodges took a transfer card from his Post in 1892, but failed to join another Post within a year.

In 1897 he rejoined the Post issuing the transfer card, his excuse being that he held a government position during these years and was traveling from place to place.

Since the adoption of the resolution at the Denver Encampment the practice and policy has been, so far as I can ascertain, to restore no one to their lost honors, except in cases where the Department had disbanded and the rank was lost without the fault of the Comrade. It is within the power of the National Encampment to reinstate or not, but if the Denver resolution is still in force, as I believe it to be, Comrade Hodges is not entitled to be restored his lost rank, for the reason that his honors were lost by his voluntary act.

CASE No. 2.

Subject to the approval of the Department Commander, and upon thirty days notice to all its members, the location of a Post may be changed by a two-thirds vote of its members present at a meeting called for that purpose.

STATEMENT.

This case arises in the form of a request from the Assistant Adjutant General of the Department of Tennessee, as to the right of a Post to change its location.

OPINION.

Prior to 1891 no such right existed, but the Twenty-fifth National Encampment amended Section 3, Article 1, Chapter 2, of the Rules and Regulations, by adding "Any Post may change its location by a two-thirds vote of the members present, at a stated or special meeting, called for the purpose, of which meeting and proposed action at least thirty days notice has been given to all its members, and provided such change be approved by the Department Commander."

It had been held prior to the adoption of this amendment, that the Commander-in-Chief could not grant a "Roving Charter," neither had he the power to authorize a Post to change its location from one town to another. The location named in the charter was regarded as a *fixture*, until relief was afforded by action of the National Encampment. This relief is found in the foregoing amendment, and its provisions are too plain and explicit to require further comment.

CASE No. 3.

SYLLABUS.

The death of the Commander-in-Chief creates a vacancy in that office.

No succession to said office arises by virtue of Section 2, Article 6, Chapter 4, Rules and Regulations.

While said vacancy continues the Vice Commanders in-Chief perform the duties of the office according to seniority.

The National Council of Administration has the power to fill vacancies occurring in elective offices.

The Executive Committee of the National Council has, by virtue of the authority conferred upon it, power to fill a vacancy in the office of Commander-in-Chief.

Members of the National Council of Administration cannot vote by proxy.

STATEMENT.

Comrade James A. Sexton was duly elected and installed Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic at the Thirty-second National Encampment of said organization, held at Cincinnati, Ohio, September 8th and 9th, 1898, and immediately thereafter entered upon and continued in the discharge of the duties of his office until his death, February 5th, 1899.

At the same time and place Comrade W. C. Johnson, of Cincinnati, Ohio, was elected Senior Vice Commander-in-Chief, and Comrade Daniel Ross, of Wilmington, Delaware, was elected Junior Vice Commander-in-Chief, and were serving as such at the time of the death of Comrade Sexton. Upon notice of the death of the Commander-in-Chief, the Senior Vice Commander-in-Chief assumed command of the Grand Army of the Republic.

On February 8th, 1899, a meeting of the Executive Committee of the National Council of Administration was held at Chicago, Ill., at which the Senior Vice Commander-in-Chief presided, and a motion adopted to the effect, that, "as there was no well defined precedent and there seemed to be different opinions in the minds of the members of the committee as to the correct plan of procedure to fill the vacancy in the office of the Commander-in-Chief, the Senior Vice Commander be directed to lay the matter before the Judge Advocate General for his *opinion and decision* in the case." Upon the foregoing facts the Senior Vice Commander-in-Chief submits for consideration and decision the following questions:

First. Did the death of Comrade Sexton create a vacancy in the office of Commander-in-Chief, and if so, does a succession to that office exist by virtue of Section 2, Article 6, Chapter 4, Rules and Regulations.

Second. If there is no succession, is there any authority for filling the office of Commander-in-Chief for the remainder of the term.

Third. If a vacancy exists, has the Executive Committee of the National Council of Administration power to act for the entire Council in filling the office of Commander-in-Chief under the authority given it?

Fourth. Can absent members of either the Executive Committee or of the National Council of Administration vote by proxy?

DECISION.

The National officers of the Grand Army of the Republic are composed of two classes—elective and appointive. To the former class belong the Commander-in-Chief and the Vice Commanders-in-Chief, who hold their respective offices "until their successors are duly installed." Non-elective officers are appointed and removed at the pleasure of the Commander-in-Chief. Vacancies occurring during the year shall be filled by the Council of Administration. (Section 3, Article 5, Chapter 4, Rules and Regulations). This

Section applies to elective officers only, and includes the Commander-in-Chief unless a succession to that office exists by virtue of Section 2, Article 6, Chapter 4, which defines the duties of the Vice Commanders-in-Chief to be, "to assist the Commander-in-Chief by counsel and otherwise, and in his absence or disability fill his office according to seniority." This, I think, must be construed as requiring these officers respectively to perform the duties of their superior officer during his absence or inability for any cause to act. The occasions necessitating the performance of such duties arise and cease and are often repeated, but they do not in any manner change the relation of the several officers to each other, nor create a vacancy or result in the promotion of the subordinate officer. A vacancy within the meaning of the Rules and Regulations can only arise from death, resignation or removal from office, and when it occurs in the office of the Commander-in-Chief, it devolves upon the Senior Vice Commander-in-Chief to perform the duties of that office until the vacancy is filled, but he does so by virtue of his office as Senior Vice Commander-in-Chief, to which office alone he has been elected and installed. If it had been the intention to promote Vice Commanders, *apt words* should have been used, declaring that they should *succeed* in order to the office of Commander, in the event of his death, resignation or removal.

This has not been done, and the duties of Vice Commanders, so far as they relate to the exercise of the rights and powers of the Commander-in-Chief have been limited to the time covered by *his absence or disability*. The presence of the Commander-in-Chief, or the removal of his disability at once terminates the authority of the Vice Commanders to perform any act or exercise any right appertaining to the office.

"Vacancy" imports more than *absence or disability*, and does not come within the provisions of Section 2, which presupposes an incumbent, who, for the time being, is unable to perform the duties of the office.

While the word "fill" as applied to an office means "to possess and discharge the duties of an office" it is also true that an office cannot be "filled" that is held and enjoyed by two persons at the same time, and while during the absence or disability of the Commander-in-Chief, the Vice Commanders "fill his office," they do not succeed to or oust the Commander-in-Chief from his office, but simply for the time being perform the duties of the office, which duties by reason of their acceptance of their respective offices they are required to discharge. This seems to be the only reasonable construction to place upon the words "fill his office," and they certainly should not have any enlarged meaning when applied to a case of vacancy. An examination of our fundamental law seems to negative the idea that death promotes any one in the Grand Army of the Republic, or that any one shall hold and enjoy an elective office by succession.

I am, therefore, of the opinion that the death of Comrade Sexton created a vacancy in the office of Commander-in-Chief, and that no succession to said office exists by virtue of Section 2, Article 6, above cited.

The question then arises by whom and in what manner shall the vacancy be filled? Section 9, Article 6, Chapter 4, Rules and Regulations, defines the duties of the Council of Administration and provides, among other things, that it "shall represent in all matters the National Encampment in the interval between its sessions." Language could not well be framed to make the power more plenary. Whatever the National Encampment could do, the Council acting in its behalf, can do. This body is eminently representative, being composed of the National officers proper, and one Comrade from each of the various Departments, all standing on an equality with an equal voice in all matters determined by ballot. The Commander-in-Chief can appoint and remove non-elective officers at his pleasure, but he has no authority to fill a vacancy occurring in the Council of Administration, this power being lodged exclusively with the Council. Decisions Nos. 22 and 25, Page 186, Blue Book, 1895.

The Council having the right to fill all vacancies, the question next presented is,—

"Can the Executive Committee act for the entire Council in filling the existing vacancy caused by the death of the Commander-in-Chief?"

At the Eleventh National Encampment, held at Providence, R. I., in June, 1877, Adjutant General Beath embodied the following recommendation in his report :

"COUNCIL OF ADMINISTRATION."

"The requirement for a meeting of the National Council has always been a dead letter. The great expense involved in bringing the Council together has been the main obstacle, yet there are occasions when a meeting for consultation would be a decided advantage. Cannot a plan be adopted by this Encampment authorizing an Executive Committee of, say the five members nearest headquarters in connection with the officers, to act for the Council?"

The Committee on Rules, Regulation and Ritual, through its Chairman, Comrade Wagner, made the following recommendation, namely :—

"Upon the subject of an Executive Committee as recommended in the report of the Adjutant General, your Committee would report that they deem it inadvisable to increase our machinery by such an addition, selected by the chance of locality; but they recommend that the Council of Administration meet for organization immediately after the adjournment of the National Encampment, and that they then shall appoint a smaller committee of their own members with power to represent them during the time the Council of Administration is not in session."

This recommendation was adopted by the Encampment and since that time, so far as I can ascertain, the Executive Committee has represented in all matters the National Encampment, in the interval between its sessions, except when the Council of Administration was in session. This Committee has

repeatedly filled vacancies occurring in the Council, and in 1891 elected Comrade Innis, Senior Vice Commander-in-Chief to fill a vacancy caused by the death of Comrade Richard F. Tobin, of Massachusetts.

The Committee's action in declaring the office of the Senior Vice Commander-in-Chief vacant, and in filling the vacancy by the election of Comrade Innis, was submitted to Judge Advocate General Lochren, who held that the Executive Committee "during the interim" could properly exercise all the powers of the National Council of Administration. This opinion was adopted by Commander-in-Chief Veazey as his decision, all of which was duly approved by the Twenty-fifth National Encampment.

Furthermore, the proceedings of the various National Encampments show that the Executive Committee has kept full and detailed minutes of its transactions, the same being embodied in the annual reports required to be made by the National Council of Administration to the National Encampment. and that the action of said Executive Committee in filling vacancies in the membership of the Council has uniformly been approved by the National Encampment.

Following the path thus well defined by custom and enlightened by eminent authority, I am of the opinion that the Executive Committee has power to fill the vacancy now existing in the office of the Commander-in-Chief. But one further question remains to be considered, namely: "Can an absent member of either the Executive Committee or of the National Council of Administration vote by proxy?"

This I answer in the negative. The Rules and Regulations do not authorize the delegation of official duties. Decision 3, Page 165, Blue Book, 1895.

CASE No. 4.

SYLLABUS.

Upon the death of the Commander-in-Chief, the Senior Vice Commander-in-Chief is authorized to assume command and to discharge the duties of that office until the vacancy is filled, as provided by the Rules and Regulations.

STATEMENT.

In addition to the questions submitted for my decision and covered by my opinion of February 17th, 1899, the Senior Vice Commander-in-Chief submits the following additional questions for consideration and decision,

Namely :—

"A vacancy having occurred in the position of Commander-in-Chief, does the Senior Vice Commander assume and discharge the duties of the Commander-in-Chief, and will his action as acting Commander-in-Chief have full force and effect?"

Who has authority to call or order meetings of the Executive Committee of the Council of Administration?

OPINION.

While the Rules and Regulations do not expressly prescribe or define the powers and duties of the Vice Commanders in the event of a vacancy in the office of Commander-in-Chief, nevertheless, from the necessities of the case, and in view of the fact that in his absence or disability they are to fill his office according to seniority, leads me to conclude that when the office becomes vacant their powers and duties are of equal dignity, responsibility and obligation as during the absence or disability of the Commander-in-Chief. Some period of time must of necessity elapse between the death of the Commander and the election of his successor. During that interval the Vice Commanders, according to seniority, have the right, for the time being, to represent the organization as its official head. It therefore follows that the Senior Vice Commander, upon the death of the Commander-in-Chief, is authorized to assume command and call or order meetings of the Executive Committee of the Council of Administration and to "fill the office" of Commander-in-Chief until such time as the power upon whom the duty of electing a successor is devolved, can regularly act.

CASE No. 5.

SYLLABUS.

The Rules and Regulations do not authorize Posts to form Auxiliary Associations composed of persons not eligible to membership in the Grand Army of the Republic.

Membership in the Grand Army of the Republic is restricted to a single class, and to the exclusion of all others, such as Honorary, Associate and Contributing members.

CASE.

The following question from the Commander of the Department of Missouri has been submitted for my consideration and opinion, viz.:

Is it legal or permissible under the Rules and Regulations to form Auxiliary Associations composed of reputable citizens, not eligible to membership in the G. A. R., who, upon application, may become associate or contributing members of Posts, said members to be accorded all the privileges of the Post room, except that they shall not be present at any muster, nor have a vote, wear a G. A. R. badge or uniform, nor hold any meetings as an organization, or be governed by any special by-laws, but shall be entitled to receive notices of camp fires, entertainments and open meetings held by the Post of which they may be associated as contributing members.

OPINION.

Eligibility to membership in the Grand Army of the Republic must in every case conform to the requirements of Article 4, Chapter I, Rules and Regulations. This Article is the only door of entrance into our Order, and its sentinels have always guarded it with the utmost vigilance.

As early as 1879 an attempt was made, prompted by a spirit of gallantry, to create a new class, by conferring "honorary membership" upon a patriotic woman who had rendered the government signal service as a bearer of dispatches and in procuring important information within the rebel lines—barely escaping execution as a spy,—but it was held that she was ineligible, no such membership being known to the Order, Opinion 104, page 55. Blue Book, 1895.

In 1884 Wagner Post No. 31, Department of Missouri, desiring a closer touch of elbows with their sons, asked that the Rules and Regulations be amended so as to make the Sons of Veterans eligible to honorary membership, but the Committee on Rules and Regulations reported adversely and its report was adopted by the Eighteenth National Encampment. See Journal of Proceedings, page 227.

In 1888 the question was again presented and Commander-in-Chief Rea, decided that there was no such thing as honorary membership in the Grand Army of the Republic. Blue Book, 1895, Page 23.

In 1892 Phil Sheridan Post No. 4, Department of Idaho, asked the approval by the Commander-in-Chief of a by-law providing for "Associate membership." The by-law was disapproved on the ground that "Associate membership" was but another name for "honorary membership," and not allowable. Decision 14, page 63, Blue Book, 1895.

The foregoing decisions cover, so far as I have been able to discover, all the deliverances of the National authorities on the subject, and if patriotic women and Sons of Veterans are ineligible to honorary or associate membership, it might with propriety be asked, whence cometh the "reputable citizen?" A late ruling by the Department of Illinois is of interest in this connection, and for the purpose of showing the importance of carefully prescribing the terms and conditions upon which such members should be admitted, if at all, I quote in full the by-laws of George H. Thomas Post No. 5, Department of Illinois, as amended January 22d, 1897.

Section XII.—Citizens' Corps of Post No. 5.

Paragraph 1.—There shall be an association of gentlemen, not exceeding 200 in number, known as the Citizens' Corps of George H. Thomas Post No. 5, Department of Illinois, Grand Army of the Republic.

Paragraph 2.—The objects to be accomplished by this association are as follows :

1. To promote among our fellow-citizens a feeling of respect and consideration for soldiers and sailors who served in the war for the preservation of the Union.
2. To systematize the efforts of citizens who desire to identify themselves with the objects of the Grand Army of the Republic, and to aid in its beneficent work.
3. To stimulate patriotism and a grateful remembrance of the blessings secured to the nation by the happy termination of the War of the Rebellion.

Paragraph 3.—Any gentleman of good standing, of at least 21 years of age, who has never borne arms against the United States Government, shall be eligible to membership in the Citizens' Corps of George H. Thomas Post, No. 5, Department of Illinois, Grand Army of the Republic.

Paragraph 4.—Every application for membership shall be in writing, and shall give the applicant's name, residence and occupation. Such application shall be presented at a regular meeting, and be recommended by a member of the Post, who shall vouch for the applicant's eligibility. It shall then be referred to a committee of three members of the Post (of which the Comrade recommending shall not be one) for investigation and report. The committee, after careful examination of the eligibility of the candidate, shall make a written report to the Post, which shall be presented at a regular meeting.

Paragraph 5.—If the application of a candidate be reported on favorably, a ballot shall be taken with ball ballots by members of the Post at a regular meeting. If at least nine-tenths of the balls cast are white, the candidate shall be declared elected. If a candidate be rejected the amount of his admission shall be returned to him.

Paragraph 6.—The yearly dues of members of the Citizens' Corps shall be ten dollars, payable in advance, and a proposition fee of fifteen dollars shall accompany each application for membership, to be returned to the applicant in case of rejection. They shall have no vote, whatever, in Grand Army matters nor shall they be present at, or take part in the proceedings of the Post.

Paragraph 7.—The revenue derivable from the members of the Citizens Corps of George H. Thomas Post, No. 5, to be applied to the Post fund.

An appeal was taken on the ground that said amendments were in conflict with the Rules and Regulations, which appeal was sustained by the Department Commander and afterwards duly approved by the Thirty-first Encampment, Department of Illinois.

If it will promote the welfare of our Order to provide for honorary, associate or contributing members, as some of the Posts seem to think, it is of sufficient importance to demand the careful consideration and wise action of the National Encampment, but until that is done and provision made for an additional class of membership, Posts have no authority to form auxiliary associations composed of persons not eligible to membership in the Grand Army of the Republic.

CASE No. 6.

SYLLABUS.

An application for a Charter is sufficient if signed by ten persons eligible to membership in the Grand Army of the Republic, notwithstanding the names of other persons not eligible appear thereon.

A comrade cannot join a second Post until absolved from the duties resting upon him to the first.

A dropped member cannot join a new Post as a charter member.

The Post reinstating dropped members must pay to the former Post one year's dues for each member reinstated.

STATEMENT.

Charles H. Graves Post, No. 139, Department of Wisconsin, was organized February 11, 1898, with 36 charter members; of this number, one was a member of Ed. Saxe Post, two were members of John H. Williams Post, No. 4, Department of Wisconsin, and nine were dropped members of said Williams Post, none of whom had been reinstated or paid the required dues; later on two more dropped members of the last named Post were mustered in as members of Charles H. Graves Post, without payment of dues.

Williams and Graves Posts are both located at Berlin, Wis., and the former complains of the manner in which the latter Post was organized, and requests a decision as to the legality of the charter of the Graves Post and its right to muster said dropped members without payment of the necessary reinstatement fees, and to admit to its membership comrades who were still members of other Posts.

OPINION.

1. An application for a Charter signed by 10 persons eligible to membership, is sufficient to authorize a Department Commander to organize a Post, and as objection is made to the qualification of but 12 of the 36 Charter members, it follows, that the Department Commander was justified in granting a Charter to Charles H. Graves Post.

2. The admission of the Comrades who were members of other Posts was illegal, and their names should be stricken from the Charter and roll of membership of Charles H. Graves Post. A Comrade cannot hold membership in two Posts at the same time, and until absolved from the duties resting upon him to the first, he cannot join a second Post.

3. A dropped member cannot join a new Post as an initiate. Having ceased to be a member of the Order through his own fault and failure to meet the obligations assumed by him, he can only regain membership by reinstatement. While a dropped member is not to be classed with dishonorably discharged members, nevertheless, he has in a sense been dismissed from the Order for neglect of duty, and can only be restored to fellowship by purging himself and making restitution in the manner provided by the Rules and Regulations.

To permit dropped members to organize a new Post and escape paying their just dues, would fall not far short of conduct prejudicial to good order and discipline, and I am therefore of the opinion that the names of the nine dropped members of Williams Post who participated in the organization of Charles H. Graves Post should be stricken from the Charter and roll of membership of said Post.

4. With regard to the two dropped members of Williams Post who were admitted to membership in the Graves Post, subsequent to its organization, I am of the opinion that said last named Post should pay to the former Post one year's dues for each of said dropped members, amounting in all to \$4.00.

CASE No. 7.

SYLLABUS.

Post By-Laws, not in conflict with the Rules and Regulations, which prescribe and define the manner of nominating and electing officers, preclude the use of other methods of election, if objection is seasonably made.

STATEMENT.

This appeal involves the construction of certain By-laws adopted by Lincoln Post, No. 3, Department of the Potomac, relating to the election of its officers and approved by the Department Commander in 1892.

Article 4 of said By-laws, provides, among other things, that the names of Post officers, Representatives and Alternates, placed in nomination (said nominations to be made at a previous meeting) shall be printed upon separate tickets in the *order* in which they are nominated ; the first for the officers of the Post, the second for Representatives and the third for Alternates ; and the Post shall by vote determine how many of these tickets shall be printed.

Names of candidates for any office or for Representatives not voted for, must be erased from the ticket before depositing the ballot. No person shall be permitted to vote who is reported by the Tellers not to be in good standing, and no comrade shall be appointed Teller who is a candidate, or who has been nominated for an office in the Post or for a Representative or Alternate. Provision is made for three ballot boxes, distinctly marked, one for the elective officers of the Post, one for Representatives, and one for Alternates to the Department Encampment, each box to be in charge of two Tellers, appointed by the Commander. A ballot containing more names for any office or for Representatives or for Alternates than the Post is entitled to, shall not be counted. The Post was entitled to seventeen Representatives in the Thirty-first Annual Encampment of the Department of the Potomac, and thirty-one comrades were duly nominated for said offices, and their names printed in the order of their nomination on a ballot as provided by the By-laws above stated.

At the first stated meeting in December, 1898, the election was held and two tickets voted, one containing the names of the thirty-one comrades nominated as aforesaid and the other containing seventeen names taken from said list, but not in the *order* of their nomination. All the persons named on this last ticket were elected and among the defeated comrades was Comrade Bresnehen, whose name stood second on the "official ticket," and who complains that the election was illegal, and that by the device of the "short ticket" he and other comrades were deprived of their just rights. An appeal was prosecuted by him to the Department Commander, who, acting upon the advice of his Judge Advocate, held that the By-laws did not restrict the comrades to the use of any particular form or style of ticket.

The Department Encampment approved this decision and Comrade Bresnehen now submits his appeal to the Commander-in-Chief.

OPINION.

From an examination of the By-laws quoted, it is evident that Lincoln Post desired to surround the election of its officers with every safeguard, and not only make such elections eminently fair, but reasonably satisfactory to those who might be defeated in their aspiration for preferment, and I think it was a violation of both their spirit and letter to use the "short ticket." It was in effect selecting the names of seventeen comrades as an opposition ticket to the rest of the comrades placed in nomination by the Post whose names appeared only on the regular or official ticket.

The purpose of the By-laws was to prevent just such a condition of affairs as is here presented, and as long as they remain in force they are binding and should be respected. Members of a Post are in no position to complain of reasonable, proper and orderly restrictions relating to the manner of conducting Post elections which they have voluntarily imposed upon themselves.

It is urged by Respondent that the By-laws are in conflict with the Rules and Regulations in this, that they limit eligibility to office as defined by Section 2, Article 6, Chapter 2, which provides, that,

"All members of the Post in good standing shall be eligible to any office in the Post."

In my opinion it will not bear such a construction. It does not effect the question of eligibility at all. It relates to nominations, not eligibility, and under its provisions *every* comrade in the Post may be placed in nomination for any office. The only limitation is as to the *time* and *manner* in which nominations may be made.

Section 2, Article 7, of the same Chapter, recognizing that all eligible comrades cannot be elected to office at the same time and for the purpose of facilitating elections, provides that,

"If there is no election on the first two ballots, the name of the comrade receiving the lowest number of votes shall be dropped, and so on in successive ballots, until an election is made."

It might with greater force be argued that these two provisions are in conflict with each other, and that the last section limits "eligibility to office," but it simply emphasizes the old-time truth, "many are called and few chosen."

Another objection urged is, that the latter clause of the section last quoted, provides,

"That by the passage of a resolution before balloting, so ordering, Representatives and Alternates may be voted for on the same ticket."

and it is claimed that this cannot be done under the By-laws, as the so-called "official" tickets are required to be printed separately for Representatives and Alternates. To this I answer that no possible conflict could arise until such a resolution was passed, and the Post having adopted a By-law on the subject, it would, until repealed, have the force and effect of a resolution that the Post

would not avail itself of the privilege of placing the names of Representatives and Alternates on the same ticket.

The opinion of Judge Advocate General Taintor, Page 128, Blue Book, is cited as authority for the right to vote for new candidates at any stage of the ballot, but an examination of the facts show that "no nominations were necessary or provided for in the order of business" in that particular case.

A decision of Commander-in-Chief Rea, Page 129, Blue Book, sustained the action of a Post in passing a resolution ordering,

"That all nominations for officers should be made before any ballots were taken, and that after nominations were closed, ballots cast for officers not previously nominated should not be counted."

It seems clear, therefore, that the By-laws in question, while perhaps unnecessarily cumbersome, cannot be successfully assailed on the ground that they are in conflict with the Rules and Regulations.

So far, however, as this appeal is concerned, it cannot be sustained, for the reason that there is nothing in the record to show that any objection was made to the use of the "short ticket" or any exception taken at the time to any ballot cast at the election.

No evidence is submitted showing how many "short tickets" were voted, whether one or fifty, and the Representatives having been elected without seasonable objection or exception taken on the part of appellant, it is now too late to question the legality of their election.

As appellant desires a construction of the By-laws for the future guidance of the Post, I have deemed it proper to give my opinion thereon.

CASE No. 8.

SYLLABUS.

In court-martial proceedings where service is made upon the accused by registered mail, he is entitled to not less than ten days' notice of the time and place of trial.

STATEMENT.

A general court-martial was appointed by the Commander of the Department of Arkansas to try the Past Assistant Adjutant General of said Department on certain charges and specifications preferred against him. The court met on the 7th day of February, 1899, and the accused failing to appear in person or by attorney, the members of the court were duly obligated and a plea of "not guilty" entered in his behalf. At this point it was ascertained that the accused had not been legally notified of the proceedings against him, and to enable the Judge Advocate to give such notice, the court adjourned to the 28th of February, 1899. The record shows that notice was sent to the accused by registered mail on the 11th day of February, 1899, and was received by him on the 21st day of the same month. It nowhere appears that the accused could not be found or personal service made upon him; neither does it appear that

the accused lived in a county other than the one where the trial was held, nor that the Judge Advocate filed any certificate with the court, showing how service was made. The court re-convened February 28th, 1899, and the accused not appearing in person or by attorney, proceeded to hear the evidence and found the accused guilty of each specification and charge, and sentenced him to be dishonorably discharged from the Grand Army of the Republic.

OPINION.

While upon the evidence there are serious difficulties in the way of confirming the findings and sentence of the court-martial, upon at least one of the charges and specifications, the proceedings in my opinion, will have to be disapproved, for the reason that the accused did not have due notice of trial. The Rules of procedure for courts-martial provide that the Judge Advocate shall give the accused at least ten day's notice of the time and place at which the court will sit for his trial, etc. The service should be personal, if the accused can be found within the jurisdiction of the court. If he cannot be found service may be made by mailing or by leaving a copy at his usual or last-known place of residence, and the Judge Advocate may also, "in case the accused lives in a county other than the one where the trial is to be held, cause service to be made by registered mail, directed to the last-known Post-office address of the accused." The Judge Advocate's certificate thereof should be filled with the court-martial proceedings, and "proper record should be made of notice served upon the accused in accordance with the preceding section," Rules of Procedure, page 288, Blue Book, 1895.

It does not appear from the record submitted to me that the foregoing requirements were complied with, and where there has been no personal service upon, or appearance by the accused, or a waiver of his rights, the action of the court should be closely scanned by the reviewing officer, so that no possible injustice may be done. Substituted or constructive service is a departure from the common law, and the manner prescribed for making such service should be closely followed, and the return show a strict compliance with said requirements. Service of mesne process may be made by mail, but is used almost entirely in legal proceedings, to supplement service by publication. Its use for *original* purposes is a still further departure from the common law.

In case of personal service the accused is entitled to at least ten days notice of trial, and I am unwilling to hold, and do not think it was intended by the Amendment of 1895, to shorten the period in cases where the service is constructive or made by registered mail, and as it affirmatively appears that the notice was not *received* by the accused until seven days prior to the adjourned meeting of the court, I am of the opinion that it was insufficient and that the court was without jurisdiction or authority to proceed with the trial of the case.

CASE No. 9.

SYLLABUS.

The unauthorized action of a Post in granting a Comrade's request for an honorable discharge, will not prevent the granting of a valid discharge at a

subsequent meeting of said Post, provided the Comrade continues in good standing and does not withdraw his application.

Appeal of Stephen E. Root, Post No. 22, Department of New Hampshire, from a decision of the Department Commander of the Department of New Hampshire.

The facts sufficiently appear in the following opinion :

OPINION.

Comrade Oliver W. Hussey, of Sampson Post No. 22, Department of New Hampshire, applied for an honorable discharge from the Grand Army of the Republic, at a regular meeting of said Post held on the 5th day of January, 1890, and by a vote of the Post "his request was granted;" at a subsequent meeting of said Post held on the 19th day of January, 1890, his application was granted and a discharge issued to and accepted by him. The only question presented by this appeal is as to the validity of said discharge. The action of the Post was without authority and of no effect, but it did not prevent the proper officers of the Post from granting the applicant a valid discharge at a subsequent meeting of the Post, provided the Comrade continued in good standing and did not withdraw his application. The fact that he accepted his discharge and some six years thereafter made an application for re-admission to membership in the Post and was rejected, should at this late day estop him or any one in his behalf, from raising any question as to the validity of his discharge.

The Rules and Regulations should be construed with a view of promoting justice and not strife. The appeal should be dismissed.

CASE No. 10.

SYLLABUS.

Within its precinct or charter limitations, a Post can change its Post-room or place of meeting at its pleasure or convenience.

To make such a change from one municipality to another, it is necessary to proceed under Section 3, Article 1, Chapter 2, Rules and Regulations.

CASE.

The following question has been submitted by the Judge Advocate of the Department of Iowa, viz.: "Was the amendment to Section 3, Article 1, Chapter 2, Rules and Regulations, intended to prevent an arbitrary change of Post-rooms *within* the precinct, as well as to permit the change of location of a Post from one town to another?"

OPINION.

In our Order there are three kinds of organizations, viz.: Precinct, State and National. To the first belongs the Post, which must be located within a municipal or territorial district less than a State. This the charter is supposed to do, but unless it "Expressly requires the Post to exercise its powers in a particular section of the town, its meetings may be held at any point therein. Opinion 29, Page 103, Journal 21st Encampment. At the Encampment next following, it was determined that the Rules and Regulations did not provide for

changing the location of a Post from one town to another. Opinion 5, Page 95, Journal 22d National Encampment.

Judge Veazey, in a carefully considered opinion, said that it would be well if such right did exist, as it might often become a matter of convenience and advantage for the Post to change its location, but as such power was not expressly conferred by the Rules and Regulations, relief could only be afforded by action of the National Encampment.

Thereafter, and at the Twenty-fifth Encampment, Section 3 was amended by adding the following: "Any Post may change its location by a two-thirds vote of the members present at a stated or special meeting called for the purpose of which meeting and proposed action at least thirty days notice has been given to all its members, and provided such change be approved by the Department Commander."

Prior to the adoption of this amendment, a Post had the right, at its pleasure, to change its Post-room or "local habitation" from one place to another in the same city, town or village, and I do not think the purpose of the amendment was to place general restrictions on this right, but to enlarge and extend the same, so that not only the *place* of meeting, but the *location* of the Post might be changed from one municipal sub-division of the State to another. Posts, by the adoption of suitable by-laws, can protect themselves against an arbitrary change of Post-rooms, but it would make it very burdensome for Posts to be required to give notice and obtain the approval of the Department Commander every time they wished to change their "quarters." I am, therefore, of the opinion that said amendment does not in any manner limit or effect the right of a Post, at its pleasure or convenience, to change its place of meeting from one point to another within its precinct or charter limitations.

COMRADE SHINN, of Ohio: In behalf of the delegation from Ohio, and the Department of Ohio, I move that any conflicting rules of this Encampment be suspended, and that the Adjutant General be directed to cast the ballot of this Encampment for the election of Comrade W. C. Johnson as Commander-in-Chief, to fill the unexpired term of our late lamented Commander-in-Chief, James A. Sexton.

The Junior Vice Commander-in-Chief assumed the chair.

COMRADE WALKER, of Indiana: I desire to offer an amendment, that it is the sense of this Encampment that the Senior Vice Commander-in-Chief, who signs himself as Acting Commander-in-Chief, became Commander-in-Chief upon the death of Comrade Sexton. I think the action of the Council of Administration was

unwarranted. I think he was entitled to the honors of the office from the death of Comrade Sexton, and that this Encampment ought to so declare.

COMRADE COLE, of New Jersey: I rise to a point of order, that the motion made by the Comrade from Indiana proposes an overturning of the fixed law of the Grand Army of the Republic, and it cannot come before this Encampment in the form of an amendment to a motion.

COMRADE GOBIN, of Pennsylvania: Before you decide that point of order, we want to be heard upon this question, because it involves a very important constitutional matter. To try to stifle the amendment of the Comrade from Indiana by a point of order, which is in no sense a point of order, is establishing a dangerous precedent. But it seems we are getting into difficulty here. I agree most emphatically with Comrade Walker of Indiana, and for this reason. In this order, founded upon the constitution of the United States, and on military precedents, there is never any vacancy when one man is living to fill the position, and therefore what we want to do now is to, in as few words as possible, meeting the other question when it arises, confirm what the Council of Administration neglected to do, that for this year, subsequent to the death of our lamented Commander-in-Chief, Comrade Johnson has been Commander-in-Chief, or, the Council of Administration having failed to give us a Commander-in-Chief after they had assumed the right to do it, that we do it now for them.

COMRADE WAGNER, of Pennsylvania: Does Comrade Walker press his amendment at this time?

COMRADE WALKER: I press the amendment. I want simply an expression, that it is the sense of this Encampment that Comrade Johnson became Commander-in-Chief upon the death of Comrade Sexton.

COMRADE WAGNER: Do not let us complicate this question and precipitate a discussion upon a matter about which there seems to be very little difference of opinion. We have no Commander-in-Chief as matters are. We ought to have one, but we have not. Now let us elect Comrade Johnson, as he ought to be elected, and place him in the position which he should have assumed as a matter of course and as a matter of right, but do not let us compli-

cate the question by raising this constitutional point which we can dispose of after awhile and make the constitution so strong that there can be no question about it whatever. I hope that Comrade Walker will withdraw his amendment at this time and we will have all constitutional questions in a very little while.

COMRADE WALKER: My proposition simply is that it is the sense of this Encampment that Comrade Johnson was Commander-in-Chief. I want to elect him Commander-in-Chief if comrades think it necessary. I think by operation of law he became Commander-in-Chief upon the death of Comrade Sexton. I think our laws meant something when they were written. If it is thought best to elect him now that is all right and I won't object to that.

THE JUNIOR VICE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: Does Comrade Walker withdraw his amendment at this time, or not?

COMRADE WALKER: I think it is the disposition of the Encampment that it should not be withdrawn. I think you had better put the question.

COMRADE COLE: I made the point of order that the amendment of the Comrade from Indiana is not in order at this time and I desire to be heard before the chair rules upon my point of order.

THE JUNIOR VICE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: You have the floor.

COMRADE COLE: The amendment as made by the Comrade from Indiana, in effect declares that the Senior Vice Commander-in-Chief became Commander-in-Chief upon the death of Comrade Sexton. That is a physical impossibility. Otherwise the Council of Administration were acting outside of their power when they met and balloted for a successor to Comrade Sexton. I am entirely willing that Comrade Johnson should be elected Commander-in-Chief and that his election should date back to the death of Comrade Sexton, and that will be the legal way to do it, and not the way that the Comrade from Indiana proposes.

THE JUNIOR VICE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: From the rules and regulations I would decide that the amendment offered by Comrade Walker is not in order. It is moved that Comrade Johnson be elected Commander-in-Chief by acclamation.

No objection being made the motion was put and was carried unanimously, and Comrade Johnson was declared duly elected Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic.

THE JUNIOR VICE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF : Comrades of the Thirty-third National Encampment it gives me great pleasure to present to you the newly elected Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF ELECT : Comrades, I will take up no time in making remarks. You all know my feeling. I can find no fit words to express to you my heartfelt thanks for the great honor that you have thus conferred upon me. I have told you in my report of the depth of my feeling for the comradeship of the Grand Army. I love it and my most earnest and devoted efforts have been and will be for the Grand Army. I thank you.

The Commander-in-Chief elect assumed the chair.

COMRADE KAY, of New York : I move that Comrade Daniel Ross, of Delaware, present Junior Vice Commander-in-Chief, be elected Senior Vice Commander-in-Chief by acclamation.

No objection being heard the motion was put and unanimously carried, and Comrade Ross was declared duly elected Senior Vice Commander-in-Chief.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF ELECT : There is now a vacancy in the office of Junior Vice Commander-in-Chief. What is your pleasure ?

COMRADE BINGHAM, of Potomac : I move that the office of Junior Vice Commander-in-Chief remain vacant for the balance of the term.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF ELECT : We will proceed to the installation of the newly elected officers. I will call upon Past Commander-in-Chief Wagner to act as installing officer.

The newly elected Commander-in-Chief, and Senior Vice-Commander-in-Chief were then duly installed by Past Commander-in-Chief Louis Wagner, of Pennsylvania.

COMRADE WAGNER : I have two or three announcements to make.

As you are probably aware, I am Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements for this Encampment, and I desire to give one or two general notices, trusting that it will not be necessary to repeat them, and I will be prepared, if the Commander-in-Chief will permit, after I get through, to answer any questions if I can guess the answers. What you have had you know. What you are to get I want to tell you. The Committee took it for granted that there would be a session to-day in the morning and in the afternoon, and a session to-morrow long enough to finish up the business. To-morrow night at Camp Sexton will be a display of fireworks to which you are all invited. On Friday there will be a trip on the Delaware River and a review of the fleet which is now anchored in that river, and which, by the by, the authorities at Washington will kindly permit to remain here until the 15th, so that those of you who have money enough to stay until that time and expect to walk home, will have an opportunity to visit the fleet next week if you stay. The Committee has chartered all the steamboats it was possible to get on the river and we have made arrangements with two or three caterers, the best in the city, to give those upon the boats a lunch, with nothing stronger to drink than coffee. We should have been glad to arrange for more boats, but we couldn't get them. The Cramps said they wouldn't have time to build half a dozen for this Encampment. The question is, who is to go upon this trip? The accommodations are for over 4,000 people. This National Encampment numbers at the most 900. The excursion is not for everybody that wants to go. I was about to say we have invited the city authorities, but they, like the McDonald's at the time of the deluge, have provided a boat of their own. We have ready and have distributed nearly 4,000 tickets and some of you haven't got any. That simply shows that you are not smart. When the henroost is full of chickens it is the time for you to get one quick. There is a committee consisting of Comrade Stewart as Chairman and two or three other able-bodied comrades, who have more tickets to distribute. They are not to be distributed now. The distribution already made was pro rata to the Adjutant General of each department. So far as the tickets go you will get them.

At previous Encampments we have lost a great deal of time in going from the place of the meeting of the Encampment down town

and trying to find something to eat. We wanted to obviate that on this occasion, a selfish business, in order to get rid of you that much sooner, and we have prepared, in this house, a collation for the members of the National Encampment, and those who are upon this floor. Members of the National Encampment, will, when we take a recess, be invited to a lunch and we can meet again and go on with our business in less than an hour. This lunch is to be served and there is plenty to eat for 1200 men. Do not all attempt to get in at once. You will get so much to eat that you will wish you hadn't come, provided you are patient. I shall be glad to answer any questions that any comrades may ask.

There is one thing I forgot. The tickets are printed, each boat by name, and each boat with a particular color, the Columbia, the Georgiana, the John A. Warner, the Thomas Clyde, City Ice Boat Number 2, City Ice Boat Number 3,—it is warm weather and the ice boats will keep you cool. Four of them will sail from Chestnut Street wharf, two of them from Arch Street wharf at 10 o'clock on Friday morning. If you go to the wrong wharf you will get left. You can not get on to any boat for which the ticket does not call. We will sail up the river as far as Cramp's ship yards and we will sail down the river as far as League Island, or as far as Chester, if we have time. We will then form in line, if that is the nautical term, at any rate we will get in one string with the Commodore ahead and we will sail up the east side of the river and when we reach the flag boat, the New York, the reviewing officer, the Governor of Pennsylvania, will receive the Governor's salute. We will pass up the river to the extreme right of the fleet, come down in front of the fleet and be dismissed at half past 4 or 5 o'clock.

I make the motion that 11 o'clock to-morrow morning be fixed as the hour at which to receive committees and delegations from fraternal associations, and that the addresses be limited to one from each of the associations. The motion prevailed.

COMRADE WAGNER : I will make one more motion and then I will sit down for this time. I move you that we take a recess for lunch at half past 12 and that the Encampment be again called to order at half past one. The motion prevailed.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF : The next in order will be the appointment of committees.

The following committees were announced.

On Address of Senior Vice-Commander-in-Chief, and Report of Junior Vice-Commander-in-Chief:

Ivan N. Walker, Indiana ; J. P. S. Gobin, Pennsylvania ; Thomas G. Lawler, Illinois ; John S. Kountz, Ohio ; George S. Merrill, Massachusetts.

On Report of Surgeon-General :

John E. Evans, Nebraska ; Jos. H. Browning, Kentucky ; Lewis M. Zimmerman, Maryland ; John O. Winship, Ohio ; J. W. Langley, Washington and Alaska.

On Report of Chaplain-in-Chief :

Washington Gardner, Michigan ; T. H. Hagerty, Missouri , Bernard Kelly, Kansas ; Zeb. R. Winslow, Illinois ; Henry M. Caylor, Indiana.

On Report of Adjutant-General :

Arthur Hendricks, Potomac ; B. M. Hicks, Minnesota ; James P. Averill, Georgia ; Edward C. Swett, Maine ; R. M. Smock, Indiana.

On Report of Quartermaster-General :

James F. Morrison, Pennsylvania ; J. C. Bigger, Texas ; W. L. Palmer, South Dakota ; A. L. Schimpff, Illinois ; Charles Burrows, New Jersey.

On Report of Inspector-General :

Philip S. Chase, Rhode Island ; Henry A. Norton, Minnesota ; John G. B. Adams, Massachusetts ; James O'Donnell, Illinois ; F. G. Butterfield, Vermont.

On Report of Judge Advocate-General :

Wm. Warner, Missouri ; John C. Black, Illinois ; Harrison Allen, North Dakota ; W. A. Wetherbee, Massachusetts ; H. A. Castle, Minnesota.

On Report of Custodian of Records :

Frank Battles, New Hampshire ; Peter B. Ayars, Delaware ; H. L. Hartshorn, New Jersey.

On Resolutions :

A. G. Weissert, Wisconsin, *Chairman* ; G. W. Buckley, Alabama ; Charles D. Belden, Arizona ; A. L. Thompson, Arkansas ; Solomon Cahen, California and Nevada ; E. A. Slack, Colorado and Wyoming ; Alfred B. Beers, Connecticut ; Peter B. Ayars, Delaware ; George F. Foote, Florida ; S. A. Darnell, Georgia ; J. W. Burst, Illinois ; Smiley N. Chambers, Indiana ; David Redfield, Indian Territory ; F. M. Smock,

Iowa , P. H. Coney, Kansas ; A. J. Tharp, Kentucky ; Chas. H. Shute, Louisiana and Mississippi ; Edward C. Swett, Maine ; Geo. W. F. Vernon, Maryland ; Austin S. Cushman, Massachusetts ; Henry S. Dean, Michigan ; John Day Smith, Minnesota ; Lewis Benecke, Missouri ; Chas. Horn, Montana ; H. C. Russell, Nebraska ; Thomas Cogswell, New Hampshire ; Chas. Burrows, New Jersey ; Wm. M. Berger, New Mexico ; James Tanner, New York ; A. J. Rowe, North Dakota ; I. F. Mack, Ohio ; J. P. Cummings, Oklahoma ; A. W. France, Oregon ; H. H. Cumings, Pennsylvania ; John McElroy, Potomac ; Chas. P. Moies, Rhode Island ; G. M. Coffman, Tennessee ; Edward N. Ketchum, Texas ; M. M. Kaighn, Utah ; A. B. Valentine, Vermont ; Edgar Allan, Virginia and North Carolina ; D. F. Decatur, Washington and Alaska ; T. C. Miller, West Virginia.

On Rules, Regulations and Ritual :

Robt. B. Beath, Pennsylvania ; Henry M. Nevius, New Jersey ; Frank Seaman, Tennessee ; James S. Dodge, Indiana ; James H. Goulding, Vermont.

COMRADE BROWN, of Ohio : I move that the report of the National Pension Committee be made a special order for 2.30 o'clock this afternoon. The motion prevailed.

SENIOR VICE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF : We have some special duty to perform and we will hear from Comrade William L. Smith, Chief-of-Staff.

Comrade Smith addressed the Commander-in-Chief and presented to him on behalf of the Aids-de-camp a beautiful gold badge set with diamonds.

The Commander-in-Chief responded as follows :

Comrade Smith, to you and to the members of the staff who have been so loyal and so devoted to me, I desire to express my highest appreciation and my heartfelt thanks. I shall ever remember them and shall keep this beautiful token as a testimonial of their kindness towards me and a reminder of the pleasant associations of the past few months.

The Encampment then took a recess to 1.30 P. M., pursuant to the motion of Comrade Wagner.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Encampment was called to order at 1.30 P. M.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF : The next in order is the reception and reference of communications from Department Encampments, the departments to be called according to seniority.

The Adjutant-General called the roll of the departments and various resolutions and communications from departments were presented, referred to committees and will appear in extenso with the reports of such committees.

Various communications and resolutions from individual members of the Encampment were presented and referred to appropriate committees and will appear hereafter in connection with the reports of such committees.

Comrade Allan, of Virginia, presented the report of the Special Committee on the Fredericksburg Battlefield Park, and asked that it be referred to the Committee on Resolutions. It was so referred and will appear in the report of that committee.

COMRADE WALKER, of Indiana : I will ask Comrade Gobin to come to the front. Comrade Gobin, the committee appointed for the purpose, in obedience to the instructions of the National Encampment, has procured this grandfather's clock, which I now present to you in the name of the Comrades of the Grand Army of the Republic in recognition of the efficient service that you have rendered not only the Order, but your country. We ask you to accept it, sir, with the respect and confidence and esteem of all the membership of the Order.

COMRADE GOBIN : Comrade Walker and Comrades of the Committee and of the Grand Army of the Republic, there are many things in this life which we feel are undeserved, and I must say that upon this occasion I realize that this is one of them ; but I will accept this testimonial, not on account of its intrinsic value, great as it is, but because it comes freighted with the good wishes and the esteem and personal friendship of my old comrades of the Grand Army of the Republic. You could not throw around it any halo, you could not place upon it any value that in my mind or in

my heart would be consonant with that high regard with which it comes. To the distinguished committee which has selected this testimonial I return my thanks for their kindness, their forethought and their complimentary words. When it goes to my home as it ticks away the minutes and the hours and the days that carry us into the shadows, each tick will remind me of the quicksteps to the music of the days gone by and in the future it will remind those who come after me that the Grand Army of the Republic, as an organization, had no equal in the world. I thank you very much.

Comrade Palmer, of Nebraska, presented the report of the Committee on National Sanitarium in South Dakota, as follows :

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL SANITARIUM.

At the last National Encampment, September, 1898, a resolution was unanimously adopted requesting Congress to locate a branch Soldiers' Home at Hot Springs, South Dakota, to be known as the Sanitarium of the National System of Homes. Previous to the passage of this resolution, the Board of Managers of the National Homes had thoroughly endorsed the proposition. General W. B. Franklin, Chairman, has been very active in the matter; has written several letters on the subject. General Averill, a Manager and Inspector-General of the National Board of Managers for the National Homes, General Breckinridge, Inspector-General of the Army, the Assistant Secretary of War, and others, had (prior to the passage of the resolution by our Encampment) asked Congress to appropriate the money necessary to build the Sanitarium. Thirty test cases of rheumatic disease, men totally disabled, were taken on stretchers from the National Home at Leavenworth, Kansas, to the State Home at Hot Springs, South Dakota, and treated for sixty days only. One died, forty-four per cent. were cured, all the others were greatly benefited. General Averill reports that the saving to the Government by curing rheumatic cases would more than pay the expenses of running this Sanitarium. With such a strong showing, no wonder our last Encampment passed the resolution and asked Commander-in-Chief Sexton to appoint a committee of seven to wait upon Congress to secure the passage of the necessary bill. For some unaccountable reason the committee was not named until January 16, 1899, and consisted of H. E. Palmer, Past Department Commander, Nebraska, as Chairman; E. P. Farr, Department Commander of South Dakota; George A. Silsby, Past Department Commander, South Dakota; W. V. Lucas, Past Department Commander, South Dakota; C. S. Palmer, Past Department Commander of South Dakota; W. R. Manning, Past Department Commander, Iowa, and Comrade Richard Root, of Iowa. This committee was to act without expense to the Grand Army. I

found it impossible to assemble the committee together at Washington before January 29th, 1899, when Comrades Silsby, Lucas, Manning, Root and myself met at the National Hotel at Washington and drafted an argument to be made before the House Military Committee. We found that a bill for the establishment of this Sanitarium had twice passed the Senate, and that Senate Bill No. 366 was before the House Military Committee. On the third of February an argument was made before the Military Committee by myself, ably seconded by Comrade Charles F. Manderson, ex-United States Senator from Nebraska, and by Congressman Gamble, of South Dakota. Adjournment day was so close, the Hull Army Bill and other war measures of great importance to be passed, that it was impossible to get action from the Military Committee in time to save the bill in the House, although Comrade Silsby and myself remained on the ground until the twentieth of February, awaiting a report from the Military Committee. Since the adjournment of Congress I have been active as Chairman of the Committee and know that Comrade Henderson, our next Speaker of the House, is strongly in favor of the bill. Comrade Hull, Chairman of the Military Committee, visited Hot Springs in July last and says the measure is a good one and has his earnest approval. Note, comrades, that the only Sanitarium under government control at any curative Hot Springs is a small one for the regular army at the Hot Springs, Arkansas, where malaria and heat for nine months of the year makes the place undesirable. At Hot Springs, South Dakota, the altitude is 3,482 feet above the sea, climate most delightful the year round, waters the best and most curative in the world—note also, please, that at Denver, in 1883, a resolution was presented to our Grand Encampment calling for a Western Soldiers' Home. A committee, of which Major William Warner, then Department Commander of Missouri, was Chairman; Comrade Wiseman, of Kansas, Comrade Lindt, of Iowa, Comrade Pease, of Missouri, and myself, at that time Department Commander of Nebraska, were appointed a Committee to wait on Congress. We met in Washington early in 1884, and remained on the ground three weeks, secured the passage of the bill, the Home was duly located at Leavenworth, Kansas. At the National Encampment in 1884, we received the unanimous thanks of the Grand Army for services rendered. I mention this that the comrades may not forget that with united action on our part, a sanitarium will be secured for the old soldiers that will become the hospital of all the Homes and bring to our disabled, pain-racked comrades great relief, and help immeasurably to prolong their days and lessen their pains. At the last Department Encampment of Nebraska, strong resolutions were adopted asking this Encampment to sustain the hands of this Committee. Similar but stronger resolutions were unanimously adopted at the last Department Encampment of South Dakota, and this Encampment was petitioned to re-appoint practically the same committee. Similar reso-

lutions were unanimously adopted by the last Department Encampment of Iowa. Members of Congress and United States Senators in those States are asked by the State Encampments to do everything in their power for the passage of the bill. The Committee on Military Affairs of last Congress printed my argument for the Sanitarium and I attach same to this report as Exhibit A. [Exhibit A filed at Headquarters.]

Respectfully submitted,

H. E. PALMER,
Past Department Commander, Nebraska G. A. R.,
Chairman of Committee.

COMRADE WARNER, of Missouri: I move that the report be accepted and that the committee be continued. The committee was appointed to act without any expense to the National Encampment and a re-appointment will simply enable them to continue their work. The motion prevailed.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: Are there any further reports from committees?

THE ADJUTANT-GENERAL: There is a committee to report on the question of admission of certain persons to the Grand Army of the Republic, called the "Tennessee Committee."

Comrade Duple, of Pennsylvania, presented the report, as follows:

THOMAS J. STEWART, *Adjutant-General*:

Comrade:

The Department of Tennessee presented to the Thirty-second National Encampment, a resolution, providing for an amendment to the Rules and Regulations, rendering eligible to membership in the Grand Army of the Republic, "All Union men in Tennessee, who were conscripted into the Rebel Army in 1862, and who, during that year, deserted from said army, and enlisted in the U. S. Army, and were honorably discharged." This Resolution was referred to the Committee on Rules, Regulations and Ritual, who reported adversely "on this broad proposition restricted to a single State." After a full and free discussion, the last item of the committee's report was referred to a Special Committee of five, to report at the next National Encampment.

Your Special Committee, to whom was referred the above item, would respectfully report:

That they have given the subject their most careful consideration; they have solicited and obtained the views of comrades from every sec-

tion of the country, and have been largely guided and controlled in formulating their conclusions by the calm unbiassed judgment of thoughtful and conservative comrades.

We do not detract an iota from the loyalty and patriotism of the men of the South, in whose behalf this resolution was presented, but we do believe, that any attempt to change the Rules and Regulations, would, at this period of our history, be unwise, and any change that would admit to our membership, any man, who had at any time borne arms against our government, would be fraught with the gravest danger to our Order, and would eliminate a cardinal principle, that is now recognized as the chief corner stone of one of the most patriotic organizations that has ever existed.

Believing then, that any such change in our fundamental principles would be unwise, unjust, and only productive of evil, we therefore report adversely on every and any scheme of change that the above Resolutions contemplate and would require.

J. B. DUBLE, Pennsylvania,

H. M. NEVIUS, New Jersey.

I. F. MACK, Ohio,

A. J. BURBANK, Illinois.

Committee.

COMRADE DRUCKEMILLER, of Pennsylvania : I move the adoption of the report as read. The motion prevailed unanimously.

COMRADE BURDETT, of The Potomac : The Committee on Grant Statue beg leave to report as follows :

The Committee on Grant Statue beg leave to report that under date of August 10, 1899, they were advised by the sculptor, Mr. Franklin Simmons, that the completed statue would be shipped to this country before the end of October next. This gratifying intelligence assures us the time for making all necessary arrangements with the joint Committee of the House and Senate, for its inauguration in the Capitol, with due and proper ceremonial during the next ensuing session of Congress.

What those ceremonials shall be will necessarily be matter of arrangement between the Committee of Congress and your Committee, and cannot therefore be now foreshadowed, but they should be simple in their dignity, as was the character of the soldier and comrade the statue will commemorate.

Your committee feel therefore that they may at this time congratulate you and the comradeship of the Grand Army at large, on the near completion of a labor which has been to them one of much care and perplexity, but to all of us a labor of love.

COMRADE COLE, of New Jersey: I move that the report be received and the committee continued until the monument is erected and dedicated.

The motion prevailed.

The Report of the Committee on School History, Patriotic Instruction, &c., was presented as follows:

W. C. Johnson, Senior Vice Commander-in-Chief, Acting Commander-in-Chief:

Your Committee on School Histories and Patriotic Teaching in public schools, respectfully submit the following report:

This committee has had no meeting during the past year and the work accomplished has been prosecuted through the efforts of its members as individuals. The chairman has endeavored to keep in touch with the several Department Commanders and with our kindred organizations for the purpose of keeping alive an interest in the subjects and work assigned to the committee. Besides a considerable correspondence with individuals interested in the work of patriotic instruction the chairman has corresponded with large numbers of the officers of the several departments and has gathered an extensive fund of encouraging and instructive information from these sources, the leading features of which are to follow in this report.

Whatever of opposition may have existed, formerly, to the efforts of the Grand Army of the Republic to induce the schools of our country to teach devotion to the government and its flag, and to secure for use in the schools histories which should correctly present the facts as to the Civil War, has largely disappeared. No one now questions the importance of building up in the minds of the children of the republic sentiments of patriotism and of keeping before them truthful and patriotic histories of the important events in our national life, and especially of the mighty struggle for the maintenance of national unity from 1861 to 1865. The practical question to be met by this organization is, "How shall these results be most certainly and effectively accomplished?" It is gratifying to the committee, to be able to report great improvement in the character and tone of the histories used in the public schools since the beginning of the agitation of this subject by our organization. Most of the defects and inaccuracies, which were the subject of complaint against many of the school histories, have been corrected. In one of the leading works in use more than fifty substantial changes in the text have been made in that portion presenting the history of the war of the rebellion. We believe that with the exception of the fact that there is no history known to us used in our schools which makes it clear in statement that the war for the preservation of the union was prosecuted on the one side by the National Government and on the other by those in armed rebellion against its authority, many of the school histories now

in general use are unobjectionable. This exception and omission is too important to be ignored by the committee, and we cannot do less than urge the continuance of the agitation of this subject until the fact is plainly and clearly stated in the histories used in the public schools that the so-called Civil War was prosecuted by the National Government for the maintenance of its constitutional authority over a portion of its citizens in revolt against it.

The committee has given much consideration to the question of methods for securing patriotic instruction and observances in the schools of the country generally. We feel much encouraged and gratified to find a large proportion of the people profoundly interested in this subject. We note with much pleasure the fact that the State of Alabama has during the last year, fallen into line, and through its legislature provided by law for placing the United States flag over all public school grounds in that State. We have communications from the National President of the Woman's Relief Corps and twenty-one Departments of the G.A.R. extending from Maine to Oregon, and from these are gratified to be able to report that in nearly every State, in the section which remained true to the Union, the flag is caused to be displayed during school hours from the buildings or grounds, or in the school rooms of the public schools, and that many of the schools practice the salute to the flag adopted by the Woman's Relief Corps. From the same sources we learn that the last Memorial Day was almost universally observed in all the Departments, and that there was a very general observance of Washington and Lincoln's birthdays by appropriate exercises, in all of which the pupils of the public schools participated.

The National President of the Woman's Relief Corps informs us, that, while she has not been able to secure complete returns from all the Departments, she is able to report that from those which have responded that there are 17,591 school buildings over which the flag floats during school hours ; that there are 18,853 schools in which patriotism is regularly taught ; that there are 36,588 school rooms supplied with flags ; that 26,563 schools give the flag salute of the Woman's Relief Corps ; that 1,402,788 school children practice the salute to the flag ; that in 158 towns or localities the practice of observing " Citizen's Sunday " has been adopted, on which day, ministers of the gospel preach sermons devoted to patriotic topics or national questions ; that there are reported 178 towns and cities which practice holding patriotic contests. These gratifying facts and figures not only inspire your committee with hope and encouragement, but indicate how much more may be accomplished in this direction by a thorough and complete organization for the purpose. If the memory of our dead is to be kept alive, if their resting places are to be decorated and kept green, it must be done by the young generation now in our schools and those to follow. If stalwart patriotism is to become and be a ruling passion, which may be relied upon as the

future security of the Republic, it must be taught to the young into whose keeping the great interests of the Nation must soon pass. Recognizing these truths, your committee make the following recommendations :— That each Department Commander be requested to select from each Post in his Department a comrade as an aide on patriotic instruction ; that he have one officer on his personal staff to be known as Chief Aide on Patriotic Instruction ; that this officer report to the National Committee on School Histories and Patriotic Instruction the work as it progresses in his Department ; that the aide selected from the several Posts be required to encourage the schools to devote some part of a day to the celebration of the birthdays of Lincoln and Washington, that he invite the public schools of his neighborhood to participate in Memorial Day exercises ; that he confer with school authorities and endeavor through them to secure the use of the best obtainable school histories in the schools and the exclusion of such as are unfit, and the use of flags in the school rooms and over the school buildings ; that the Woman's Relief Corps and Sons of Veterans be requested to organize in a similar manner for the purpose of co-operating with the Grand Army of the Republic in securing the general adoption of a systematic plan for teaching patriotism in the public schools of the country, we present this plan of organization believing that by exercising care in the selection of earnest, patriotic men as aides, widely distributed as the Posts of our organization, these aides being brought into personal contact with the schools and school officers of their several localities can accomplish greater results along these lines than can be accomplished through any other agency.

In conclusion, therefore, we urge upon this Encampment the adoption of the plan proposed, and upon every Department and individual member of the organization the continuance of the work so auspiciously begun until the teaching of the duties of citizenship shall be a part of the instruction received by every child in all public schools.

Respectfully submitted,

A. O. MARSH, *Chairman*,
DUNCAN C. MILNER,
E. B. GRAY,
M. N. DICKINSON,
WM. L. OLIN,
THOS. G. SAMPLE.

On motion of Comrade Druckemiller the report was adopted.

THE ADJUTANT-GENERAL: There are two appeals from the action of the Commander-in-Chief, one in the case of Samuel W. Hopkinson of the Department of Massachusetts, and the other in the case of Comrade Bresnahan of the Department of the Potomac.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF : They will be referred to the Committee on Rules, Regulations and Ritual.

If there are no further reports from committees, the next in order is unfinished business. Is there any unfinished business to be brought up at this time ?

No unfinished business being presented new business was called for.

COMRADE BLACK, of Illinois : I have been instructed by the Department of Illinois, in its Annual Encampment, to present to this Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic, a request for the locating in the City of Chicago of the Annual Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic for the year 1900. In pursuance of those instructions, Commander-in-Chief, I move that the next Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic be fixed to be held in the City of Chicago at a time to be designated hereafter by the proper officials of the Encampment.

COMRADE KAIGHN, of Utah : I desire to move an amendment to substitute in the place of " Chicago, Illinois," Salt Lake City, Utah, and at the proper time I desire to speak upon the substitute.

COMRADE BOLAN, of Wisconsin : I am astonished to think, judging from the applause, that we have so many amongst us who want to go and see the Mormons. Let us vote for Chicago.

COMRADE KAIGHN : Commander-in-Chief and comrades, hear me for my cause and be silent that ye may the better hear. I did not make this motion to this encampment as a joke. I made it seriously and in good faith. There are a great many of your boys out in the Rocky Mountains who love the old flag and love their comrades as much as those who live in the great City of Chicago. The Encampment has been west but twice in 33 years, once in Denver, and once in California. We think that we have rights out there which should be respected. We think we have attractions out there which will make it worth your while to come out and see. There are thousands, there are tens of thousands of people coming out there every year at full fare to see the wonderful natural attractions of the valley of Salt Lake. We have facilities there for entertaining all the comrades who will do us the honor to come.

Salt Lake City, Ogden and Provo have passed resolutions inviting the Grand Army to come. Mass meetings of the citizens have been held in various cities to the same effect and the Governor, the Mayors of the cities and public men have written letters inviting you to come. I had a circular which I intended to distribute, showing these things, but the railroads are in such condition that the circulars haven't got here—they may be here later when they will be of no service—but we have curiosities and attractions which exist no where else on the face of the globe. Salt Lake City is built in a beautiful valley between two mountains 4,300 feet above the sea level, with an air which brings healing on its wings to everybody that takes it into their lungs. It is a natural sanitarium. You are all familiar with the great dead sea, whose water is so dense that the man who can not swim can lie down on it and paddle himself along. We have springs and mountain resorts that bring tourists from all over the world. We have facilities for taking care of you and we say to you that if you come out there we will entertain you handsomely and you will have a better time and enjoy yourself more than anywhere else in the United States. It is all very well to go to a large city, but how much of a good time do you have there? They have artificial decorations, they are glad to receive you, they entertain you very nicely, but they are all in some respects very much alike; and I say without taking up too much time, that if you will come to Salt Lake City we will do everything to make you comfortable and happy and give you such a pleasant time that you will remember it all the rest of your lives.

COMRADE WOLGEMUTH, of South Dakota: I rise to second the nomination of Chicago, for this reason, in the days when we were young, when we were on the earth the first time, the spelling book and reader made us believe that all roads led to Rome, but the face of the earth has been changed and all roads to-day lead to Chicago. I am therefore in favor of Chicago.

COMRADE SWETT, of Maine: I desire to offer an amendment to Comrade Black's motion as to fixing the date of the Encampment, by adding these the words, "Not earlier than September 15th." I do this in the interest of those comrades who are dependent upon their pensions to get there and who always draw them I learn on the 4th of the month. Besides, I think the season is more favorable to your comfort.

COMRADE LANGLEY, of Washington and Alaska: I had intended in good faith and with the approval of the department of Washington and Alaska, the Chamber of Commerce of the City of Seattle, the Mayor and Common Council of the City of Seattle, and all the powers of the State of Washington that can voice the sentiment, to invite the Encampment of 1900 to Seattle. I do not think that even Chicago—possibly Salt Lake City might have some peculiar attractions for men of our ages, but if you want to keep cool and if it doesn't make any difference whether the middle of September or the middle of August for comfort in holding an Encampment, you will find the right temperature at Seattle or anywhere else on Puget Sound. There is another reason—I want this Encampment to know that there is such a place as Seattle, I want this encampment to know that there is no longer a Washington Territory in this country, but there is a State of Washington, and when they get out there they will find that it is true—all the machinery of a State including its politics. Now, I am not going to press it. I am inclined to think that the comrades want to gather together where they can do it at the least expense, a central point. But I do want to impress upon you that the centre of this world is not necessarily Chicago, even the centre has moved from Rome to the westward. It has moved west from Chicago and I think it will be found perched somewhere in the State of Washington. We have everything there that can charm, every feature of climate that can tempt and make you feel comfortable while you are there, and the most hospitable people, though I need not say that for you know the further west you go the broader and more generous hospitality you meet. We have thousands of comrades there to welcome you heartily. Every citizen of the State of Washington and particularly of the City of Seattle would feel it an honor to make the old comrades at home once more on the Pacific Coast. But I will not press it. I join in seconding the motion of Comrade Black for the city of Chicago.

COMRADE VANDERSLOE, of Pennsylvania: I trust the Encampment will pause before it changes the time of meeting. Those who were in St. Louis remember the grand preparations that the people of that city made for the National Encampment and they know that we met there right at the time of the equinoctial storm and if you place it beyond the 15th of September you had better place it

the first week in October to avoid the danger of having the equinoctial storm at the time of the Encampment. No city ever made grander preparation than the city of St. Louis and yet all the week was spoiled by the storms.

The motion to substitute Salt Lake City was lost and the motion of Comrade Black of Illinois, unanimously prevailed.

COMRADE BLACK; I want, on behalf of the application from the State of Illinois, the comrades of the Department of Illinois and the citizens of that Great State, to thank the Encampment for the honor they have conferred upon us. I hold in my hand and will file with the Adjutant-General the invitation of the Governor of the State, of the Mayor of the City, of the Common Council of the City and of its Board of Trade all bidding you to come and see us. I have in addition pledges from the Finance Committee of ample and sufficient funds for every expense that legitimately attaches to the meeting of this great body. In addition thereto, we will, when you come among us, show you not a State of battle fields, for that has not been our high honor, but we will show you the state that sent men to open up in the supreme hour of the Nation's peril, the greatest battle of modern times and the state that furnished the majestic and silent leader and the great President, under whose leadership peace came and the government was saved; we will offer to you welcome to the greatest memorial hall that has ever been erected in the United States by its citizens to the soldiers, a memorial hall costing great sums of money and which belongs, while you are there to each and every soldier of the Republic. And, if when the time closes of your visit to us any of you can rise and say that anything has been lacking to make your welcome complete, we will try then and there to make you amends. As for the material parts of the proposition our hotels have guaranteed the usual and no increased rates, and perfect accommodation, and our railroads have promised us at least the equal of the lowest fares that have ever been extended to the Grand Army of the Republic. I place these papers in your hands. (Papers are filed in Adjutant-Generals Office.)

THE ADJUTANT-GENERAL: I want to present, at this time, by request, the Report of the Special Aide in charge of military instruction, quite a voluminous but important document, which he

asks the Encampment to refer to a committee to be appointed by the Commander-in-Chief.

The Report was referred to the following committee appointed by the Commander-in-Chief: Comrades John Lindt, of Iowa; O. H. Coulter, of Kansas, and John E. Gilman, of Massachusetts: [The report will appear in full with the report of the committee.]

The Adjutant-General announced that a committee from the National Association of Army Nurses, consisting of Mrs. Emily E. Woodley, National Counselor Army Nurses' Association, Philadelphia, Mrs. John H. Dye Germantown, and Mrs. Margaret Hamilton of Massachusetts, had called with greeting for the Encampment.

Comrade R. B. Brown of Ohio presented and read the Report of the Committee on Pensions, as follows :

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF AND COMRADES :

For a period of twenty-eight years, from 1862 forward, the United States Government granted pensions to surviving soldiers, sailors, and marines who had rendered service in the War of the Rebellion, from 1861 to 1866, who had been honorably mustered out, and who had been disabled by wounds, injuries, or disease originating during such service. At the time of enlistment, during the long months and years of arduous service, and for many years after the end of the great struggle, the large majority of the men who stood on the firing line from the opening to the close, gave but little thought to the subject of pensions. In common with their fellow-citizens who had furnished the sinews of war, they rejoiced in the coming of peace. With a devotion and patriotism unmatched in history, they bravely, patiently, and unflinchingly faced, to most of them, radically changed conditions. As the money price of a wicked attempt to destroy the government founded by the fathers, a vast national debt had been incurred; every home had been saddened by sacrifices not to be expressed in words, and maimed men everywhere reminded the soldier and citizen of the awful struggle. Heroic as defenders of the Republic in the time of war, they have been no less heroic in the grander march of the thirty and eight years that has carried us to the foremost place among the great powers of the world. No class of

citizens has more staunchly stood for the integrity of the Government and the fulfillment of every pledge made to her creditors, than they who wore the blue in the sixties. These men, with no wavering, no halting, and no stragglers to mar the symmetry of the lines, have stood in solid phalanx demanding that all the world shall respect the Nation's flag, and all that is implied in its presence, at home or abroad. They have cheerfully borne the burdens which come to the citizen and have had no small share in the mighty development which marks our national progress during the last third of the century so nearly closed.

Your Committee on Pensions in this presence comes to this Thirty-third Encampment, not to eulogize or criticise, but to discharge a soldierly duty in the plain statement of plain facts. It is confidently affirmed that no representative assembly ever convened within the limits of the United States has manifested greater concern for honor and purity in public affairs than the premier body of the Grand Army of the Republic. Conservative, dignified and respectful always, the National Encampment has never yet appealed in vain to the American public for a hearing on matters to which it might properly address itself. The soldiers and sailors of the Republic have naught to fear when once their cause is fairly understood. Reason, not passion; argument, not invective, become men who are marching down the western slope of life.

The Nation's obligations to its defenders and their dependent ones present an important problem, not necessarily difficult of solution, however ponderous it may become. We have demonstrated our ability as a nation to honorably treat one class of creditors, and it ought not to be difficult to apply the same principles on precisely the same lines to the other. Shoulder to shoulder they met and vanquished a common enemy, and preserved to mankind a common inheritance. The reward of one was evidenced by obligations justly valued and honored in all the money centres of the civilized world. A grateful people will not fail to keep the compact with the other, for only in the faithful discharge of that obligation can national honor be maintained.

The pension question and the pensioner have been discussed quite as much, perhaps, as any other feature of national administration. It is not a new problem, it is not to be put aside, nor can the truth long be veiled by those who would juggle with the rights

of the old veteran and his dependent ones. The pension question has received the best attention of the Camp Fire orator and the politician on the stump, and the veteran of the sixties, conscious of the value of his service to an imperiled nation, and realizing in his own body the awful cost to him, now demands, and rightly demands, the fulfillment of the terms of a solemn contract. He expects this much from friend or foe, and with less than this he will not be content. When he wore the blue no sacrifice was counted too great; all that he had he freely, gladly, and manfully gave. Under no possible conditions did he stop to reckon the cost, nor summon to his aid expert chroniclers that they might furnish his government with the minutest details of even a single day's history in his soldier career. When tired Nature pleaded for rest and a pain-racked body cried out for repose, he kept his place in the ranks, grimly intent on a soldier's duty, little dreaming of the priceless value and logic of a hospital record in future pension administration. Here, as in all departments of government, differences arise in the construction of law, policy of administration and the application of general principles, and here, as in all things human, the exercise of saving common sense should have free play. As it is impossible to set up a standard by which accurately to measure the value of the services of the Union soldiers, so now it seems an equally hopeless task to adequately determine the reward for that service as expressed in the pension roll of the Government. The Grand Army of the Republic does not now, nor did it ever, seek such an adjustment. The record of achievements belongs to the ages; the victories won by the Union arms enrich, ennoble, and bless mankind. The Grand Army has always demanded, and does yet demand, that no worthy defender of the Republic, his widow or orphan, shall be compelled to bear all the burdens growing out of the sacrifice.

Prior to the passage of the Act of June 27th, 1890, it was necessary, under the then existing law granting pensions to soldiers and sailors who had rendered service in the War of 1861-5, and who were disabled by wounds, injuries, or disease originating during such service, as a condition precedent to the granting of pension, that the applicant furnish proof establishing the fact that the disabling cause had its origin in the line of duty during such service. In case of the heir of a deceased soldier or sailor of such

war claiming pension, it was necessary to establish the fact that the death of the soldier or sailor was due to a cause having its origin in the military or naval service. The evidence required to connect the origin of disability with the service was that of a commissioned officer or two enlisted men of a soldier's company and regiment, who could testify from personal knowledge as to the time, place, and circumstances of the origin in the service of the disabling or death cause. It was also required, in many cases, in the absence of a hospital record showing treatment of the soldier while in the service, that the testimony of a regimental surgeon be furnished, showing such treatment.

In addition it was required that the physical condition of the soldier upon his discharge and return home from the service be shown by medical or other satisfactory evidence, and that the continuance of the disabilities alleged to have been incurred while in the military or naval service be clearly shown during all of the years since the soldier's discharge from such service.

As a quarter of a century had elapsed since the close of the War of the Rebellion, and death had reaped his annual harvest from among the survivors of that great contest, and men who served in the same organizations therein had removed from the places in which such organizations were gathered together, and their whereabouts had become unknown to their former comrades, it had become more and more difficult to furnish the testimony required to establish a claim under the then existing laws granting pensions and the requirements as to proof established thereunder.

Owing to the inability of applicants to furnish the claim of proof complete in every link, as required by the law and the regulations established thereunder, the files of the Pension Office were crowded with hundreds of thousands of meritorious claims, in many of which the proof necessary to establish title was nearly complete, but in which some detail was not covered, which fact prevented favorable action upon the case. In every community were soldiers who were known to their neighbors as having entered the army early in the war and in the prime of vigorous manhood, and to have returned broken in body and strength, or to have broken down after returning and to have been unable to earn a livelihood since the war by reason of their disabilities, and who, being unable to furnish the full measure of the proof required to establish a claim under the

then existing law, were unable to obtain a pension and in their advancing age were compelled to face the prospect of becoming a public charge. In many cases of the heirs of deceased soldiers proof of the origin in the military service of the death cause was lacking and impossible, and widows and orphans of deceased soldiers were a charge upon surviving comrades or upon the community in which they resided.

These conditions led to the seeking of a remedy therefor. After exhaustive debates by Congress and the passage of a measure which failed to meet executive approval, the effort for relief culminated in the passage of the Act of June 27th, 1890.

As to the necessity for the enactment of this law, it was well said by the Hon. Cushman K. Davis, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Pensions, in the debate preceding its passage:

“The difference between this bill and the pension policy as it is now is that, whereas under present pension legislation it is necessary by competent proof, prescribed in a particular manner by the Bureau of Pensions, to trace the disability or death directly to the casualties of the service, this bill, as in the bill which passed in the Forty-ninth Congress, and as in the bill which passed the Senate in the Fiftieth Congress, makes that unnecessary, and makes it only requisite to prove that the soldier either died or suffered from mental or physical disability, no matter when or how incurred, whether in the service or not.

The principal reasons for this outside of and apart from its natural justice inhere in the fact that in the lapse of time since the war the mode of proof prescribed by the Pension Bureau, and by the law as it now is, and indeed any mode of proof by which it is required to attribute and trace the disease or the death by force of pathological connection to the casualties or hardships of the service, has become so difficult that in the majority of cases it is impossible to procure it. So there seems to have been, among the people who favor this kind of legislation, for some years, and it has ripened into an absolute conviction, strengthened as it is by the undoubted fact that not a man went into the war and served through its infinite casualties and hardships and came out as well as he was before and without the seeds of disease in his constitution—I say it has become the deliberate conviction of those who favor liberalized legislation of this character that the technical bar in the way of

proof to entitle a disabled soldier to the liberality and bounty of his country shall be removed.

This bill contains the limitations and conditions that the soldier shall be disabled from the performance of labor in such a degree as to render him unable to earn a support. That is a phrase which in certain aspects of pension legislation exists in the body of the statutes to-day, and the phrase, or the equivalent of it, was used in the Act of March 3d, 1873.

Further reference might be made to the debates in Congress antecedent to the passage of the Act of June 27th, 1890, and of the vetoed Act also as illustrating the understanding by that body of the provisions of the Act, and the intent of Congress in its enactment and its clear appreciation of its results if reasonably and properly construed and executed in the same spirit in which it was passed, but it is sufficient to state that such debates show a full appreciation by Congress of the fact that owing to the rigorous requirements of the then existing law it was impossible in a large number of meritorious claims to furnish the proof necessary to secure their allowance, and also the desire of Congress to enact a remedial and beneficent law which would cure the wrongs complained of and enable substantial justice to be done.

The new statute went into effect under the personal direction of the then President of the United States, the Secretary of the Interior, and the Assistant Secretary of the Interior, three ex-soldiers and members of this great comradeship, all of whom are skilled in the law, the Chief Magistrate of the Nation, a lawyer of world-wide reputation and influence. Under their administration, with the fullest consideration of the question in the immediate presence and under influence of the exhaustive debates in the American Congress, and responsive to the public sentiment which then controlled, the then Commissioner of Pensions, October 15th, 1890, issued Order No. 164, which reads as follows:

“That all claimants under the act of June 27th, 1890, showing a mental or physical disability or disabilities of a permanent character, not the result of their own vicious habits, and which incapacitate them for the performance of manual labor, rendering them unable to earn a support in such a degree as would be rated under former laws at or above six dollars and less than twelve dollars, shall be rated the same as like disabilities of service origin; and

that all cases showing a pensionable disability which, if of service origin, would be rated at or above twelve dollars per month shall be rated at twelve dollars per month."

Under this rule four hundred thousand names were added to the pension roll. During the nearly three years it stood as the expression of a generous and grateful people, Congress twice made appropriations to give it continued life and vitalic effect. May 1st, 1893, under a decision rendered by the then Secretary of the Interior, in the case of Charles T. Bennett, it was announced to the country that in the issuing of Order No. 164, that the eminent lawyers, the then President of the United States, the then Secretary of the Interior, and the then Commissioner of Pensions, all skilled in the construction of statutory law, had violated and displaced the very principle which governed ratings under the Act of June 27th, 1890, and substituted a ruling applicable to a different law. This was necessary, and was unhesitatingly done in order to construct a logic for the destruction of Order No. 164.

This Bennett decision set up and defined by an ingenious process of "special pleading," a difference between the basis of pension existing under sections 4692 and 4693, Revised Statutes, and that under Section 2 of the Act of June 27th, 1890. Under the first it held that the basis of pension "is disability by reason of wound, injury, or disease, contracted while in the service and in line of duty." Under the second it argues that the basis of pension is "incapacity, due to any permanent mental or physical disability not the result of vicious habits to such a degree as renders claimant unable to earn a support by manual labor."

All invalid pensions are granted as a substitute for the impairment of the earning capacity of the recipient, due to some disability. Under the law in existence prior to the passage of the Act of June 27th, 1890, this disability had to be connected by proof with the recipient's military service. Under the Act of June 27th, 1890, this requirement was done away with, the condition being made that the disability should not be due to vicious habits, and should incapacitate for the performance of manual labor to "such a degree as to render them unable to earn a support." The standard of comparison between the disabled and the able-bodied must always be the incapacity of the disabled as compared to the capacity of the able-bodied.

It was never the intention of Congress to fix any different standard for the rating of disabilities under the Act of June 27th, 1890, than was fixed under the pension laws in force prior to the passage of such Act. It will be noted that in the remarks of the Chairman of the Senate Committee on Pensions, he refers to the clause "shall be disabled from the performance of labor in such a degree as to render him unable to earn a support" as contained in the Act, and states that this phrase then existed in the body of the statutes, and the phrase, or the equivalent of it, was used in the Act of March 3d, 1873.

But the Bennett decision was ingeniously drawn, and, under the guise of the discovery of radical error and the exhibition of profound legal knowledge, accomplished a predetermined object and a cold-blooded result. As is known to all men this decision was born at a time when it was necessary to reduce public expenditures in order to adjust the same to a reduced income, and the pension appropriation, constituting as it did the largest item of expenditure, presented the most convenient branch to the pruning knife. It was necessary to have a surplus, or at least a clean balance. The Bennett decision was rendered; Order No. 164 was revoked; and thus the blood of the soldiers became the seed of the surplus.

Under date of June 9, 1893, Order No. 225 was issued, as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, BUREAU OF PENSIONS.
WASHINGTON, D. C., June 9th, 1893.

Order No. 225.

As to adjudicating and fixing rates of pension under the Act of June 27th, 1890.

(1) A claim for pension under the second section of the Act of June 27th, 1890, can only be allowed upon proof of mental or physical disability of a permanent character, not the result of the claimant's own vicious habits, incapacitating him from the performance of manual labor in such a degree as to render him unable to earn a support.

(2) No specific injury or disability can as such have a pensionable rating under that Act nor be considered otherwise than as it effects the capacity of the claimant to perform ordinary manual labor.

(3) Proof that the disability is not the result of the claimant's own vicious habits is requisite, and therefore the causes and circumstances of the origin of the disability should be shown by the evidence furnished in support of the claim for pension, so far as can be done, and by persons other than the claimant.

(4) To give the claimant a pensionable *status* under this Act, the disability must be such as to incapacitate him from the performance of manual labor in such a degree as to render him unable to earn a support, yet the Act recognizes differences in the degree of such pensionable disability, giving twelve dollars per month in case of the greatest and six dollars per month in case of the lowest degree of such pensionable disability rendering the claimant unable to earn a support by manual labor. It also provides for intermediate ratings proportioned for the intermediate degrees of such pensionable disability. The proper ratings under this Act will therefore be made in accordance with such rules for rating as the *Medical Referee* shall prescribe, subject to the approval of the Commissioner of Pensions.

Order 225, as will be seen, follows closely in the line of the doctrine set forth in the Bennett decision. Where, under the former practice, if an invalid applicant for pension was found upon examination to be suffering from two or more disabilities, the aggregate of which would entitle him to the rating of six, eight, ten, or twelve dollars per month under said Act according to the degree of the total of his disability. Under Order 225 a claimant's disabilities were no longer considered collectively, but each individual disability was looked on as though each one existed in a different person, and unless one of the disabilities claimed for caused a disability equal to the minimum rate fixed by the Act (six dollars per month for a degree of disability one-half of total), no rating was given and the claim was rejected upon the ground of no disability.

Rule 225 still remains in practical effect, although it is claimed there have been modifications in the practice. Under Decision No. 86, bearing date of July 12th 1899, the Honorable, the Assistant Secretary of the Interior, held in the appeal case of :

CHARLES NORBURY ALIAS WILLIAM WALKER.

"1. Pensions under section 2 of the Act of June 27th, 1890, cannot be rated as under sections 4692 and 4693, Revised Statutes, or the Act of August 27th, 1888.

"2. To be ratable under the second section of the Act of June 27th, 1890, a disability must not only be of a permanent character, not the result of claimant's vicious habits, but must incapacitate him for the performance of manual labor, and that in a degree rendering him unable to earn a support.

"3. Total deafness of one ear only is not a pensionable condition under said Act."

In discussing the appeal the Honorable the Assistant Secretary says :

“ Order 164 was an extremely liberal construction of the law as to rating under the act of June 27th, 1890 ; indeed it could not be consistently maintained when the terms of the Act were compared with former laws. On the other hand, Order 225, as put into effect and as formerly construed, went to the other extreme, and in many cases resulted in great injustice to claimants. This was remedied in a large measure by a more liberal construction of said order, which on its face, is not regarded objectionable, properly construed, but much depends upon how it is construed.”

Concluding, he uses these significant words :—

“ It will be observed that in the last clause of Order 225 the question of rating is left largely at the discretion of the medical referee, subject to the approval of the Commissioner of Pensions.

“ As already indicated, much depends upon the construction given to the law and the order (225) now in force. It should be borne in mind that the average age of the surviving soldiers who were in the war of the rebellion is sixty years or upward. It is not an unreasonable presumption that nearly all are in some degree mentally or physically disabled. The spirit of the law and the circumstances attending its enactment certainly warrant the conclusion that a liberal interpretation should be given and relief granted, at least at the minimum rate, if an appreciable disability which impairs ability for self-support by manual labor is shown to exist.”

Order 164 followed quickly on the enactment of the law of June 27th, 1890, and was unquestionably in keeping with the expressed will of the American Congress and the Chief Executive of the Nation. It is conceded to have been, to use the words of the Assistant Secretary, “ an extremely liberal construction,” but not more liberal, as the Assistant Secretary forcibly puts it, than “ the circumstances attending its enactment certainly warrant.” The Defenders of the Republic did not measure their voluntary service by fractions, but offered to their country a complete unit—their all. They cannot now fathom the depths of a complex system of eighteenthths and their subdivisions into minute classifications, expressed in words not embraced in the vocabulary employed by them in the stern school of loyalty, in the days when the Nation’s life hung in the balance. They refuse to accept, as conclusive, a certificate of perfect health from a Board of Review sitting at the Capitol of the Nation, while they suffer from inflamed muscles, impaired eyesight,

dulled hearing, fast stiffening joints and restricted pulsations of that organ which once sent the life current swiftly coursing through patriotic bodies as they kept step to the music of the Union. The National Encampments since 1893 have uniformly condemned Order No. 225 as harsh, cruel and unjust, and we again feel fully justified in earnestly seeking relief from its baneful influence. We respectfully submit that the rule which controlled in the interpretation of the Act of June 27th, 1890, from October 15th, 1890, to June 9th, 1893, is as good law now as it was then. The statute has not been changed and the industrial and financial conditions of the country to-day are not essentially different from those of nine years ago.

Your Committee has sought to know the law. We would not affect entire disregard of the influences naturally dominating the minds of the Comrades in the consideration of questions affecting their interests, nor would we have it understood that we differ from other men where interests essentially personal as affecting a great class of citizens are considered, but we affirm without qualification that by the best means at command we have sought the right and the law of this case. Appreciating the unique position occupied by the Union soldiers and sailors of the Republic, we appeal to the best judgment of those qualified to pass upon the question, affirming this to be the true intent of section 2 of the Act of June 27th, 1890.

A very old and sound rule says that words in law must be so construed as to further the purpose of the law, if that can reasonably be done.

This law does not require that the disability shall be traced to something that occurred to the soldier while in service. It asks:—

1. Did he serve in the War of the Rebellion for at least ninety days?

2. Was he honorably discharged?

3. Is he suffering from a mental or a physical disability of a permanent character, not the result of his own vicious habits, which incapacitates him from the performance of manual labor in such a degree as to render him unable to earn a support?

If his proof makes answer “yes” to each and all of these questions, his name ought to go upon the pension roll.

The manifest purpose of this law is to place upon the pension roll disabled soldiers whose disability is of a permanent character,

provided they served the statutory time, were honorably discharged, and did not, by vicious habits, contribute to the disability.

To so construe the word "a" as to refuse a pension unless some *one* deficiency as to eyes, ear, heart, leg, or arm incapacitated him, and to refuse a pension where, as a result of partial defects in several limbs and organs owing to different causes, he cannot earn a living by manual labor, would nullify the law as to many. The material matters are the incapacity to labor and its permanency.

The law intended to keep permanently disabled soldiers of the War of the Rebellion, who cannot by manual labor support themselves, out of the poorhouse, provided they had served at least ninety days and were not viciously in fault. "A" must be so construed as to aid that purpose unless reason forbids. Can common sense say that Congress intended to exclude from this bounty any permanently disabled soldier of ninety days or more who was not in fault as to his disability? Until common sense can answer "yes," and give a good reason for such exclusion, "a" must help and not oppose the purpose of the law.

The Act of June 27th, 1890, provides that "pension shall commence from the date of the filing of the application in the Pension Office after the passage of this Act, upon proof that the disability then existed, and shall continue during the existence of the same." From the passage of the Act and until 1893 the Pension Bureau dated the commencement of the pension, in an application filed thereunder, from the date of the filing of such application. In some cases where an applicant was ordered before an examining board and the board making the examination reported the applicant as not disabled in a pensionable degree, upon the filing of medical evidence controverting the adverse report of the examining board the applicant was again ordered for examination, and if the report of such second examination was favorable his pension was granted to commence from the date of the filing of his application. This practice was eminently proper and just to the claimant, for the reason that the Government accepted the favorable report made by the second examining board, when such favorable report controverted the adverse report made by the first examining board. If the applicant furnished evidence showing that he was disabled at the date of the filing of his application it was presumed that the report of the first board who examined him was an error. This

gave to an applicant the arrears of pension covering the period from the date of the filing of his original application and in some cases amounting to quite a sum of money.

It was also held sufficient if the applicant alleged in his application that he was disabled ; and he was not required to define with exactness the specific nature of his disabilities. For instance if an applicant stated that he was suffering from and disabled by an affection of the back, and it was subsequently found upon medical examination that the disability so affecting the applicant was lumbago or rheumatism, his general allegation of the affection of back was held to be sufficient and he was pensioned accordingly, from the date of the filing of his application.

With the change of policy in 1893 the practice of filing "supplemental declaration" was born. Thus, for instance, if an applicant had filed his claim in July, 1890, and such claim remained unadjudicated in 1893, and its allowance was apparently inevitable, say at six dollars per month, the minimum rate prescribed by the Act, or seventy-two dollars per annum, and the arrears of pension for three years could be cut off, a saving to the Government of \$216 could be made. If this could be accomplished in thousands of cases and under color of law, or in such a way as to give it some semblance of legality, the saving would be immense. No one would suffer except the humble applicants, and they could be consoled by an ingeniously written decision, which if they could read and understand, it would make them thankful that their pensions were commenced at all, and that they were permitted the privilege of drawing them in the future. In the case of Charles J. Bryant (Secretary's Pension Decisions, Vol, 7, page 299, December 20, 1894), it was held :

"If the original declaration sets forth the existence of certain disabling causes, and none whatever are found upon examination, no pension may be allowed, and further adjudication must be dependent upon the filing of a new declaration."

This decision instituted the practice of filing what are known as "supplemental declarations" under the Act of June 27th, 1890. The effect of this practice may be briefly recited. If A filed an application for pension under the said Act in 1892, and was examined a year thereafter by an examining board who reported that he was not disabled in a pensionable degree he was required

before he could secure a reconsideration of his claim, to file a new or "supplemental declaration" and to support the same by medical evidence showing, as a matter of fact, that he was disabled, by reason of the causes alleged in his original declaration and in such supplemental declaration. He was then again ordered for examination, and if the board who examined him under such second order reported that they found him disabled and recommended that he be granted a pension, his pension when allowed was made to commence from the date of the filing of the "supplemental declaration," thus causing him a loss of one year's pension. In many cases several "supplemental declarations" have been required and have been filed, and in thousands of cases the average loss to applicants has been two, three, or more years' arrears of pension.

- Congress, recognizing the injustice of this practice, under date of March 6th, 1896, passed a law providing as follows:—

"That whenever a claim for pension under the Act of June 27th, 1890, has been or shall hereafter be, rejected, suspended, or dismissed, and a new application shall have been, or shall hereafter be, filed, and a pension has been, or shall hereafter be, allowed in such claim, such pension shall date from the time of the filing of the first application, provided the evidence in the case shall show a pensionable disability to have existed, or to exist, at the time of filing such first application, anything in any law or ruling of the Department to the contrary notwithstanding."

In construing this law it is held that the words, "provided the evidence in the case shall show a pensionable disability to have existed, or to exist at the time of filing such first application" that the first or adverse report of an examining board is incontrovertible by any evidence which the applicant could furnish as well as by the favorable report of the second board which examined the applicant, although such second report was ultimately accepted as showing the true physical condition of the applicant. It is affirmed that the Act of March 6th, 1896, changed in no material manner the conditions either in disposition or practice on the part of the Pension Bureau with relation to the injustice which the said Act was intended to cure, and that out of the great mass of applicants the number of those who have been benefited by its provisions would not be sufficient to constitute a corporal's guard.

The Act of June 27th, 1890, provides pension at the rate of eight

dollars per month for the widow of a soldier or sailor " who served for the period of ninety days or more in the army or navy of the United States during the War of the Rebellion and who was honorably discharged, leaving the widow without other means of support than her daily labor."

Surely the American Congress in this enactment intended to manifest the Nation's most generous appreciation of honorable military and naval service ; and to at last give emphatic effect to the words of the immortal Lincoln : " To care for him who shall have borne the battle, and for his widow and orphans." At least—so hoped the Grand Army—the "widow" is not to thread her lonely way along the frigid path hedged about by "Departmental decisions." The wife who proudly welcomed the return of the soldier-husband, and gladly, lovingly, trustingly helped " to bind up the Nation's wounds," was the least able to bear ingratitude after death claimed her natural protector. The soldier's widow was not exempt from the results of the effort to economize by pruning pensions. It was determined that where the widow of a soldier was in possession of means from which an income of eight dollars a month was derived, or derivable, such widow was not entitled to a pension as being dependent within the meaning of the Act. On the 21st of May, 1897, the National Pension Committee of the Grand Army presented to the present Commissioner of Pensions, among others, this request for a ruling :—

" 12 Relative to the amount of income a widow may have and be entitled to Pension under the Act of June 27th, 1890 : The suggestion here is \$500 per annum ; we do not agree to so large a sum, but think possibly an income of from \$200 to \$300 might be allowed and yet give the widow title to a pension."

In order to give opportunity for further consideration of the suggestion made by the National Committee on Pensions, the memoranda was then submitted to the Board of Review of the Pension Bureau, and on the item of widows' income this report was submitted :

" 12. Also, that the provisions of the Act of June 27th, 1890, relative to the ' means of support other than her daily labor, of a widow claimant under the Act, should be interpreted so as to read : ' That before she shall be entitled to a pension under the provisions of said law, she shall prove that her net income does not exceed \$500 per annum.' "

The memoranda thus submitted was referred to the First Deputy Commissioner and a prominent officer of the Bureau, and on May 26th they reported on this item in these words :

“SECTION 12. The amount recommended by the Committee—five hundred dollars. It would be a humane and just provision to make the amount of income not to exceed two hundred and fifty dollars, as a means of support *other than her daily labor*, in the claims of widows under the Act of June 27th, 1890. Before such a rule could be adopted, it would be necessary to vacate the decision in the case of Katharine Klein (7 P. D., 278) and others bearing upon same subject.

Thereupon and soon after, certainly before January, 1898, the Commissioner of Pensions recommended to the Honorable the Secretary of the Interior, the adoption of this sum, \$250 a year, as the maximum income of a widow, barring her right to a pension, instead of ninety-six dollars a year under the rule then in force. The recommendation was not concurred in, and the ninety-six dollar limitation remains in effect. Your Committee brought these matters to the attention of the President July 12th of this year. Lawyers disagree as to the meaning of the statute, and there seems to be no reason why the plain intent of Congress may not be plainly stated and thus set at rest, and forever, all dispute on this question.

It is not to be denied that honorable and patriotic men differ on the construction of this law, and honestly differ. The Grand Army will not be justified in arbitrarily refusing to avail itself of the legitimate means available to attempt correction of wrongs complained of. As the matter now stands, the law officers of the Government give to the Act of June 27th, 1890, one effect ; we respectfully dissent from their views. With the American Congress rests the determination of the questions at issue.

Your Committee believes that with the re-assembling of that body the Act may be so amended as to remove all doubt as to the meaning and intent of the law, and that the attention of Congress will be directed to the subject in the Annual Message of our Comrade the President. Relief from any other source does not now seem probable.

SUMMARY.

Statement of Pension Claims Filed and Allowed During Fiscal Year Ending June 30th, 1899.

General laws :—

	Filed.	Allowed.	Total Filed	Total Allowed
1. Original invalid	1,412	3,624		
2. Original widows, &c.	6,184	4,246		
3. Original war with Spain	16,986	295		
Total general laws	24,582	8,165	24,582	8,165*
Act of June 27th, 1890 :—				
4. Original invalid	6,860	20,641		
5. Original widows, &c.	13,845	12,185		
Total Act of 1890	20,705	32,826	20,705	32,826†
Increases, General laws			34,330	22,460
“ Act of June 27th, 1890			31,770	25,603
Total filed			111,387	89,054‡
Total number of pensioners June 30th, 1898				993,714
Total number of pensioners June 30th, 1899				991,519
Decrease of				2,195
Dropped during fiscal year—By death				34,345
Dropped during fiscal year—By remarriage, minors failure to claim, and other causes				8,841
Total				43,186
New names added to pension roll				40,991
Names dropped				43,186
Total pensions paid for year			\$138,253,922	91
Total appropriation			140,000,000	00
Surplus covered into treasury			1,746,077	09
Attorneys disqualified during year—Disbarred				63
Suspended				10
Dropped				2
Revocation of admission				1
Total				76
Total number standing disbarred July 1st, 1899				1,163

*Old law.

†New law.

‡Certificates issued

By the order of the Acting Commander-in-Chief, the National Committee on Pensions with the Acting Commander-in-Chief held a three days' session in Washington City, July 10th to 12th. The Committee called upon the President of the United States and was accorded an interview not limited as to time. The action of the Thirty-first National Encampment at Buffalo, and of the Thirty-second National Encampment at Cincinnati was officially brought to his attention, and he evinced a soldierly interest in all that was presented for his consideration. The practical results of that interview have been presented in this report. Our Comrade, the President, bade us say to the great comradeship of which he is a member, that he shall always, as the Chief Executive of the Nation, esteem it a sacred duty to execute the laws, in letter and spirit, providing pensions for the soldiers, sailors, and marines of the Republic and their dependent ones. Burdened by great responsibilities and charged with the conduct of a war with a foreign nation and people, he could not give attention to details of the several Departments of the Government as in time of peace. The Committee called on the Honorable Secretary of the Interior, and also on the Commissioner of Pensions, and presented complaints as to the administration of the Pension Bureau. As an incident of this meeting the word went to the country that the Pension Bureau was under investigation by this Committee. This brought, in the succeeding weeks, thousands of letters from every section of the country, addressed to the individual members of the Committee, each letter a complaint as to existing conditions in the administration of the Pension Bureau. To classify these complaints would require much time and space, and to pass upon their merits would involve a vast amount of research conducted by experts in pension matters, and not possible by your Committee on Pensions. To sum it all up, the burden of complaint is against the enforcement of Rule No. 225, and the widows' clause, barring pensions at an income of \$96.00 a year. Neither, as we believe, is in keeping with the spirit of the law. A soldier's widow should not be permitted to suffer in this land of plenty, and we stoutly insist that Rule No. 225 should be abrogated and Rule No. 164 re-established.

Unfriendly critics still challenge the purity of the pension roll. The Grand Army of the Republic pledged to "honor and purity in public affairs" respectfully demands specifications, not general

statements, and points to its unmatched record as soldiers and citizens totally obedient to the statutes. No class of men has so well learned the lessons of unquestioning obedience to law and unwavering loyalty to the flag and Americanism as the men who wear the little bronze button. The officials of the Government adjudicate claims for pensions, and if there be unworthy names on the roll, the men who refuse to invoke the legal machinery of the courts to blot them out are neither sincere nor patriotic in their fierce denunciation of alleged wrongdoing. No man has a right to parade the moral weakness of the possibly corrupt few, to create prejudice against the most sacred rights of the honest many. It were better not to confine one's self to tales of vice and fraud, but rather to tell of an occasional discovery of merit and honest virtue relieved in order that the world may know that the moral degeneracy of the closing years of the Nineteenth Century is not confined to the survivors of the War of the Rebellion, and the heirs of such as have passed away. It is fair to assume that the average man having the virtue of patriotism in a sufficient degree to offer to lay down his life for his country in fighting her battles for freedom, is free from intent to defraud. Decency should be presumed on the part of the defenders of the Republic. The Grand Army, representing the ex-Union soldiers and sailors of the United States, and their heirs, having in mind the glorious past, surpassed only by the possibilities unfolding, and to be unfolded in the future, pleads for justice. More is not desired; with less, this great comradeship and all it represents will not be satisfied.

R. B. BROWN,	}	<i>Committee on Pensions.</i>
JNO. PALMER.		
J. W. BURST,		
CHARLES CLARK ADAMS.		

COMRADE BROWN: This report is signed by Comrades Brown, Palmer, Burst and Adams. Comrade Case, a member of this committee, who has been active and was with us at one of the meetings at Washington, is not here. I am not advised why he is not here. I know of no reason for his absence. He has not signed this report.

COMRADE KETCHUM, of Indiana: I move that the report be received and referred to the Committee on Resolutions with in-

structions to formulate and report a resolution thereupon, and that in the meantime this report be printed and delivered to each member of this Encampment on its reconvening to-morrow morning. Upon that I want to say just one word. I think that the thanks of this Encampment are due to the committee that has so carefully and clearly stated the results of their investigations. It is in the air that this Encampment will make a declaration, that does not cover an hour in the reading. We will accept the facts, I take it, as they come from the committee, but this Encampment is composed of men that do their own thinking. I submit that it ought to go to the proper committee, the Committee on Resolutions, for formulation, and then with this report printed so that we can know what is before us and not simply have to bear it in mind from the reading, we can act intelligently and conscientiously.

COMRADE CONEY, of Kansas: I desire to second the motion of the Comrade from Indiana, I have great and profound interest in the pension question, as a comrade and as a citizen. I think the labors of this committee deserve the highest commendation of the members of this Encampment, as they do of the public at large. I have listened to its words for the first time to-day, and it bears evidence of profound research, of sincerity, frankness and plain statement, but as the comrade from Indiana has so truthfully said, its full consideration should be referred to the Committee on Resolutions which should formulate and report to this Encampment a resolution that shall carry into effect the purposes of that report. I believe that the Committee on Resolutions in accordance with the statement of the comrade from Indiana are of the highest character of men and like ourselves are thinking for themselves, and that they will bring to this Encampment a report and resolution that shall carry into effect that report and one that we will almost unanimously endorse. It is our duty in maintaining our dignity, and therefore I second the motion of the comrade from Indiana. I also desire to amend by moving that the thanks of this Encampment be given to the Committee on Pensions.

COMRADE TANNER, of New York: With all respect I differ markedly from my distinguished comrades from Indiana and Kansas. I have never seen a National Encampment of the Grand Army pay closer attention and I am certain they have never listened

to a report that had more earnestness and more conscience nor yet greater intelligence in it, and I for one desire no time to make up my mind. I am ready to vote for the adoption of that resolution, and if it does not go as far as I would desire on specific lines that can be provided for later. But for one and speaking for the Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions and for a few others of our committee we do not desire it in our committee. If it is to be given elaborate consideration, if gentlemen desire more light upon it, let us settle it here and now. We used to settle questions in the old days when they came up. Postponements were bad in those days. I am in favor of the adoption of that report as it stands, here and now, and I earnestly hope that the word will not go out that there was any doubt or hesitancy in this body. We have listened closely to the report of a committee who have proven their intelligence and their efficiency and as far as it goes let us give it the endorsement of our prompt vote.

COMRADE MCELROY, of The Potomac: I am heartily in favor of the motion presented by Comrade Ketchum of Indiana, if it is mechanically possible, which I very gravely doubt, at this late hour of the afternoon. Now, comrades, the most important question that we can discuss in this Encampment is this Report of the Committee on Pensions and there is nothing else that will come before this Encampment that has anything like the interest for the people of this country as has this report. We desire the freest consideration. We do not want to take any snap judgment. We who are opposed to the administration of Commissioner Evans have come here to discuss this thing fully and completely. We want to hear everything that can be said on the other side. We feel that we are entirely competent to meet any arguments that may be made by any of his defenders or apologists, but we want the whole facts to come before the Encampment. If it were possible to get that printed to-night and put in the hands of every member of this Encampment early to-morrow morning, I should be in favor of it, but I doubt it very much, and I fear very much that we will waste the valuable time of this Encampment in waiting for that report. I think that while the report is very elaborate and has gone to great length upon all the questions presented, when we come to the discussion we can get down to the vital principles very quickly and make it so clear that it will not be necessary to have it

printed. I think, therefore, looking at the difficulties that are going to be found in setting that up and having it thoroughly considered to-morrow morning that the best thing is to go ahead and consider this report at once, and I shall, therefore, oppose the motion and move that we proceed to the consideration of this report.

THE CHAPLAIN-IN-CHIEF: I think I listened as intently as anybody could to that report. It seems very clear to my mind that they would like to have a change made in the present regulations of the Department. One part of the report seems to ask that we shall appeal to Congress for that change and another part seems to be that we shall appeal to the Commissioner of Pensions. It seems to me we ought to have a clear understanding as to the exact meaning of the report in that respect. Are we to appeal now to the present Commissioner of Pensions and through him to the President, to have the present order changed and go back to the old order of 1892, is that the purpose of this report? If it is, then amen to that. Or are we to leave the present Commissioner of Pensions and the Department and go at once to Congress and ask the passage of a law that shall restore the old order of 1892? I confess frankly I do not understand which one of these courses this committee recommends and I feel that this report ought to come to us with a little more specific recommendation than it has now. I believe we had better refer the report back to the committee to formulate some specific recommendations and present them here.

COMRADE PALMER, of Nebraska: This matter is one of vital importance to the Grand Army and I do think that we ought to do this in decency and in order, and that a little delay will not do any harm. To-morrow morning, by our consent, every paper here will contain this report. Then let our Committee on Resolutions formulate a resolution for us to vote upon intelligently.

COMRADE KETCHUM: Just one word. If the comrade who listened so intently to the reading of the report heard a resolution accompanying it he listened more intently than it was possible for me to do or any other member of this Encampment, for there was no resolution there for him to hear; and it is because there was no resolution there for him or me or all of us to hear that I suggested that it go to the proper committee to formulate a resolution so that

the Commissioner and the Chaplain-in-Chief and the common people here may understand what we intend to say. And in order that we may understand intelligently what is wanted by the comrade from the Potomac, and what we who are not from the Potomac wish, we want the report of the committee in our hands so that when some comrade says confidently upon the floor that the committee has said one thing and we did not hear it, we may know what has really been said and may be sure of what we want to say.

COMRADE SICKLES, of New York : I listened to that report with a great deal of attention and interest and with great admiration for the research and the great ability with which it has been prepared ; and I think it due to the committee that this body should consider that report with some degree of deliberation, and in that way pay a tribute of respect to the committee for its work. As I understand the report, from an attentive listening, no substantial criticism is made upon the legislation of Congress with regard to pensions, and that the legislation on the subject is satisfactory to the committee. I, therefore, see no reason for going to Congress for a remedy for existing troubles. The committee points out clearly that the difficulty is not with the law, but with the construction of the law. The construction of the law of pensions is not confided to the courts as perhaps it should have been, but is confided to certain administrative officers, the Secretary of the Interior, the Assistant Secretary of the Interior and the Commissioner of Pensions. Now, if the remedy is to be found in a wiser and juster construction of the law and not in the law itself, we have no occasion to wait for congressional action, but must center our fire squarely and directly upon the men responsible for the construction of the law. Do not let us scatter our fire wide of the mark. I want to say to my comrades that when I was in Congress not long ago and found it my duty to attack men responsible for the false construction of the pension laws, I found a statute not as familiar to all of you, I am afraid, as it ought to be ; I found a statute unique and exceptional in the legislation of this government, a statute enacted by Congress in the early history of pension legislation, which shows the profound interest of the American people, reflected in Congress for the just and honorable and fair execution

of the pension laws. That statute imposes directly and squarely upon the President of the United States sole and exclusive responsibility for the execution of our pension laws. I wish I had some of my notes of those debates with me and I could refer you to that statute, but any one here who has a copy of the pension laws can readily refer to it. Now, Mr. Chairman, I would not waste any more time with the Secretary of the Interior or with the Commissioner of Pensions, but I would ask this body through a proper committee to go directly to the President of the United States and ask him to place a just and true construction upon the law of 1890, thereby restoring, if you please, the original order pointed out by the committee and conceded to be just which I suppose was the order of President Harrison, or issued in his time, and as I understand the report of the committee, a restoration of the original order under the Act of 1890 with the establishment of a just construction of the act in relation to widows gives us all the remedies we desire. He can do it. I, for one, will not doubt that Comrade McKinley will perform his duty to the comrades of the Grand Army of the Republic. Once you point out to him that the law of the land places upon him the responsibility of a just and fair execution of our pension laws, my word for it, Comrade McKinley will perform his duty in the matter. These are some of the reasons and I could give others if my voice was in better condition, which admonish me to weigh this report with deliberation. Let us give a few hours to it, let us reflect upon it, let us have it printed if possible and act upon it to-morrow. We have waited some years for the investigation of this matter, this committee of yours has given weeks and months to its study, let us sleep over it and come here to-morrow prepared to act upon it with deliberation. If I should venture to make a motion, it would be that the report of the committee be adopted and that a committee of fifteen or such number as may be agreeable to the Encampment, be appointed to make such representations to the President on the subject as the adoption of the report making it the judgment of this body shall demand.

COMRADE MUSSON, of Indiana; As in the olden days of '61 to '65, we are here for business. There is an enemy that is abroad in this country against the Grand Army of the Republic and we want to uncover that enemy and when we get him uncov-

ered we want to shoot the life out of him ; and we want to be very careful that our friends do not conceal the enemy in this organization. I want to say to you now that there are many things that ought to be said with reference to this matter and I think that in a measure we are on the right track when we get this amendment of our Comrade Ketcham. The report of that committee, if I could understand it, was wonderfully full of facts that are of supreme importance to this organization. Of this there absolutely can be no question, but when you come to give the specific lines of the things that we want and that the Department of Indiana, the Department of Ohio and many other departments of this great comradeship have given instructions about, we come up here and we may sit here, if it takes until doomsday to accomplish the purpose for which we are sent. Let us stand by the guns until the whole business is clearly and distinctly and emphatically before this Encampment. Let us not adjourn, let us not be put off the track, but let us, as the Chaplain-in-Chief has said, have something specific, which the committee has failed to give us, in the line of resolutions. The information is abundant, but we want to have this business so that when we go back the comradeship of Indiana will not say "Why did you submit to that whitewashing?" They have been writing to me from the Great Commonwealth of Indiana and the great comradeship there, "they are bound to cover this thing up, don't you submit to it," and by the instructions of the Department of Indiana and by the comradeship that is behind us we stand here asking that this thing may be as open as the brightness of the noonday sun that we may see clearly and go back and report as clearly as we see.

COMRADE SMITH, of Minnesota : I desire to make a short statement. The committee which has reported in such an admirable way has given us facts, there are no recommendations, and if we adopt this report we simply adopt a statement of facts. I think that the proper way would be to adopt the motion that was made some time ago, that this report be referred to the Committee on Resolutions, and let them report again to the Encampment, with the report of the committee as originally made, and a resolution embodying the sentiment of this body. Supposing we adopt this report—we have simply adopted history.

As has been well stated by the comrade from Indiana, we want some definite declaration of the sentiment of this Encampment, and I do not believe we will go away without it. Our Comrade Sickles, whom we all love, has made a statement with regard to the President of the United States having in some peculiar way under his special control the administration of the pension laws. With all due deference, I think he must be in error. Here is a copy of the pension laws, and all that have ever been adopted, or all that are now in force ; and if any comrade on the floor of this Encampment can point out how the President of the United States has anything more to do with pension laws than he has with custom laws I will be glad to have it pointed out. The President of the United States takes an oath of office, that he will support the Constitution of the United States, and see that its laws are enforced, but not pension laws particularly ; and by shifting the shoe we fail to meet the questions that have been so well presented by this committee. I hope ultimately that the report will be adopted, and that the thanks of this Encampment will be given to that committee for having done its work so well. It has made no recommendations, but it has given this Encampment all the light that it needs.

COMRADE GARDNER, of Michigan : I desire to say a few words and supplement them with a motion. I listened to this report, as did the Encampment, with great interest. I confess, after the careful investigation, to a disappointment that the committee made no specific recommendation. That is what this Encampment wants, and not generalities—not simply information, but action ; and we cannot have specific action without something definite. I am not in favor of the motion of the comrade from Indiana. The Committee on Resolutions, able as it is, cannot take up this exhaustive report, burdened as that committee is with numerous resolutions, coming from all over this great organization, and give proper time and consideration to it in the limited time before them. I hesitate to question the distinguished soldier and statesman whom we all honor—thankful that his life is spared and that he has that interest in this cause that brings him here, crippled and suffering as he is—but I wonder that the committee, in its careful investigation, failed to see, if it is a fact, that the duty of giving construction to the law in this particular case is upon the President of the United

States. I am surprised that the committee did not report such, if it is the case. This committee is a standing committee, and it has been charged for a full year with the responsibility of this report ; it knows, or ought to know, what can be recommended for the best interests of the great body of men that are back of us. We are on the firing line to-day, we are the advance guard, not to pillage the Treasury of the United States, not to compromise the Grand Army of the Republic with this mighty people back of it, but we are here as the representatives of the million battle-scarred veterans in their homes, we are here as the representatives of the widows and the orphans of our comrades dead, we are here, if it is possible, to have that which is our right and our due, and I make this motion, that the whole subject be re-committed to the standing Committee on Pensions, to make a specific report to-morrow morning to this Encampment, and that in the meantime the resolution of Comrade Ketcham, or so much of it as refers to printing this report, be carried into effect. I make that as an amendment to the motion ; that is, that it be re-committed to the Committee on Pensions, and that the report of the committee be printed in the meantime, and submitted to the Encampment to-morrow morning.

COMRADE O'DONNELL, of Illinois: I would agree with the comrade who has just taken his seat, and the comrade from Indiana, that this be printed, if it was a physical possibility. I do not believe you can get it printed in time for distribution to this Encampment in the morning ; and if that motion of my comrade from Indiana prevails, it will have the effect of delaying this matter so much that the Encampment will have adjourned before any action can be taken on it. I have listened for eighteen years to the criticisms of the different people who were Pension Commissioners, and we might as well come out flat-footed and say what we want, say that we do not believe that this Commissioner of Pensions is construing the law in the way that it was intended it should be construed by Congress, and say so at once ; or else, if we believe that he is doing right, and that his construction of the law is the correct one, and the report of the committee shows—if I understand it correctly—that the ruling has nullified a special act of Congress ; let us say that in so many words. This report of this committee is the cleanest and neatest of anything that I have ever heard in all

the years that I have attended Encampments, and they must have had a great deal of work to perform, and they have done it well ; and therefore I second the motion of the comrade who has just taken his seat, that this matter be referred back to the Pension Committee, with instructions to report a suitable resolution to this Encampment to-morrow morning ; and then we will adopt that resolution.

COMRADE DODGE, of Indiana : Comrades, it is somewhat surprising to me that men come to this Encampment as delegates, charged with the important duty of passing upon all such matters as properly come before the Encampment, and then say to us, who come from a great distance here, on questions of this character, and particularly the question that is before the Encampment at this time, that they desire that the Encampment have all the light possible upon this subject, but at the same time advance the flimsy excuse that this matter cannot be printed between this and to-morrow morning. Commander-in-Chief, there is something behind this matter that is not fair. What it is I don't know. I want to say to the comrade from Illinois that he does not need to fear that this Encampment will adjourn until this matter has been passed upon. I have a right, each delegate to this Encampment has the right, to know what is in the report of that Pension Committee, and I don't know now. The gentlemen who surround Washington City with their argus eyes may know. They have been, perhaps, where they could hear every word of it. They may have heard it before. But I haven't heard it. I am a good, fair listener, too, and sat here and tried to hear that report. I did hear much of it, but there was much of it that I could not comprehend, and before I am called upon to vote I say that we have a right to know what is in there. The report of this committee contains statements of fact upon which the action of this Encampment on this subject will be based. There is not a doubt in my mind but what this committee has performed their duty conscientiously, thoroughly and well, and while we must depend upon the facts that they have found for us, in order to aid us in passing our judgment, I appeal to the membership of this Encampment that we have a right to have these facts spread before us ; and, as to the assertion of the two gentlemen who have, to use a slang phrase, attempted to hedge on this matter

and say we have not time to get it printed, I will guarantee to lay a printed copy of that on every seat in this house by eight o'clock to-morrow morning.

COMRADE O'DONNELL : I want to say that those people in this Encampment, and there are a good many from various departments here, who know me, know that "Jim" O'Donnell never hedges on any question.

COMRADE ROYAL, of Colorado : I am glad from the bottom of my heart that this matter is getting into this tangible form that it seems to be assuming. In times past there has seemed to be a disposition to evade any question that might tend to reveal something that would not be acceptable to this one or to that one. I was a member of the Committee on Resolutions at Detroit, and I have no doubt there are gentlemen here on this floor that will bear me out when I say that at every move we made to do anything, "keep still" ; certain men had to be on the Committee on Resolutions, so that the facts and the sentiment of the Encampment would be controlled, and we would adjourn and go home without doing any good. The trouble then as now was that we were afraid to act, and we let the old comrades who had been turned down drag along until something might turn up outside of the Encampment. At that time we were told that the committee that we kept at Washington had not reported, that we didn't know what they wanted, and we mustn't do anything until they could be heard from. Thank God, they have been heard from to-day. They have been heard from this afternoon. And now is the time for this Encampment, not with passion or with prejudice, but in a business way, to assert itself, no matter who it may knock down. Sir, I want to ask if the complaint is not coming up from all quarters of this Union, from the mountains and plains of Colorado, from the valleys of the New England States, and from the midway to the borders, coming up from our old companions, that there is injustice being done them? If that is true, then that is enough for us to investigate and see whether their demands are right or wrong. How can we do that? By following the suggestion or the motion of Comrade Ketcham, of Indiana.

COMRADE REA, of Minnesota : I rise to a point of order. I

want to know, what is the business pending before this Encampment. Is there a motion here or not?

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: There is a motion.

COMRADE ROYAL: I will answer my friend by saying that the same motion is pending now as when he was talking. We want to determine this matter in a business way. The only road that is open for us is to have the resolution of the gentleman from Indiana. Then we will investigate for ourselves. Our Committee on Resolutions can say in a resolution what the construction of this Encampment is upon the law, and it will be as near correct as the construction that would be given by the Commissioner of Pensions or anybody else.

(Cries of "Question," "Question," "Question.")

COMRADE SAMPLE, of Pennsylvania: Commander-in-Chief, I ask for the floor.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The question is called for.

COMRADE SAMPLE: There is only one way it can be called for, and that is by a comrade rising to his feet and demanding it in a constitutional way. I am entitled to the floor. I understand that the question before the Encampment at this time is on the adoption of the resolution as presented by the representative or delegate from Indiana. Am I right?

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: Yes.

COMRADE SAMPLE: I have sat here to-day, and I have listened to the remarkable expressions upon the part of the delegates in this Encampment, and to the magnificent report that has been presented by this committee, and yet almost in the same breath you are going to say to the people of this country that you believe you have had a report from a committee in whom you all have confidence and who have given you the facts, and still you are not satisfied with the language contained in the report. What will be the opinion of the comrades of the Grand Army of the Republic as to the National Encampment itself? I followed the language of that report, and I have no more intelligence than any other man upon this floor, but I take it by the report of that committee that

what they specially ask for is the repeal of Decision 225 and the re-enactment of Rule 164, and the question as to the amount of money that should be allowed a widow. This committee also tell you that during the time of their stay in Washington they were overwhelmed with papers and letters that came to them from all parts of this Nation, and that from papers there was nothing to be found except condemnation as to these specific items. What more does this National Encampment want? Is there a disposition, as my comrade from Indiana said, upon the part of somebody to go after somebody? I stand here as an independent comrade of the Grand Army of the Republic. I have nothing to conceal. I said upon the floor of the Department of Pennsylvania, that I would stand on the floor of this Encampment and demand that the proof be given, and I believe that this committee that was appointed by the acting Commander-in-Chief has given us the proof, and that the Encampment ought to adopt this report. It is dignified. It is gentlemanly. It is becoming this great organization of the Grand Army of the Republic. Let us stay out of the dirty pool of personality, I want to say to the comrades of this Encampment that that is like a two-edged sword—it cuts both ways. Let us adopt this report. Let us adopt it as it comes to us from the hands of this committee. I have been attending Encampments for a number of years, and I want to say that in my judgment this is one of the most dignified papers that has ever come into this Encampment. You can all stand behind it. There is nothing that you need be afraid of. There is nothing that is belittling this organization. But, my comrades, let us remember that to-day, as in 1861 to 1865, you have your enemies. You had the enemy in your front then, and you have them in your rear now. And they will use it against you if you undertake any personalities. Unless you stand up as a body of dignified gentlemen, they will come out before the people of this country, and the Grand Army of the Republic will be again hounded from one end of this great Nation to the other by these people who have no respect for the men who stood on the firing line over thirty years ago. I ask that we now, Commander-in-Chief, adopt this report; and if anybody has a resolution that will cover the points that they want to cover let them file it with the Committee on Resolutions and let them make a proper report.

COMRADE REA, of Minnesota : I only want to say one word. I understand the question before the Encampment is the adoption of the motion of the comrade from Michigan. I am heartily in favor of that for this reason : This committee has given us a report which meets with the almost universal commendation of the Encampment, and simply failed, as I understand the comrade's appeal, in not making a specific recommendation. Now then, that committee is familiar with the facts. It has given us the facts. It has given us the history. It has given us the evidence of great research, and that committee is in a better condition to make a proper recommendation to this Encampment than any other committee possibly could be, between this and to-morrow. So I am heartily in favor of this report being referred back to that committee, with instructions to report some specific recommendation to be adopted by this Encampment, or rejected, as the case may be, to-morrow

COMRADE FRAZER, of New York : We referred this business to a committee a year ago to report back to us to-day. They have made one of the most intelligent reports that I as a Grand Army man for thirty years have ever listened to and my motion is that we, as intelligent Grand Army men from all over the United States of America, and as good, fair soldiers adopt the report of our committee right here to-day. I make that motion. I move the previous question. I move the adoption of the report of that committee.

Cries of " Question," " Question."

THE JUDGE-ADVOCATE-GENERAL : Commander-in-Chief and comrades, I doubt if we are entirely satisfied in our own minds with the way in which this debate has run. We have hardly got to the point where we can debate the question that is foremost in our minds. We are now trying to get at the right way. A comrade from Indiana has moved an amendment, as I understand it, to the original motion, that the report of this committee be adopted, an amendment to this effect, that it be referred to the Committee on Resolutions and that they report it back to the Encampment to-morrow with a resolution. Now what we want to do as it seems to me is to give some suitable expression to our views on this subject. We can do that best in the form of a resolution. Some of you, comrades, do not appear to have fully heard or comprehended this

long, and able and exhaustive report of the Committee on Pensions, and for that reason you wish to have it printed so that you can have it in your hands and act more intelligently upon it. It seems to me that that request is not unreasonable. Objection has been made that the report cannot be printed in time to do us any good. It certainly cannot be if we continue this debate very much longer. Perhaps it can, and perhaps it cannot. Comrade Gardner, of Michigan, has moved as an amendment to the amendment of the comrade from Indiana, that it be referred back to the Committee on Pensions with the request that they make a recommendation. Now they certainly when they are able to make so full a report as they have made, and so acceptable and satisfactory to us, are able to frame a suitable resolution, and that is covered by the amendment of Comrade Gardner from Michigan. Let us end all this matter by adopting the amendment of Comrade Gardner and report back to the committee requiring them to report a resolution to us to-morrow morning and at the same time that this report be put in the hands of the Adjutant-General with instructions that the report being safely guarded shall be put in the hands of a printer this evening and distributed to us early in the morning. Then we will have the report printed, we will have the resolution from this committee and we will be ready to clear the decks and say just what we think upon the question.

COMRADE MASON, of Iowa: I think that the motion of Comrade Ketcham, of Indiana, should prevail. It should not be referred back to the committee which has had twelve months to report a resolution. I think it should be referred to the Committee on Resolutions which can and will make a report and in the meantime it should be printed so that we can understand it.

COMRADE WAGNER, of Pennsylvania: I rise simply for this suggestion, the Committee on Resolutions consists of forty-five members. How impracticable it will be to refer this to that committee for concentration into resolutions. If it is to be referred to any committee, refer it to any other than a committee of forty-five members. I am not prepared to discuss and I do not think we ought to discuss all the matter and arguments which the committee has presented, but it certainly should not go to a committee consisting of forty-five men.

COMRADE CONEY, of Kansas: I ask your indulgence for a few moments. I have listened to the debate upon this motion made by the comrade from Indiana, the proposed amendment by the comrade from Michigan, and after the full and intelligent discussion upon it it is evident to me as it is to all members of this Encampment what the desire and sense of this Encampment is; which is that the purport of that report, the findings of that report be put into a resolution that will express the will and sentiment of the Encampment. To that end, Commander-in-Chief, I offer the following as a supplement or amendment to the report of the committee. I beg leave to read it and let the Encampment act upon it:

WHEREAS, It is made apparent by the report of the Committee on Pensions that the laws of the United States granting pensions to disabled Union soldiers and sailors and their widows and minor children, have been and are being nullified by the officers of the Government, charged with their administration, instead of being liberally and justly administered, and

WHEREAS, Two former National Encampments of this body have asked that such rules and orders be put into force and effect by our comrades in office having authority to administer the pension law as would secure liberal and just administration of the laws, of which request no notice has been taken, therefore be it

Resolved, by the Thirty-third National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic that the administration of the Pension Bureau having signally failed to meet the just and reasonable expectations of the veterans and dependent ones in the proper construction of the laws passed for their benefit, and having refused to accede to the former requests of this body for needful reform the President of the United States be most earnestly, but respectfully, requested to dismiss the Commissioner of Pensions and appoint—

Cries of “point of order,” “point of order.”

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: We could not entertain that.

A COMRADE: I rise to a point of order. A comrade moved the previous question and it was seconded.

COMRADE STAHL, of New Jersey: I move that the further reading of that resolution be dispensed with, as it is an insult to the Encampment.

Calls for “Question” and “Previous question.”

COMRADE ALLAN, of Virginia: I rise to a point of order, that the pending motion when the comrade took the floor was a motion

to re-commit to the committee which had reported on this subject, and that it is not in order, upon a motion to re commit, to offer a substitute or amendment such as that just introduced and that it is in any event in its nature such a resolution as under the rules regularly governing this Encampment must be referred to the proper committee.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF : The point of order is well taken.

COMRADE CONEY : I would like to be heard on that point before the Commander-in-Chief decides it.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF : The question under discussion is to re-commit.

COMRADE CONEY : I simply desired to relieve this condition of affairs by resolutions. Comrades may do with it as they see fit.

COMRADE BROWN, of Ohio : Commander-in-Chief and comrades, I am not insensible to the pleasant and kindly things that have been said about this report. I am not insensible to the great interest manifested by the comrades in a matter of vital importance to us and to the people, but I have been a bit surprised at the statements of comrades on this floor that no conclusions have been reached here. I beg your indulgence for a moment to point out what we thought were suggestions. Let me say frankly that we thought it no part of our duty to present recommendations to you. We have given you what we think in sincerity are the facts. You have been kind enough to say they are the facts. We say in referring to the action of the Grand Army Committee on Pensions in 1897 and to the action in the Board of Pensions and by the present Pension Commissioner, this:

“ Thereupon and soon after, certainly before January 1898, the Commissioner of Pensions recommended to the Honorable, the Secretary of the Interior, the adoption of this sum, \$250 a year, as the maximum income of a widow, barring her right to a pension, instead of \$96 a year under the rule then in force. The recommendation was not concurred in and the \$96 limitation remains in effect. Your committee brought these matters to the attention of the President July 12th of this year. Lawyers disagree as to the meaning of the statute, and there seems to be no reason why the plain intent of Congress may not be plainly stated and thus set at rest and forever all dispute on this question.”

Does the Encampment understand what the committee suggests?

“ It is not to be denied that honorable and patriotic men differ on the
“ construction of this law, and honestly differ. The Grand Army will not
“ be justified in arbitrarily refusing to avail itself of the legitimate means
“ available to attempt correction of wrongs complained of. As the matter
“ now stands the law officers of the Government give to the act of June 27th
“ 1890, one effect. We respectfully dissent from their views. With the
“ American Congress rests the determination of the questions at issue.
“ Your committee believes that with the re-assembling of that body the act
“ may be so amended as to remove all doubt as to the meaning and intent
“ of the law, and that the attention of Congress will be directed to the sub-
“ ject in the annual message of our comrade, the President. Relief from
“ any other source does not now seem probable.”

Comrades, must this committee formulate a resolution to make apparent what we have said, is it possible that in the premier body of the Grand Army of the Republic resolutions must be formulated to give force and effect to what has been said because it has been the custom for a hundred years in the Republic? If that be your thought it may be done. Your committee is here on this platform to serve your purpose and to obey your orders. Pardon me for a word in conclusion.

“ The committee called on the Honorable Secretary of the Interior and
“ also on the Commissioner of Pensions, and presented complaints as to the
“ administration of the Pension Bureau. As an incident of this meeting
“ the word went through the country that the Pension Bureau was under
“ investigation by this committee. This brought, in the succeeding weeks,
“ thousands of letters from every section of the country, addressed to the
“ individual members of the committee, each letter a complaint as to exist-
“ ing conditions in the administration of the Pension Bureau.”

“ To classify these complaints would require much time and space, and
“ to pass upon their merits would involve a vast amount of research con-
“ ducted by experts in pension matters, and not possible by your Committee
“ on Pensions. To sum it all up, the burden of complaint is against the
“ enforcement of Rule No. 225, and the widow's clause barring pensions at
“ an income of \$96 a year. Neither, as we believe, is in keeping with the
“ spirit of the law. A soldier's widow should not be permitted to suffer in
“ this land of plenty, and we stoutly insist that Rule No. 225 should be ab-
“ rogated and Rule No. 164 re-established.”

“ It is fair to assume that the average man having the virtue of patriot-
“ ism in a sufficient degree to offer to lay down his life for his country in
“ fighting her battles for freedom, is free from intent to defraud. Decency
“ should be presumed on the part of the defenders of the Republic. The

“ Grand Army, representing the ex-Union soldiers and sailors of the United States, and their heirs, having in mind the glorious past, surpassed only by the possibilities unfolding and to be unfolded in the future, pleads for justice. More is not desired ; with less this great comradeship and all it represents will not be satisfied.”

Must we come back and on another paper write before each of these conclusions the word resolved.

Cries of “ Yes, yes ” and “ No, no.”

COMRADE BROWN : We will obey your desires. We are here to serve your purposes in so far as we honorably and fairly may.

COMRADE DODGE, of Indiana : Will you yield to a question?

COMRADE BROWN : Certainly.

COMRADE DODGE : Will you kindly tell me, if these things are true, what objection there can be to having them printed. I do not care so much where this goes to, what committee, but what we are caring for is to have that report printed. There are many things that have been said about this report and about this committee that I feel satisfied in saying are wholly unjustified and I believe, in protection to ourselves and those who try to serve us, that we ought to have the matter intelligently presented before us so that we shall be fully acquainted with it.

COMRADE BROWN : The committee makes no objection to its being printed. I am not here to offer an objection, but to say that the committee with much consideration presented the report in the form which it is presented, in the hope that we had discharged our full duty in presenting to you the facts and such conclusions as they seemed to warrant to a body of modest men, and to leave to this body, the duty of from that report and from its conscience formulating such legislation as it may desire enacted. The Pension Committee is your servant, not to suggest to these honorable and intelligent minds legislation. It seems to me, with all respect to the comrades, that our duty ends with presenting to you the facts, and your duty begins.

COMRADE SICKLES : It seems to me to be due as a matter of respect and courtesy to this Committee on Pensions, after its able work, that if we want a resolution brought before us embodying their conclusions with a view to action on our part, that that com-

mittee should be asked to do that work and we should not send the report to another committee. That would be a mark of distrust. I want to say one word only to the Chairman of the Committee on Pensions. He understands as well as I do that a body of this sort likes some action after a long period of deliberation. We accept the substance of that report for its able reasoning and its thorough analysis of the law and we recognize that they have reached certain conclusions logically and soundly, but we want those embodied in a succinct and concise resolution so that we can express properly our concurrence in what they have done; and I would ask that committee in considering such a resolution to consider the propriety of having a committee of this Encampment appointed to present these resolutions and conclusions to the President of the United States for his action.

COMRADE GARDNER : We do not get the full report in the first reading, nor even in the second. It is in solution. What we want is the precipitation. We want to crystallize the thought of the committee in a specific recommendation. I hope the amendment will prevail.

COMRADE BERGER, of New Mexico : We have spent two hours and half on a question which should have been settled, it seems to me, in less than fifteen minutes. The report of that committee should have been adopted at once and then further action would have been a resolution which would reach the case. It seems to me that the Chairman of the Committee on Pensions does not desire to present a resolution and I offer this :

Resolved——

Cries of “ No, no ” and confusion.

COMRADE BERGER . This is a substitute.

Cries of “ No, no.”

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF : It is out of order. The motion is to re-commit.

COMRADE WEISSERT, of Wisconsin : I now move the previous question.

COMRADE GOBIN, of Pennsylvania : I second the call.

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF : Shall the main question now be put ?

The vote was in the affirmative.

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF : The question to be voted on now is to re-commit to the Committee on Pensions with instructions to formulate a resolution based upon that report and to report to-morrow morning.

The question was put and carried in the affirmative.

The original motion of Comrade Ketchum was then put as amended and was carried in the affirmative.

COMRADE LAUGHLIN, of Ohio : I move that we now take a recess until nine o'clock to-morrow morning.

Motion was lost.

COMRADE SMITH, of Minnesota : I move that we request the Adjutant-General to procure the printing of that document for the action of this Encampment and that it be not given to the newspapers.

The motion prevailed.

COMRADE SAMPLE, of Pennsylvania : I desire to say that my impression and understanding of the resolution was, or the first motion was, that the report should be adopted, that the first amendment as offered by Comrade Ketchum, I think, of Indiana, was that it be referred to the Committee on Resolutions, with instructions to formulate a resolution, and that the report be printed, that the next amendment offered was that it be re-committed to the committee with instructions to report a resolution to the Encampment to-morrow and that I understand was adopted. That being the case the question recurred upon the original resolution as amended, which was that the report be adopted and that they present a resolution here.

A COMRADE : It doesn't make any difference about that now for a comrade moved that it be printed, and that was passed.

It was moved and carried to adjourn to 9 o'clock to-morrow morning.

SECOND DAY.

Encampment met at 9 A. M., September 7th, 1899, and was opened in due form, Chaplain-in-Chief offering prayer.

The following report was presented and adopted :

PHILADELPHIA, September 6, 1899.

THOS. J. STEWART, *Adjutant-General, G. A. R.*

SIR AND COMRADE :

Your Committee on Report of Surgeon-General beg leave to report they have performed that duty.

Your committee find figures and suggestions in said report that should be considered by the Committee on Pensions.

Your committee find that the Surgeon-General has performed his duty well and deserves the thanks and commendations of the Grand Army.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN E. EVANS,	}	<i>Committee.</i>
J. H. BROWNING,		
LEWIS M. ZIMMERMAN,		

The report of the Committee on the Report of the Custodian of Records was presented and adopted. The report is as follows :

PHILADELPHIA, September 6, 1899.

THOMAS J. STEWART, *Adjutant-General, G. A. R.*

SIR AND COMRADE :

The committee to whom was referred the Report of the Custodian of Records have attended to their duties, and recommend that the Report be accepted, with the supplementary statement, that from a personal knowledge of the painstaking care of the Custodian in the performance of his duties, the Grand Army of the Republic is fortunate in having at command so faithful an official.

FRANK BATTLES, New Hampshire.	}	<i>Committee.</i>
PETER B. AYARS, Delaware,		
H. L. HARTSHORN, New Jersey.		

Senior Vice-Commander-in-Chief Ross was called to the Chair, and the report of the committee upon the address of Senior Vice-Commander-in-Chief Johnson was read, and on motion of Comrade Palmer, of Nebraska, was adopted. The report is as follows :

*To the Officers and Comrades of the Thirty-third National Encampment,
G. A. R. :*

COMRADES :

Your Committee upon the Address of the Senior Vice Commander-in-Chief, Acting Commander-in-Chief, beg leave respectfully to report.

The address of the Senior Vice Commander-in-Chief is fraught with true patriotic fervor and satisfactorily covers the various subjects brought to his attention and within the scope of his duty.

His position has been an anomolous one. For the first time in the history of the organization, the death of the Commander-in-Chief precipitated the question as to the proper status of the next in command. There arose a diversity of opinion, and the official mostly interested naturally felt a delicacy in assuming any authority which might possibly be disputed in the future. He therefore accepted the action of the Executive Committee of the Council of Administration, and as Senior Vice Commander-in-Chief, has performed the duty of the office to the entire satisfaction of the comrades. The necessity of this Encampment placing a correct interpretation upon the rules and regulations relating to this subject, is very apparent.

In the address the death of our Commander-in-Chief is fittingly and appropriately alluded to, and it is eminently proper that a suitable recognition of his services and the loss of the National Encampment should be made.

The remarkable report is made that a Department Encampment was held in foreign territory and under a foreign flag. Your committee allude to this fact in order that it may not be presumed to have been overlooked or regarded as a desirable practice for the Grand Army of the Republic to indulge in.

The commendation of the continued efficient work of our Auxilliary Organizations in their especial lines meets with our approval.

The Pension question was properly referred to an efficient committee who have given the matter careful attention.

We cordially approve of the commendation of the valuable services, without compensation, of Adjutant-General Comrade Thomas J. Stewart, and of the appointment of a committee to present him with a proper testimonial. In this connection your committee cannot but refer to the necessity for a still greater economy in the administration of the various offices, and if salaries are to be paid, the adoption of a lower grade to meet the inevitable decreasing revenues.

The entire address evinces a careful and conscientious resume of the operations and progress of our organization during the period of the incumbency of the Senior Vice Commander-in-Chief and meets with our entire

approval. As expressing our appreciation of his services, we recommend the appointment of a committee of three comrades to secure and present to him a proper testimonial.

Respectfully submitted,

I. N. WALKER, of Indiana,	}	<i>Committee.</i>
J. P. S. GOBIN, of Pennsylvania,		
THOMAS G. LAWLER, of Illinois,		
JOHN S. KOUNTZ, of Ohio.		
GEO. S. MERRILL, of Massachusetts,		

The Commander-in-Chief resumed the Chair.

COMRADE WAGNER, of Pennsylvania: Commander-in-Chief, with your permission I ask unanimous consent to present a preamble and resolution and ask its passage without reference to the committee, because I think it will have unanimous approval.

WHEREAS: The first efforts ever made to preserve and fully mark a battlefield were begun in 1863 immediately after the battle of Gettysburg, to preserve the features of that field and to mark the positions and movements of the troops engaged; this being done by loyal hearts and willing hands at a cost of over \$2,000,000, and without any help from Congress, and,

WHEREAS: All this property was transferred to the General Government in 1895 free of cost, and in view of the liberal contributions by States, by Societies, and by individuals, there should be more liberal appropriations on the part of Congress to complete this work on the field where the greatest battle of the War was fought; one of the greatest battles of modern times. Therefore,

Resolved; That we earnestly commend the Gettysburg National Park Commission in its work of acquiring lands of historical interest, of constructing avenues along lines of battle otherwise inaccessible, in restoring and preserving the original features of the field and in marking with tablets and monuments the positions and movements of troops, so that the history of the battle will practically be written on the field, and,

Resolved; That we ask Congress to make liberal appropriations to enable the Commissioners to acquire the necessary lands and complete at an early day the work provided for by the act creating the Park.

The preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted.

The Chaplain-in-Chief presented the following report which was adopted:

PHILADELPHIA. September 6, 1899.

THOS. J. STEWART, *Adjutant-General, G. A. R.*

SIR AND COMRADE :

By a paragraph of General Orders No. 4 of the current series Daniel R. Lucas, Chaplain-in-Chief, Gen. Theodore F. Brown and, Past Commander-in-Chief, Ivan N. Walker, were appointed a committee to prepare an addition to the burial ritual so that the ceremony may be used at the house of the deceased, and report the same to the Commander-in-Chief. The committee found by conference with a large number of comrades that there was a general demand for such a ritual and some change in the address of the Commander in the present ritual. A clear and definite agreement of the committee was not reached before this Encampment assembled, and we respectfully ask that the committee be continued and make their report to the incoming Commander-in-Chief.

DANIEL R. LUCAS, Chaplain-in-Chief,
IVAN N. WALKER, of Indiana,*Committee.*

COMRADE DRUCKEMILLER, of Pennsylvania : I move that we proceed to nomination of officers for the Encampment.

The motion prevailed and the Adjutant-General called the roll of the departments.

COMRADE BURTON, of Missouri : Comrade Warner has been selected by the comrades of the Department of Missouri to present the name of our candidate.

COMRADE WARNER, of Missouri : Commander-in-Chief, I assume it an honor more than I have words to express, to have the privilege as a comrade of addressing the representatives of the survivors of the men who from 1861 to 1865 followed "Old Glory" as their pillar of cloud by day and of fire by night. My comrades, thank God the score and fourteen years that have intervened since Appomattox have strengthened the bonds of comradeship between the men who without murmur endured the privations of the camp, the hardships of the march, the dangers of the battle, the weariness of the hospital and the untold horrors of the prison pen, that "a government of the people, by the people and for the people should not perish from the earth." Those privations, sufferings, hardships and dangers gave birth to the Grand Army of the Republic, an organization which in its birth and life stands without a parallel in the world's history, an organization that has had

no predecessor and can have no successor, an organization whose members are patriots and not pessimists, patriots who never by word or act give aid to the enemies of their country, patriots who hold up the hands of the Commander-in-Chief of the army and navy of our country, patriots who inscribe upon their banner, "My country, may she always be right, but my country right or wrong." Why, the post rooms, Commander-in-Chief, the camp fires and the Encampments, National and State of the Grand Army of the Republic are hot-beds for stalwart Americanism, they are revival meetings, Mr. Chaplain, in patriotism. To-day comrades as the representatives of this, the greatest of all civic organizations, we are called upon to select a Commander-in-Chief for the ensuing year, a position which I hold there is none more honorable. We will make that selection as comrades, not as partisans. We out in Missouri upon the border, have had our days of triumph, we sometimes have our days of defeat, we never exult over a fallen enemy and we never cry if we are knocked down. The Department of Missouri has many comrades whom we delight to honor, but we have one that we all love, we love him because he is a true comrade 365 days in the year, we love him because his life is an exemplification of our trinity of virtues, fraternity, charity and loyalty. If I had said this much in the city of St. Louis, the home of this comrade, there would stray to every lip the name of Leo Rassieur. Leo Rassieur is no fair weather member of the Grand Army of the Republic, he was no fair-weather soldier, one of the first to be mustered into the Union army and one of the last to be mustered out. In the early days of 1861 you, my comrades, who are familiar with the history of your country know that the fate of the great State of Missouri was trembling in the balance. Then it took courage of a high order for a man young or old to stand out and say, I am for the Union. At that time young Rassieur was a potential power in forming the loyal sentiment and organizing the loyal men of the city of St. Louis. The Governor of our State, Claib Jackson, was in a conspiracy to take the State out of the Union. Her militia commanded by a southern sympathizer, was in camp at Camp Jackson, waiting an opportunity to strike a blow at the Union. Governor Jackson and his followers attempted to conceal their real purpose under the cloak of neutrality, trying to make the people of St.

Let us believe that in the impending conflict they could stand idly by as witnesses and take no part. Early in that spring before the firing upon Fort Sumpter, a meeting was called at the old St. George market house in South St. Louis, the stronghold of the Germans, called by Jackson ostensibly for the purpose of giving expression to the sentiment of the people on the coming conflict, but really to strengthen the cause of secession. Cut and dried resolutions were presented proclaiming the right of a state peaceably to withdraw from this Union, denying the power in the general government to coerce a sister state, fiery speeches were made in support of those resolutions. The sturdy Germans stood awed for a moment but in that old market house suddenly a boy was placed upon a butcher's block, and in words of burning eloquence, bristling with patriotism, though then not seventeen years of age, he denounced secession, neutrality and the resolutions. The chairman of the meeting, being a southern sympathizer, ruled him off the floor, but the spirit of patriotism was upon the boy. He cried, "All the lovers of your country follow me," and they went to an adjoining room, they organized a meeting, and the resolutions that he drafted have become historical in our country. It was the first check to secession in Missouri, and that boy orator, that youthful patriot, is our candidate for Commander-in-Chief. You want to know who the man is, and I am not going much into history, but on May 7th, 1861, young Rassieur was found in the First Missouri Volunteer Infantry, having refused a commission of a First Lieutenant in the state troops. On the tenth day of May, three days after his enlistment, he followed Nathaniel Lyon, aiding in the capture of Camp Jackson, which sounded the death knell to secession in Missouri, and made her disloyal Governor a fugitive from the State. Mustered in on the 7th day of May, 1861, he was mustered out of the service on the 20th of August, 1865, when but 21 years and 4 month of age. He went in as a private. He was promoted successively to Orderly Sergeant, Second Lieutenant, First Lieutenant, Captain and Major; and the records of the War Department show that every promotion was for gallantry upon the field of battle. To speak of the battles in which he participated would be to recount the battles in the Mississippi Valley from the day the stars and stripes went down at Fort Sumter to the day that the

stars and bars went down at Appomattox. His last engagement was at the charge of Fort Blakely, that ever memorable day when Grant and Lee met under the famous lone apple tree. The war ended, young Rassieur returned to St. Louis, entered a law office, his sole capital being his brains, his industry and his honesty. He has carved for himself a name, and since then his fervid oratory has charmed the bar, and his learning has graced the judicial ermine of our state. From the organization of the Grand Army of the Republic he has been a member. He has been Post Commander, Department Commander and Judge Advocate-General. He attends the Post meetings and the Encampments, State and National. Leo Rassieur is never reported absent. He attends them with religious zeal. We honor Leo Rassieur for the record that he made in battle, but we love him for the record that he has made as a member of the Grand Army of the Republic. No comrade in distress ever went to Leo Rassieur and came away empty handed ; and if the comrades and widows in our department that Leo Rassieur has extended a helping hand to had votes in this Encampment I know how they would be cast. He is, as I said, a stalwart of stalwarts in the Grand Army of the Republic, and he believes in showing his faith by his works. He never plays to the gallery. He is an uncompromising friend and champion of the men who offered their lives that the Union might live. In our department he is the leader of a brave band of men and women that insists that our boys in our public schools shall be taught the true story of liberty from 1861 to 1865.

Comrades, in conclusion, as I have exceeded my time, the Department of Missouri, the department that in whatever State your National Encampment is held, always sends from five hundred to a thousand uniformed comrades, who march in the line headed by that grand old Frank P. Blair Post, No. 1, of which Leo Rassieur is a member, the department that mustered old William Tecumseh Sherman into the Grand Army of the Republic, the department that believes in loyalty to comrades day in and day out, asks your support for that model soldier, that ideal comrade, that champion of the rights of the men who fought in the trenches and on the quarter-deck, Leo Rassieur. I thank you.

COMRADE KAY, of New York : Commander-in-Chief and Comrades of the Grand Army of the Republic : No man who

has ever sat and listened to the eloquence of our great Past Commander-in-Chief, who has just addressed you, William Warner, of Missouri, will stand in the position that I do, except in fear and trembling. New York honors, as much as Missouri can, the magnificent record in war and in peace of Leo. Rassieur. None can exceed us in recognition of the distinguished services which he rendered, and I am not here by my poor voice to say a great deal as to him whom I shall name as the candidate of united New York for Commander-in-Chief of this great organization. Let me say to you that all that has been claimed for Rassieur can well apply under different conditions to the gentleman whom I shall name to you. As Department Commander of New York, in the battle line for the rights of veterans, it was my privilege never to seek the aid and assistance of Albert D. Shaw in vain, and when the rights of veterans under the civil service laws were hanging in the balance in Washington, by an accident I saw him at the Barge Office in New York, and without a moment's hesitation he found his way to the ferry and went to Washington and pleaded with the high men of the Nation for the passage of Senate Bill 3256. It is with this record, and it is with the knowledge that I have in my heart and soul that a strong man will be placed at the head of our Order, that I place in nomination the name of Comrade Albert D. Shaw, of New York. I shall not detain you by any matters of record. That we have endeavored to place before you long since, and it may be a question perhaps in the minds of some which of these two distinguished comrades you feel you love the more at the present time. I think I have discharged all the duty that devolves upon me in placing before you the name of Comrade Shaw.

COMRADE PALMER, of New York : Commander-in-Chief, I simply want to say as a delegate from the Department of New York that I heartily support and endorse all that Comrade Kay has said in behalf of Comrade Shaw's candidacy from New York.

COMRADE SAMPLE, of Pennsylvania: As I came upon the floor of this Encampment, without any knowledge or thought as to whom I would support for the position of Commander-in-Chief, had I listened only to the burning eloquence of my friend Warner, of Missouri, there would have been no question in my mind as to

what I would do, but I am here, Commander-in-Chief, for the purpose of saying a word relative to the candidacy of one of the comrades who has been named for the dignified position of Commander-in-Chief of this great body. I come to you in obedience to the order of the Department of Pennsylvania, which has never faltered in her devotion to the interests of the Grand Army of the Republic, which has carried that old banner from the time of the inception of this Order until the present, we believe with honor to ourselves and credit to the comradeship of the Grand Army of the Republic; I come to you, I say, in their name, for the purpose of seconding the nomination of that distinguished comrade, of the Department of New York, a man whose record as a soldier stands out brightly upon the pages of the history of this nation, a man who served in that old Army of the Potomac, often defeated, but, thank God, never whipped. That is the character of the man that we are coming to you to-day with, and we believe that the great Empire State of this Union is entitled to the position of Commander-Chief of this body of men. We also believe, in the Department of Pennsylvania, that Comrade Shaw will lead the comrades for the year to come in a way that when he shall come to lay down the truncheon of authority at the end of his administration he will have done everything that was possible for the advancement of the interests of the Grand Army of the Republic. It may possibly be said that very many of the comrades who have commanded this organization have come from the eastern part of this country, but at the close of this century let it be said by the comrades that we have placed in the official position of Commander-in-Chief a representative of that great State of New York; and when we shall come to Chicago in 1900, then let us, from the lands in the western part of this country, take from the ranks of the Grand Army of the Republic one whose record will probably be unequalled as a representative of the Grand Army of the Republic, for the first year of the new century. I have in my pocket, and I want to read it, because I am not of that age that would permit me to memorize it, the record of the distinguished comrade whom Pennsylvania seconds for this dignified position. He was first called upon to enlist in Company A of the 35th New York Volunteers in May, 1861. As a private and non-commissioned officer, during his service, his record for bravery and faithfulness to duty

was excellent. His company never stacked their arms without Comrade Shaw being present. On two occasions, when but two of the company, owing to forced marches, were in place to answer roll-call, Comrade Shaw was one of the two whose guns were partially stacked, because it couldn't very well be done with two guns. He took part in the battles of Rappahannock Station, second Bull Run, Chancellorsville, South Mountain, Antietam and Fredericksburg, where you remember that General Longstreet said, in his work, that he could sweep the plains below the rifle pits as with a fine tooth comb, and a number of minor engagements. I stand here to-day to say in his behalf, in the interest of the comrades from New York and Pennsylvania, that he has never forgotten what that word "Fraternity" means to the men who wore the blue.

His record in the Grand Army of the Republic is perfectly familiar to you all. Year after year he has stood upon the floor of the National Encampment, battling for the best interests of the comradeship of this Order; and on the question of pensions I venture to say that there is no man here to-day whose burning words have gone out farther than his all over this great country in the interest of the men who by the laws of the country are entitled to receive a pension from the national government, and therefore that interest will be perfectly safe in the hands of Comrade Shaw. Again, comrades, in conclusion, I desire to say that I am directed by the solid voice of the great Department of Pennsylvania to second the nomination of Comrade Shaw, of New York.

COMRADE BARRETT, of New Jersey: New Jersey wishes to unanimously endorse the nomination of Comrade Shaw.

COMRADE MARTINDALE, of Ohio, seconded the nomination of Comrade Shaw.

COMRADE BUTTERFIELD, of Vermont: Commander-in-Chief, about one hundred and twenty-five years ago there was a good deal of pulling and hauling about Vermont, and New York thought she was entitled to Vermont. Vermont kicked, but to-day New York comes up, headed by Colonel Albert D. Shaw, and Vermont no longer kicks, but comes freely and joyfully to New York. In behalf of the solid delegation of the Department of Vermont, I take great pleasure in seconding the nomination of Colonel Albert D. Shaw for Commander-in-Chief.

COMRADE CONNOR, of South Dakota: Realizing the fact that South Dakota is about a thousand miles west from Chicago and New York about a thousand miles east, we of South Dakota have the pleasure of seconding the nomination of Comrade Shaw, of New York.

COMRADE HAGERTY, of Missouri: I am very glad, Commander, that this body of men has no lack of good material for Commander-in-Chief. I suppose there are scores of men here that would make good Commanders-in-Chief, and we have certainly had a great deal of talent presented this morning. You have had the records of both of these men. It was my privilege to be the Chaplain of Comrade Rassieur in the Department of Missouri, so that I can give a little personal record in reference to him, and if my words are of any weight among you good men they may have some effect. I know Comrade Rassieur personally as a gentleman, as a man of integrity, as a man skillful in the management of men, as a man that knows how to govern, and as a friend, and I never saw a department better managed and controlled than was the Department of Missouri by Comrade Rassieur; and whether he shall be your next Commander-in-Chief or not, it will not lessen our appreciation of the man that was so eloquently presented to you this morning. The comrade who presented the gentleman from New York said that his candidate was asked to enlist in a company. Comrade Rassieur asked the company to come with him. And if Comrade Rassieur should be your Commander, he will always say, come. He will never have to wait to be asked to come. Whoever you elect Commander-in-Chief, we will stand by him loyally, but Comrade Rassieur will sometime command this body of men.

COMRADE RASSIEUR: Commander-in-Chief and comrades, I appreciate the value of time, and therefore will endeavor to be brief. I know our friends here want to conclude the work at the earliest possible moment. Bear with me, however, to correct any false impression that might go from this hall, if I were not to present some few thoughts. About a month ago, while I was away from home, my comrades in Missouri saw fit to place my name before the comradeship of the country as a candidate for the highest office in the country. I did not seek it, for the comrades will tell you that I said, I cannot stay here, because my family must go to the sea-

shore ; and I also said, cast my vote for the majority candidate, and count me in on the expense.

Comrades, we have made this canvass for the year 1899, and not for the year 1900. But the comrades from Missouri have some little sense, and appreciate a fact when they see the fact. They know that this grand organization has ample talent to fill its highest office, without going to Missouri. They appreciate the fact that Comrade Shaw and his record would justify any organization in placing him at its head. They appreciate the further fact that when the Department of New York, with the greatest worker in the country at its head, presents a candidate here, and he finds favor, it is favor that needs no justification.

Comrades, I see what this Encampment wants, and I want to aid it in getting through in the shortest possible time. I also want to say to you that I appreciate the kindnesses that have been extended to me, almost as much as if the office and the labor involved in discharging the duties of the high office of Commander-in-Chief had been given to me. Philadelphia and its press have been so kind that I don't know how to thank them. You, comrades from all Departments, have said so many kind things that if I were to die to-morrow I would feel that the chapter was full, and written in such a way that my children would not need to blush when it was referred to. I come here now, first, to withdraw my name, having obtained the consent of my Department, which is responsible for its being here, and next to move you that the vote of this Encampment be cast unanimously for Comrade Shaw, of New York, he being the only other candidate presented.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF : It has been moved and seconded that Comrade Albert D. Shaw, of New York, be elected Commander-in-Chief for the ensuing year by acclamation. Is there unanimous consent ?

No objection being heard, the question was put and carried unanimously in the affirmative, and Comrade Shaw was declared duly elected Commander-in-Chief for the ensuing year.

The Commander-in-Chief appointed Comrades Rassieur and Warner as a committee to conduct Comrade Shaw to the platform, which duty was performed, and Comrade Warner introduced the Commander-in-Chief-elect in the following terms :

Commander-in-Chief, no department in the Grand Army of the Republic other than Missouri and no comrade than I could more joyfully present to you your honored Commander-in-Chief for the ensuing year.

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: Comrades, I am pleased to present to you your Commander-in-Chief-elect for the coming year, Colonel Albert D. Shaw, of New York.

COMRADE SHAW: Commander-in-Chief and Comrades, I thank you for the distinguished honor that you have just done me. Your duty now ends and mine has just begun. I appreciate the honor which is bestowed, and I need only say that to the best of my ability I will so direct this noble organization for the year to come as I trust to merit at its close the saying, "Well done, good and faithful servant." New York of the East bows to Missouri of the West, and assures them that where so much good has been said New York will accept it as we accept good weather. It is not for me to make promises. I am to be placed on the record as doing something, and I shall leave it for you to judge, if my life is extended over this year, as to my work. I thank the delegation from New York, whose comrades have done so nobly by me, and again thank you one and all for your great courtesy and kindness.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: We are now ready for nominations for Senior Vice Commander-in-Chief. The Adjutant-General will call the roll of the departments.

The Adjutant-General called the roll.

COMRADE WALKER, of Indiana: Commander-in-Chief and comrades, my comrades of the Department of Indiana have instructed me to present the name of a comrade who entered the service in April, 1861, and was at the first battle of the war, at Philippi, and continued in the service until August, 1865, when he was discharged as major of the 123d Indiana. He is a Grand Army man through and through, and the only criticism that I have ever made upon him is that he has devoted too much time to the interests of the Order. He will serve this Order, if elected, with fidelity, and this Encampment will never have cause to regret its work if you elect him. I have very great pleasure in presenting the name of Comrade Irvin Robbins, of Indiana, who served as Adjutant-General three years ago.

COMRADE REA, of Minnesota: Minnesota desires to second the nomination of Comrade Robbins.

COMRADE VANDERSLICE, of Pennsylvania: Twenty-seven years have elapsed since we had the pleasure of entertaining the National Encampment in this city of Philadelphia. We haven't had an opportunity yet to extend to the representatives of this Encampment the courtesies that we desire to extend to them, trusting that to-morrow will be the day on which we shall perform that pleasant duty. It has been said that a custom has arisen in the Grand Army of the Republic, of conceding the election of the Senior Vice Commander-in-Chief to the place at which the Encampment is held. It is true that that has been a custom of late years. There was a time that many of us remember when that was not done. It was probably prompted by kindly motives. It is a pleasant compliment to pay to the place that extends hospitality to the order; but the Department of Pennsylvania, while it could readily agree upon a man unanimously to fill this position, and of our Department it might be said that the woods are full of them, yet we, from no motives of modesty, but believing that it is a custom that is founded upon wrong principles, and believing that the election of officers of this great body should not be conceded to any locality, allowing a few men representing one Department practically to elect officers for the National Encampment, desire to break this precedent, so that National Encampments, hereafter, may feel free to elect the man that they feel is best fitted for that position. We believe that fitness and competency are the only things that should govern in the election of officers of this grand body, and therefore, the Department of Pennsylvania refuses to have a candidate, and I am requested to speak not only for the representatives from the Department but those from the City of Philadelphia, who have done their utmost within the last few months to prepare for this Encampment. We realize that many things have been left undone that we should have done, and many things have been planned that have not been carried out, yet if the comrades go away from this Encampment feeling that they have been in a measure entertained, the knowledge that they have had that pleasure will be full compensation to the Department of Pennsylvania for whatever effort it has made in entertaining you, and we come before you, my comrades, in sincerity, feeling that it is for the good of the Order that hereafter the offices shall be open

to every Department ; that no matter how small that Department may be, if it has a fit candidate, that may be voted for, without regard to precedents such as this, and, believing also that the Department of Pennsylvania has been honored in the past, which we appreciate, and knowing that there are great Departments in the West and in the East that have never been honored by the election of a National officer, we decline to present a candidate. In doing this, we do it in a spirit of sincerity, as I have said, and we want you to understand that we believe we are doing that which in the future will be for the best interests of this Grand Army of the Republic.

COMRADE REA, of Minnesota : There being no other nomination than that of Comrade Robbins, of Indiana, I move that he be elected Senior Vice-Commander-in-Chief by acclamation.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF : If there is no objection we will elect by acclamation.

No objection being made the question was put and carried unanimously, and Comrade Robbins was declared duly elected Senior Vice-Commander-in-Chief for the ensuing year.

COMRADE PALMER, of New York : The question pending when this Encampment adjourned last night was the pension question, that the report of the committee should be printed and furnished to this Encampment and a supplemental report made by the committee. I now ask that these printed copies be distributed to the comrades and that the committee make the balance of the report.

It was moved and seconded that the Encampment take a recess of fifteen minutes.

COMRADE BURGER, of the Potomac : In my judgment there is no question to come before this National body that is so important as this pension question. As I listened to the report yesterday I thought it was one of the best documents that was ever presented to this body in my connection with it.

A point of order was made that the only question before the Encampment is the election of officers.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF ; I will announce the special order which is the reception of visiting delegations.

COMRADE BURGER: I desire to know whether I will be recognized to continue my remarks after the ladies have been presented.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: Yes, you shall have the floor afterwards.

A delegation from the Woman's Relief Corps, consisting of Mrs. Carrie T. Alexander, of Illinois; Mrs. Sarah T. Fuller, of Massachusetts, and Mrs. Ellen M. Putnam, of New York, accompanied by Miss Clara Barton, was presented to the Encampment by the Commander-in-Chief. Three cheers were proposed and given for Miss Barton.

Mrs. Alexander addressed the Encampment as follows:

Members of the Grand Army of the Republic, words fail me in which to express my appreciation for the honor conferred upon me. I am fully aware that it was not so much my peculiar fitness that brought me from the prairies of Illinois across the Alleghenies to carry greetings to the Grand Army, as it was the vicinage of my home and that of the two leaders whom we so proudly placed at the heads of our respective organizations just one year ago. To-day Illinois, with bowed head and saddened heart, stands beside the vacant chair and twines a wreath of forget-me-nots in memory of our departed Commander-in-Chief Col. James A. Sexton. My native State was the birth place of an organization that represents the grandest army of patriots that the world has ever seen, an army that fought not for plunder or conquest, but for a great and living principle, for liberty and justice, an army that uprooted the fallacy of secession, that redeemed a race from bondage and that rescued the charter of American liberty from dishonor; yes, comrades, an army that sacrificed the precious life blood of more than three hundred and sixty thousand of your comrades in order to vindicate and sanctify the glorious stars and stripes and make it possible to-day that its azure field of blue holds in equal honor each star of statehood.

From every mother and daughter within the ranks of the Woman's Relief Corps we bring to this honored gathering the olive branch of peace and good will. We are here to-day to pledge anew to our country and its defenders the support of one hundred and fifty thousand of America's loyal daughters who stand a solid

phalanx ready to advance any measure in the interest of liberty, humanity and peace. After an apprenticeship of sixteen years as your auxiliary, following in your footsteps, supplementing your good works, imbibing as well as inculcating lessons of patriotism, we are, like you, distinctly and unequivocally American. No matter what our individual ideas may be concerning the management of the domestic affairs of our country, when it comes to upholding the dignity of the American government we present a solid front to foreign powers and we are one people with one cause under one flag.

How these re-unions awaken echoes in your thoughts, reaching far back into the turbulent past and bringing you in sympathetic touch with the present. Especially here in the city of brotherly love amid the influences of the places made memorable by those who fought in another war, we listen for the bugle call that will set the echoes flying and make it possible for you to enjoy the communion of friendship that has been welded in the fire of battle, and here under the shadow of Liberty's Bell, the home of the stars and the stripes, the patriots of 1776 together with Grant, Sherman, McPherson, Thomas, Logan and all comrades that have gone before, seem to call from out the past to the present and their message has much to do in deciding public opinion and public sentiment. As we look at your work, grander and more enduring than monuments of bronze or granite, we are proud but sorrowful. The Grand Army can hold its own in spite of everything except the invincible enemy, death, which cannot be stayed. It has been at work among you since your last Encampment. Many comrades are silent, they are asleep under death's pale flag. Yes, there are sad thoughts here not inharmonious with the occasion. There are none to succeed you; your places must remain vacant when you pass from them, but, thank heaven, memory will bring you back to us and again we shall hear repeated over and over again your words of patriotism and loyalty and shall recall your deeds of valor and unselfishness. You have done excellently and to our latest breath we shall bless your memory and study your prosperity and when taps shall have sounded for the last one of you, our children's children will take your names upon their lips as a refrain, and carry in their hearts the lessons of patriotism and loyalty which posterity will continue to foster so long as the stars and stripes float over a free and united people.

It gives me great pleasure, Commander-in-Chief, to submit the report of my National President to you, and through you to your most excellent Encampment.

The report is as follows :

W. C. JOHNSON,

Commander-in-Chief, G. A. R.

SIR : I have the honor to extend to you, and through you to the Thirty-third National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic, the greetings and best wishes of the Woman's Relief Corps, and submit to you the annual accounting of our stewardship in our labors as your auxiliary during the year ending June 30, 1899 :

Number of Members.	144,930	
Expended in Relief		\$61,335 08
Turned over to Posts.		38,126 47
Relief other than money.		62,658 12
For National Woman's Relief Corps Home		8,794 77
Army Nurses outside of the Home		165 00
National Headquarters Relief		100 00
For Memorial Day		10,800 20
For Memorial Day in the South		1,028 00
Expended for Spanish-American War.		59,297 71

Total amount of relief extended \$242,305 35

Number of persons assisted by the various Corps . . .	9,353	
Balance in Relief Funds of Corps.		\$56,364 99
Balance in General Funds of Corps.		106,764 06
The National Treasurer's report shows a cash balance in		
General Fund of		18,910 96
Cash in hands of National President		96 00
Supplies valued at		4,901 66

Total assets \$23,908 62

Liabilities, none.

Total amount of Relief since organization to June 30, 1898	\$1,692,150 76
Total amount of Relief since organization to June 30, 1899	1,934,456 11

While this report gives you the statistical accounting of our labors it cannot tell you of the thousands of visits made to the sick and needy, nor the comforting words spoken to cheer the weary. Ours is indeed a labor of love, and we extend to you our hearty appreciation of your kindness, your assistance, and your loyalty. May the sunset of your existence as an order

and as comrades, be one of glorious colorings, and when you reach the golden mists of evening may the Woman's Relief Corps stand by your side still your helpers in Fraternity, Charity and Loyalty.

In F. C. and L.,

FLO JAMISON MILLER,

National President W. R. C.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: Comrades, it is very evident that the ladies are much better financiers than the old boys are. I will call upon Judge Advocate General Torrance to respond to the very eloquent report just made.

THE JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL: Mrs. Alexander and most excellent women: We are delighted beyond all power of words to express, to see you here this morning. This has been a beautiful day, the sky has been filled with sunshine and this room with good fellowship, but your presence has added greatly to the brightness of the place and to the joy of the occasion. Ever since Queen Isabella laid her jewels at the feet of Columbus and bade him discover a new world, woman has been a potent power for the good and the pure and the uplifting of American civilization; she has always stood at the altar of liberty and this Nation to-day owes to woman all that is good and glorious and of true value. We are glad to see you here and I will be permitted I am sure to make a special mention of one who was present with us in the olden times and who herself never grows old. She is known as Miss Clara Barton, but we know her as Clara Barton. Her face and her form was seen in many a hospital and on many a march and I might say that it is true that we never marched in the darkness of the night, that we never suffered in the hospital, that we never laid upon the field of battle suffering from wounds, that the invisible form of woman was not present, ministering to us, and it was her prayers and her faith and her love that nerved our hearts and strengthened our arms and made it possible for us to perform our duty and win great victories in behalf of constitutional liberty. God bless the dear women of America.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: I have the pleasure of presenting to you Mr. Theodore A. Barton, of Rhode Island, Mr. Louis M. Wagner, of Pennsylvania, Mr. Chas. P. Moies, of Rhode Island, Mr. Charles F. Perkins, of Massachusetts and Mr. William De

Steese, of Wisconsin, representatives of that grand organization which we all love, the Sons of Veterans. Mr. Barton will address you.

MR. BARTON: Commander-in-Chief, my father's comrades, by the grace of God we are sons of veterans. By direction of the Commander-in-Chief of the order of Sons of Veterans, U.S.A. and by your courtesy, we are here this morning simply to say to you, our fathers, good morning, God bless you. Of the objects and principles of the order of Sons of Veterans, it is needless for me to speak. You know your records and you know the records of the order of Sons of Veterans in the Spanish-American war, you know of Funston, of Kansas, of Darling, of Massachusetts, of Abbott, of Rhode Island, you know of the arrangement which is now being carried out at Camp Sexton and of the magnificent appearance made in the parade on Tuesday. It would be ill advised for us to detain you at this time. We only come to say our greetings. To you comrades here present, we say God be with you ever, to our fathers' comrades who have passed on we simply say *requiescat in pace*, God rest their souls. The objects and principles of our Order are such that as honest sons of loyal sires our only wish is to do your will, not ours. Tell us what you want and we will do it as long as we have the breath of life. We know you are with us and we are with you unto the death. Good morning.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: I will call upon Comrade General J. W. Keifer, of Ohio, to respond.

COMRADE KEIFER, of Ohio: Comrades of the Grand Army of the Republic, it is not fitting that at this stage of your meeting I should attempt a lengthy response to this beautiful address coming from the Sons of Veterans. A thought occurs to me to express, and that will cover all that I desire to say. In the organizations of the Daughters of the Revolution, the Sons of the Revolution, and so on, they are hunting up the records, going back to revolutionary times to find somewhere in their ancestry a brave soldier who fought for liberty. There is no hunting around for wealth or high social relations in the days of the Revolution, but to trace the blood of some soldier who fought under Washington to give imperial title; and so it is perhaps comforting to us to know that in the centuries to come our records will be looked up to to find loyal blood that

came not by inheritance, but that won its crown upon the battle field. So in response to these young men who come representing an organization that is but one generation removed from the old soldiers of the Civil War I say God speed to them. They have proven their readiness, their willingness and their valor in fighting the battles of our country within the last two years. I can bear personal testimony to that. They have shown their readiness and their willingness to fight for liberty and to secure it and perpetuate it through all the history of this country, and whether it be one of expansion or whether we are to stand still in the presence of the world, we shall stand as the great and only Republic of the ages that truly represents liberty and law.

Miss Clara Barton addressed the Encampment as follows :

Comrades, it is thirty-five years since you first knew me. I have been with you all that time in works of some kind. I am at work still. If you had need of me I should be at work for and with you. If you ever see any way in which you can help in any work which I am doing, the way is open, and if I see any way to help you I shall do it. I bid you farewell for this day. We may never meet again. I come very unexpectedly before you. I am with you heart and soul in the years that are yours now and yet to come. God bless you all.

COMRADE URELL, of the Potomac: I want to say, and Miss Barton will remember, that I had the honor of seeing her in Santiago.

After the visiting delegations withdrew, Comrade Burger was recognized.

COMRADE BURGER: Prior to the ladies presenting themselves here, I said in my judgment there is no other question pending before this organization to-day that has as much interest to those whom we represent as the question of the action that we shall take on the report of the Pension Committee. We are here as representatives of three hundred thousand comrades and of the widows of those who have gone to the other shore. We are here as the representatives of the minor children of comrades who have passed away, and in my judgment the thing for us to do is to stand firm for the right——

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF : There is nothing before the Encampment.

COMRADE BURGER : I am about to make a motion. In order that we may act rightly and conscientiously, I desire to make a motion that the report of the Committee on Pensions, the additional report that they have prepared, be now read and that it be made a special order for four o'clock this afternoon.

COMRADE O'DONNELL, of Illinois : I rise to a point of order. We referred this report back to the Pension Committee last night with instructions to bring a report here, and before that report is offered and is before the Encampment, I do not see how we can discuss it intelligently. We can waste a whole lot of time, but we won't accomplish anything until that Pension Committee makes their report. I ask the Chair to rule.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF : Are you ready to hear the report ?

Cries of " Yes," " Yes."

COMRADE BROWN, of Ohio : Commander-in-Chief and comrades, the National Committee on Pensions returns to you its report without a line changed. We submit this paper :

PHILADELPHIA, PA , September 6, 1899.

Commander-in-Chief and Comrades : Your Committee on Pensions respectfully presents this Supplemental Report, pursuant to the instructions of this Encampment :

We respectfully direct attention to section 471 of the Revised Statutes of the U. S., which reads as follows : Sec. 471. " The Commissioner of Pensions shall perform, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, such duties in the execution of the various pension and bounty-land laws as may be prescribed by the President."

Resolved, This Encampment respectfully represents to the President of the United States its earnest conviction that Rule No. 225 now in practical effect in the adjudication of claims for pensions, under section 2 of the Act of June 27, 1890, in the Pension Bureau, works grave injustice to worthy ex-soldiers and sailors, and we express the hope that you may find it consistent with your duties, as an administrative officer, to abrogate this rule and re-establish the principle as defined in Rule No. 164. Under the operation of Rule No. 164, formulated and put into effect soon after the passage

of this act unquestionably responsive to public sentiment and based upon sound legal propositions—in a word, the simple expression of the letter and spirit of the law, four hundred thousand names were added to the pension rolls of the republic and to which no objection was heard for years after its promulgation.

Resolved, This Encampment respectfully represents that the practice in the Pension Bureau in barring widow claimants who have an income of \$96 a year, from a pension, is not warranted by the terms of the law and we warmly endorse the recommendation of the Commissioner of Pensions to successive Secretaries of the Interior that the limitation be increased to \$250 per year.

Resolved, That the Commander-in-Chief appoint a committee of five comrades to present to the President a certified copy of the action of this National Encampment with an expression of our earnest desire for justice only to our disabled comrades and the widows and orphans of our dead, under the letter and spirit of the law.

Resolved, That this committee is hereby authorized and directed, in the event it is determined that relief may not be afforded by the administrative officers of the government, to present to the Congress a request for the amendment of the law in such form as will make certain the true intent of the statute, as we now believe it should be construed as herein represented.

R. B. BROWN, of Ohio,
J. W. BURST, of Illinois,
J. PALMER, of New York,
CHARLES CLARKE ADAMS, of Massachusetts.

This is signed by Brown, Burst, Palmer and Adams, Comrade Case not having yet reported or advised the committee as to his absence from this Encampment.

COMRADE SICKLES, of New York : I rise to move the adoption of the report of the Committee on Pensions. I am glad to see that they have embodied in that supplemental report a concise resume of the larger and more extended report made yesterday. I am glad to notice that they indicate as the basis of their report the statute to which I had the honor to refer yesterday, which makes it the duty of the President of the United States to prescribe the rules which shall govern the Pension Bureau in the execution of the pension laws. There is where we must take our stand. The statutes of the United States have placed this responsibility on the President, not on the Secretary of the Interior and not on the Commissioner of Pensions. Those two officials execute the will and the order of the President, whose duty it is to supervise the rules and regulations

under which these pension laws shall be administered. Now sir, with a comrade in the presidential chair, a comrade whose sympathies we know are with us and with those we represent, we can have no fear, no doubt, that justice will be done those in whose behalf we are about to appeal to him. I cannot doubt, I will not permit myself to doubt, that the appeal of this Encampment in the name of our comrades, in the name of the widows of those who have fallen and of the orphans, that a response will be given to that appeal which shall be satisfactory to us and to all whom we represent and to the people of this country. I move the adoption of that report.

COMRADE SAMPLE, of Pennsylvania: Believing that the report is eminently fair and dignified and a correct expression of the sentiment of this Encampment, I second the motion.

The motion unanimously prevailed.

Comrade Sample, of Pennsylvania, offered the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, The Report of the Pension Committee on the subject of the administration of the pension laws of this country, was a fair, impartial and dignified presentation of the entire matter to this Encampment so much so as to secure the unanimous endorsement of this Encampment; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the unanimous and earnest thanks of this Encampment be and they are hereby tendered to the Pension Committee of the National Encampment for the zeal, earnestness and honesty with which they have discharged the delicate task assigned to them.

Resolved, That the foregoing shall be inserted in the Journal immediately following the action of the Encampment on the Supplemental Report of the Pension Committee.

THOS. G. SAMPLE, Pennsylvania.

COMRADE KAY, of New York: The action you have just taken does you honor. A committee is provided for under that resolution. I want to move that the Committee consist of R. B. Brown, John Palmer, J. W. Burst, Charles Clark Adams and the senior living volunteer officer of the Union armies during the Rebellion as I think, General Daniel E. Sickles, to present this matter to the President of the United States.

The motion prevailed.

COMRADE DODGE, of Indiana: Believing that the action of this Encampment of yesterday was wise, believing that its action this morning is wise, and for the purpose of furthering the interests of the Grand Army of the Republic, I move you that the Adjutant General be instructed to have a sufficient number of copies of this report printed containing the Section of the United States Statutes as read, to be delivered to the different Assistant Adjutant Generals of the several departments for distribution among the members.

COMRADE O'DONNELL, of Illinois: A point of information. Will not this report of the committee and the report of the action of this Encampment be published in the proceedings of the Encampment?

THE ADJUTANT GENERAL: Yes, sir.

COMRADE O'DONNELL: If that is true will not all the Departments be furnished with copies, and if that is so what is the use of going to this additional expense?

THE ADJUTANT-GENERAL: Every Post is furnished with a copy.

COMRADE DODGE: My desire is to carry the information to the comrades' firesides, and I believe that this Encampment can well afford the expense of printing it in pamphlet form so that it may be distributed and the information carried to the comrades themselves, and not filed away in the Post room.

The motion prevailed.

COMRADE WAGNER: The Ladies of the G. A. R. are present. The coachman took them out to Camp Sexton thinking we were there. I simply make this announcement now. I want to say about this printing that a copy of this report ought to be sent to each Post of the Grand Army, no matter what it costs.

COMRADE ADAMS, of Massachusetts: Comrade Wagner says that a copy ought to be sent to each Post. No one objects to that, but the idea of the mover of the motion is that a copy go into the hands of each comrade. To go to the Post is one thing, but to distribute these reports to every individual we are going to be pretty old before it gets around to the comrade at the fireside and the

effect is going to be lost and the money is going to be wasted. I don't believe we could afford to do it, I don't think it is good judgment to do it and I do think that Comrade Wagner's idea of a copy to each Post is all right.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF : Comrade Dodge, do we understand your motion to mean to print enough to send to every member of the Grand Army, or to the Posts only?

COMRADE DODGE : My proposition is to get a copy of this report, together with the supplemental report that was made this morning, into the hands of every Post of the Grand Army in the United States at the earliest possible moment.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF : Into the Post?

COMRADE DODGE : Yes, sir. Comrades have been talking about the expense. This matter is in type now, the expense has been incurred largely and it cannot hurt anything now.

COMRADE O'DONNELL, of Illinois : The gentleman has commenced to hedge and he has got back to my proposition that this be printed in the proceedings of the Encampment and distributed one copy to each Post. That was my suggestion in the first place.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF : That matter is settled.

COMRADE WARNER, of Missouri : I rise to an inquiry. Would it not be perfectly proper for this Encampment to authorize the Adjutant-General to give this report and the supplemental report to the press? We will have it sooner, we will get it into the hands of more comrades, and we will place the Grand Army of the Republic upon proper ground before the country. Therefore, if it is in order, I move that the Adjutant-General be directed to furnish a copy of this report and the supplemental report to the press of the country for publication.

The motion prevailed.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF : I have the pleasure of presenting to you Mrs. Della Rawlings of Kansas, Mrs. Olive Allison of Indiana, and Mrs. Florence B. Cairnes of Ohio, a committee from the Ladies of the G. A. R.

Mrs. Rawlings addressed the Encampment as follows :

Commander-in-Chief and Comrades of the Grand Army of the Republic, I bring you to-day greetings of love and God-speed from the loved ones of your living and dead comrades. I feel a just pride when I stand in your presence, knowing that the blood that courses through my veins is that of one of your comrades. I feel that one should be skilled in golden oratory to be able to address these grand men who made American prosperity possible by maintaining American unity against all the power that secession could bring to bear, and when we look at the work you did during those four awful years the prowess of all other nations fades into insignificance. How the time flits by. It seems as though it were only yesterday since the great armies of the blue and gray were grappling with each other. Part of the way up the hill you were enemies, but thanks be to the guiding hand of Him who was always the God of both, you are going down the slope arm in arm under the folds of the stars and stripes, the flag of our Union, and away up in the clouds of the great battle at Santiago we seem to see two clasped hands, one arm in blue, one in gray. One face is Grant's and one is Lee's. We are one. The southern moss grows by the northern pine, South Carolina marches beside Kansas, and we hear the shouts of commingling voices that tyranny and despotism shall never build its altars on this western hemisphere.

I know women who would travel this continent over to prove their eligibility to membership in the Daughters of the Revolution. I prize my right to be a member of the Ladies of the Grand Army of the Republic far above that. The bright threads of the dear old flag are forever twining about the heart strings of the Ladies of the Grand Army, and acknowledging the spirit that is wafted to us from the battlefields of our fathers, husbands, sons and brothers, we resolve to be true to their memories as long as the light and warmth of life remains in us.

Commander-in-Chief, I want to present you with the emblem of the Sun-flower State, my native home.

Mrs. Rawlings pinned a sun-flower upon the breast of the Commander-in-Chief.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF : Thank you. We are all pleased to have you among us. I will call upon Past-Commander-in-Chief Gobin to respond.

COMRADE GOBIN: It is most remarkable how history repeats itself. Man is peculiar in many things and in none so particularly and especially peculiar as in his delight to hear sweet words from womankind. He started many years ago to indulge in these pleasures and the older he gets the more fond he seems to become of them. We receive your greetings, ladies, with great satisfaction and pleasure. These men appreciate your good work, they appreciate the work of all the ladies in connection with their services as Grand Army men, whether it be upon the battlefield, in the home circle, around your firesides where you teach the boys and girls, the future men and women of this country, patriotism, love of country and devotion to the flag. We are delighted to meet you and hear your words. One of the things which the Grand Army of the Republic admires is that in the selection of these committees they send us the handsomest women they have, and we carry to our homes recollections of these magnificent specimens of womanhood who come from Kansas, from Illinois and from Ohio. I congratulate you upon the good work you have done, and in the name of the Grand Army I ask you to continue it.

The Committee on the Report of the Inspector-General presented the following which was adopted :

PHILADELPHIA, September 7, 1899.

THOS. J. STEWART,

Adjutant-General G. A. R.

SIR AND COMRADE: Your committee to whom was referred the Report of the Inspector-General have considered the same, and recommend that so much of the report as relates to a change in the rules and regulations be referred to the Committee on Rules and Regulations. The reference to inaccuracies in the reports of Department Inspectors, which render the statistics as given in Form E 2 almost valueless, suggests the advisability of the Committee on Rules and Regulations considering the whole matter of Post Inspections, to determine what changes, if any, are necessary to secure correct reports

PHILIP S. CHASE, of Rhode Island,
JAS. O'DONNELL, of Illinois,
F. G. BUTTERFIELD, of Vermont,
JOHN G. B. ADAMS, of Massachusetts,
HENRY A. NORTON, of Minnesota.

The following report was presented and adopted :

PHILADELPHIA. September 7, 1899

THOS. J. STEWART,

Adjutant General.

COMRADE;—Your committee appointed to examine and report on the Report of Quartermaster General Spink begs to submit :

Upon examination of accounts and accompanying vouchers they are found to be absolutely correct. The reduced condition of the balance of cash on hand admonishes us that renewed and continued economies are absolutely necessary. The committee has no recommendations as to any plan for such economies, feeling content that the officers to be elected and appointed will be glad to develop a system looking to an economic administration of our finances.

The success attendant upon the continued issue of supplies from the office of the Custodian of Records induces your committee to repeat the recommendation of the Committee on the Quartermaster General's Report of a year ago :

"We consider the proposition that all supplies be received and shipped by the Custodian of Records, in Philadelphia, and that semi-annual reports from Departments should be sent to said Custodian, to be by him kept on file for ready reference, eminently wise, and recommend its adoption."

In referring to the Custodian of Records, Quartermaster General Spink, in his report submitted to this Encampment, says :

"His prompt, intelligent, conscientious and faithful work in the purchasing and issuance of all supplies, justifies me in reiterating the recommendation of my predecessor, 'that this method of handling supplies be continued.'"

Your committee earnestly recommends the re-adoption of the above.

Fraternally submitted,

JAS. F. MORRISON, of Pennsylvania,

J. C. BIGGAR, of Texas

W. L. PALMER, of South Dakota,

A. L. SCHIMPFF, of Illinois,

CHAS. BURROWS, of New Jersey.

Comrade Fowler, of Arkansas, moved that the Encampment take a recess until 2 o'clock, and the motion was not seconded.

The Adjutant-General called the roll of departments for nomination for Junior Vice Commander-in-Chief.

COMRADE HAMMOND, of Kentucky : It affords me great pleasure to present to you for Junior Vice Commander-in-Chief one

of the sons of the fair south land, one who in the early days of '61 when it was worth a mans life to proclaim his loyalty to "Old Glory," was among the very first to take up arms in its defense, one who has served in the Grand Army of the Republic ever since its incipency in Kentucky and in every capacity, from outside sentinel to Department Commander. He is the unanimous choice of Kentucky and we ask that the south land be given this office. All that has been said in regard to the previous candidates for the various offices can well be said of the comrade that I am about to name. No member of the Grand Army of the Republic in distress has ever approached him and gone away empty handed. The welfare of the old comrades, their widows and orphans he has always looked after. He is a man whose character is unblemished, a man that would be a credit to the National Encampment, a man well qualified to fill any position in the Grand Army of the Republic, and it affords me great pleasure to nominate Comrade Michael Minton, of Kentucky.

COMRADE LINEHAN, of New Hampshire: I move that Comrade Michael Minton be elected Junior Vice-Commander-in-Chief by acclamation.

No objection being heard, the question was put and unanimously carried in the affirmative, and Comrade Minton declared elected.

The Adjutant-General called the roll of Departments for nominations for the office of Surgeon-General.

COMRADE GILMAN, of Massachusetts: Massachusetts wants little in this Encampment, but wants that little very much. It has a comrade who served both in the army and the navy, a son of Pennsylvania and an adopted son of Massachusetts, Medical-Director of the Department of Massachusetts for two years, and above and beyond that Surgeon of the largest Post in our order for the last fifteen years and one who has had extended practice, has attended every sick comrade of that Post in all that time and at the close of each year has presented his Post with a receipted bill for his services. That is the manner in which he has exemplified the principles of our order. He is a grand, good comrade, one whom you will be proud of and whom we have always been proud of. I nominate on behalf of Massachusetts, Comrade William H. Baker, of Post No. 5.

COMRADE DUNLAP, of Indiana: I move that Comrade Baker be elected by acclamation.

The motion prevailed and Comrade Baker was declared duly elected Surgeon-General for the ensuing year.

The Adjutant-General called the roll of the Departments for nominations for the office of Chaplain-in-Chief.

COMRADE BARTLETT, of Maryland: Commander-in-Chief and comrades, on behalf of the Department of Maryland, than which there is none more loyal, I present for your consideration the name of a minister of the gospel who preaches in the city of Baltimore but who in the early days of the great struggle was a boy of about seventeen, and what was said of Comrade Rassieur, of Missouri, would every word apply to Comrade Grimm, of Maryland. He was one of the loyal men or loyal boys of Western Maryland when every tendency of that State was to sweep the State into the vortex of secession, and he, with a few in the western part of the State, stood for the Union. At the first call for men he left his school and grabbed his musket. He served four years and did his duty all the time. He left the army and became a school teacher. He has been teaching loyalty and kindness to his fellow man. He became a minister of the Gospel; he is a German Lutheran, I believe, but I think his religion is broad. He preaches Christ and Him crucified. I name for your Chaplain-in-Chief Jacob L. Grimm, of Maryland.

Comrades from the Departments of New York and the Potomac seconded the nomination.

COMRADE HAGERTY, of Missouri: I move that we elect Comrade Grimm by acclamation. We want a good deal of praying and a good deal of broad praying next year.

The motion prevailed unanimously and Comrade Grimm was declared duly elected Chaplain-in-Chief for the ensuing year.

The Adjutant-General read the list of comrades nominated by the several departments as members of the Council of Administration, and on motion of Comrade Druckemiller, of Pennsylvania, they were elected by acclamation and so declared.

The list is as follows:

Alabama	M. D. Wickersham .	Mobile
Arizona	Charles D. Belden .	Phoenix
Arkansas	Peter S. Smith . . .	Little Rock
California and Nevada . .	C. A. Woodruff . .	Governor's Island, N. Y.
Colorado and Wyoming .	J. B. Cooke	Denver
Connecticut	D. W. Sharpe . . .	Guilford
Delaware	Winfield Scott Byron	Wilmington
Florida	T. S. Wilmarth . .	Jacksonville
Georgia	J. A. Cummerford .	Marietta
Idaho	R. Pickering . . .	Genessee
Illinois	Thomas W. Scott .	Fairfield
Indiana	Wm. H. Armstrong	Indianapolis
Indian Territory	R. M. J. Shriver . .	Miami
Iowa	P. H. Lenon	Guthrie Center
Kansas	P. H. Coney	Topeka
Kentucky	C. H. Bliss	Louisville
Louisiana & Mississippi .	Clayton Sims . . .	New Orleans
Maine	E. A. Butler	Rockland
Maryland	Marian A. Brian . .	Baltimore (Custom House)
Massachusetts	E. T. Harvell . . .	Rockland
Michigan	Aaron T. Bliss . . .	Saginaw
Minnesota	Loren W. Collins . .	St. Cloud
Missouri	Frank M. Sterrett .	St. Louis (6900 Clayton Ave)
Montana	H. S. Howell . . .	Helena
Nebraska	Andrew Traynor . .	Omaha
New Hampshire	John Drown	Dover
New Jersey	James A. Morrissee	Paterson
New Mexico	Leverett Clarke . .	Albuquerque
New York	John Conway . . .	Albany (212 Elm St.)
North Dakota	George E. Winship	Grand Forks
Ohio	B. M. Moulton . . .	Lima
Oklahoma	John T. Baldwin . .	Hennessey
Oregon	A. J. Goodbrood . .	Union
Pennsylvania	William F. Stewart	Phila. (311 E. Girard Ave)
Potomac	Lorenzo Vanderhoef	Washington (931 French St)
Rhode Island	Nelson Viall	Howard
South Dakota	E. W. Foster	Armour
Tennessee	George W. Patten .	Chattanooga
Texas	John L. Tygard . . .	Dennison
Utah	F. M. Bishop	Salt Lake City
Vermont	John W. Currier . .	North Troy
Virginia and N. Carolina .	James E. Fuller . .	Norfolk, Va.
Washington and Alaska .	Harry A. Bigelow .	Seattle (Wash.)
West Virginia	W. C. Leonard . . .	Parkersburg
Wisconsin	A. H. DeGroff . . .	Nelson

The Committee on the Report of the Adjutant General submitted the following, which, on motion, was adopted :

PHILADELPHIA, PA., September 7, 1899.

To the Thirty-third National Encampment, G. A. R.

COMRADES :—The committee to whom was referred the Report of the Adjutant-General have the honor to submit the following :

The report is replete with valuable information and timely suggestions.

While the loss by death in our Order has increased somewhat in ratio and must be deplored, we note with concern the diminution in our ranks by reason of "suspensions" amounting to 22,952 during the past year. It is not to be expected that any material gain can be made from sources of recruitment, and therefore attention should be turned towards regaining from the suspended and dropped list, besides by all possible means preventing what seems to be an excessive increase therein.

The loss in per capita tax arising from decrease in membership, together with a decreasing demand for supplies, is making serious inroads upon the revenues of our organization, and will ultimately seriously affect its financial support.

We note what has been said by the Adjutant-General in reference to the duties and compensation of the Quartermaster-General, Custodian of Records and Stenographer of the Headquarters of the Adjutant General's Office, and we concur in the recommendations therein made, and that the Council of Administration in fixing the compensation of all officers and employees be requested to do so on a basis commensurate with the duties imposed and labor involved.

In consideration of the condition of the finances, we recommend that the salary of the Assistant Adjutant General be discontinued, and that the Council of Administration fix such salary for the Adjutant-General as the revenues will admit of, consistent with the welfare of our Order.

In pursuance with the action of the Thirty-first and Thirty-second National Encampments, the Adjutant-General has, by announcement in General Orders, endeavored to secure subscriptions for a republication of the Journals of the National Encampments, together with the General Orders of each year. Thus far his efforts have not met with such success as will justify further action, and we, therefore, recommend that additional effort be discontinued.

We are impressed with the necessity for a revision of blank forms, as pointed out by the Adjutant-General, and recommend that the action taken by the Thirty-second National Encampment in reference thereto be carried out.

The Adjutant-General has again given his valuable services to our organization without compensation, thereby contributing very materially to its prosperity.

We believe that the welfare of the Grand Army of the Republic not only demands a permanent office for National Headquarters, but we are at the same time convinced that it also requires the services of a comrade in charge of that office who has become familiarized with all its duties.

Your committee desires to express its satisfaction at the full and succinct report presented by the Adjutant-General and commend it to the comrades of the Encampment as one of unusual interest.

We heartily concur in the recommendation of the Commander-in-Chief with reference to procuring a suitable testimonial for Thomas J. Stewart, the Adjutant-General.

Submitted in F. C. and L.

ARTHUR HENDRICKS, of Potomac,	}	<i>Committee.</i>
B. M. HICKS, of Minnesota,		
JAMES P. AVERILL, of Georgia,		
EDWARD C. SWETT, of Maine,		
R. M. SMOCK, of Indiana,		

Comrade Weissert, of Wisconsin, presented the Report of the Committee on Resolutions and the different subjects therein embraced were acted upon separately, as follows

The following was offered by Comrade Theodore F. Lang, of Maryland, and the committee report adversely :

WHEREAS, A sentiment of the broadest and most patriotic character now generally prevails throughout the country, held alike by civilians, soldiers and sailors, both Federals and Confederates, who favor a return of the captured Confederate flags that have been possessed by the Government since the days of the Civil War ; therefore,

Resolved, That it is the sense of this Thirty third National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic, that on request of the Governors of the several former southern states, the Federal Government return the captured flags, now in its possession, to said Governors or their authorized representatives

COMRADE LANG: I move the adoption of the resolution in place of the report of the committee. I would return the flags. There is no good reason why the flags should be retained. No one wishes to hold a captured flag except it be the colors of an enemy. While the flags are not held by the Nation with any feeling of triumph, they are nevertheless evidence of a triumph and of a defeat. This evidence should be destroyed. We have no enemy here in this country, we are brothers, we are fellow-countrymen, we are loyal and united citizens of a common Republic, and hence

I hold there is no reason why every evidence of bygone bitterness should not be obliterated. I believe in returning the flags at this time, I believe in performing every act of fraternal chivalry which will weld our Nation into a solid and everlasting firmness. I have unbounded faith in the patriotism of my Southern fellow citizens, and because of that faith I want to blot out all traces of former enmity. An act of such genuine chivalry would naturally excite the warmest sentiments of appreciation in the hearts of the Southern people. The late war with Spain proves the loyalty of the South. They were among the first and foremost to volunteer to uphold the stars and stripes. Wheeler and Lee stood side by side with Dewey and Schley and Shafter and Roosevelt, and their heroes of the rank and file stood in solid phalanx against the common enemy. Then let us ask the return of the captured flags. They are naturally and very properly of tender personal value to the people of the South. I mean by that that they are revered especially because of their past tragic associations. They represent the valor of their best and most admired heroes. Why, then, should we hold the flags? Let us act the better part, return them and bury the past with its scars and wounds.

COMRADE WAGNER, of Pennsylvania: This is a subject in which I am intensely interested and I am opposed to the resolution. I am opposed to the phraseology of the resolution. The resolution asks that the Federal Government shall return these flags. Thank God there is no such thing. There is a government of the United States of America, but no Federal Government. They attempted to make, under these flags which this resolution proposes to return, a Federal Government, but, thank God, they did not succeed.

The Government of the United States cannot return these flags even if it desires to do so. It will be many a long day and some exceedingly cold weather—I will not use the favorite expression about a place being frozen over—before the State of Pennsylvania, which has some of these flags, will return them to anybody. I admire the thought of the comrade that he should like to have the last vestige of this unfortunate strife destroyed. Somebody said burn them. I should like to have the last vestige destroyed. Here is the chairman of the committee who hasn't had time this morning to dress the running wound which he has carried about with him since 1863, and I haven't time to retire to the

ante-room and fix mine that I have been carrying around since 1862. These are things that I should like to have obliterated. Now, Commander-in-Chief and comrades, when the men of the Grand Army of the Republic who have lost arms and legs have re-grown their arms and legs, then will be the time to return these flags. When members of the Grand Army of the Republic can draw resolutions recognizing the fact that there is a Government of the United States of America and no Federal Government, then there will be time to talk about returning the flags.

COMRADE STEBBINS, of Virginia: If you return these flags to the south, where I live and have lived for the last eighteen years, they will be used to be flaunted in the faces of the men who fought under the stars and stripes. It won't wipe out sectionalism, but it will tend to keep the issue alive.

COMRADE WEISSERT: The members of the committee were generally of the opinion that it was altogether unnecessary to return the captured flags, because there are already too many of them down there.

COMRADE SHOALES, of Georgia: I hope the action of the Committee on Resolutions will be approved, and I speak as one who has lived in the State of Georgia for years. Until they permit a school book to be kept in the public schools of the State of Georgia that shall admit that the war was a war of rebellion, I do not want to send them back. If they are to be used by the rebel survivors in glorifying the cause for which they fought, I do not want to see them returned.

The report of the committee was adopted.

The committee recommended that the following resolution be not adopted:

Resolved, That in the judgment of this Encampment the Sons of Veterans should be admitted to membership in the Grand Army of the Republic for a period of—— years and thereby be entitled to all the social features of the organization, but not to have a voice or vote in its regular proceedings, and at the expiration of said——years they shall be entitled to full membership, with all the rights and privileges appertaining thereto, and thus succeed to the full heirship of the Grand Army of the Republic as its legitimate successors.

Resolved, further, That this matter be referred by the Commander-in-Chief-elect to the several departments for discussion and action at their next regular Encampments, and delegates to the Thirty-fourth National Encampment to be instructed accordingly, at which time this question shall come up for discussion and definite action.

Respectfully submitted,

B. F. BINGHAM,

Delegate.

Member of Lincoln Post, No. 3, Department of the Potomac.

Approved :

CALVIN FARNSWORTH,

Commander Dept. of the Potomac.

August 6, 1899.

COMRADE BINGHAM, of the Potomac: As the comrade who presented the resolution, I agree with the report of the committee. I shall be satisfied if the chairman of the committee will read the preamble and resolutions for the information of the Encampment.

The report of the committee was adopted.

The committee recommended that the following be referred to the incoming Council of Administration, and the recommendation was concurred in.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., Sept. 6, 1899.

WHEREAS, The Daughters of Veterans now have a National organization and are composed of our own Daughters ; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Daughters of Veterans be and hereby are recognized by the Grand Army of the Republic as auxiliary to the Grand Army of the Republic.

Resolution offered by Chas. H. Wickham, Representative Department of New York.

COMRADE WAGNER, of Pennsylvania: I move that all the resolutions on the subject of pensions in the hands of the Committee on Resolutions be referred to the Committee on Pensions without further reading.

The motion prevailed.

COMRADE WEISSERT: They have all been referred.

The committee recommended that the following, offered by Comrade L. E. Griffith, of New York, be referred to the incoming Council of Administration, and the recommendation was concurred in.

Resolved, That it is the sense of this Encampment that there shall be furnished to each Department attending future National Encampments, proper and suitable rooms for Department headquarters, without expense to such Departments.

Resolved, That the subject matter of this action be brought to the attention of the local committees of cities where Encampments are to be held.

The committee recommended the adoption of the following, and the recommendation was concurred in.

WHEREAS, The custom of wearing imitations of the uniforms as well as the decorations and insignia of rank of commissioned and non-commissioned officers of the Army, Navy and Marine Corps of the United States, has become so common, and is being prostituted to such a degree in advertising cheap goods and cheap shows, and also to distinguish grades in the menial employees in hotels, theatres, and even in disreputable and questionable places of business, as to tend to bring into disrepute and lessen the respect all true Americans feel for these indications of honorable rank and distinction ; therefore

Resolved, That the Congress of the United States be requested to enact a law to prevent the wearing of any uniform or marks of distinction copied after or resembling, or in imitation of the uniforms and insignia of rank worn by commissioned or non-commissioned officers of the Army, Navy or Marine Corps of the United States, and making it a misdemeanor so to do.

Resolved, That the incoming Council of Administration be directed to take appropriate steps to bring this matter to the attention of the Congress of the United States, and to urge the passage of a law to the foregoing effect.

Offered by Comrade James D. Bell, of Department of New York.

The committee recommended that the Encampment take no action upon the following, as it is clearly a matter to be dealt with by the Posts and Departments of California and Nevada, and the recommendation was concurred in.

Presented to Thirty-second Annual Encampment, Department of California and Nevada, held at San Diego, Cal., May 1-3, 1899, by Comrade A. D. Cutler, of George H. Thomas Post No. 2, San Francisco, Cal.

T. C. Masteller, Assistant Adjutant General,

Department of California and Nevada, G. A. R.:

DEAR SIR AND COMRADE :—I have the honor to transmit herewith copy of resolution which I desire offered for action upon by the Department Encampment of 1899.

Yours in F. C. and L.,

A. D. CUTLER.

WHEREAS, There are a large number of Posts in the G. A. R. that have each accumulated a large amount of money in their General and (or) Relief Fund beyond their ordinary or prospective need for the original purposes in view ; and

WHEREAS, There is usually an honest difference of opinion among the comrades of such Posts as to both the present and ultimate disposition of such funds ; and

WHEREAS, It is deemed desirable that some uniform action be considered and finally taken by all the Posts of the G. A. R. that are so situated ; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, By the Department of California and Nevada, G. A. R. that a resolution be offered by its delegates at the National Encampment in September, 1899, that this matter be taken up and considered by the National Encampment through a committee appointed by a Commander in Chief ; which committee shall first ascertain, officially, the several amounts in such funds in all the Posts of the G. A. R. ; and after such amounts be ascertained, if the aggregate shall warrant official action, said committee shall formulate and present to the National Encampment of 1900 a plan for the uniform investment and (or) expenditure of such funds, or act in any other manner thought desirable relating thereto.

Referred to the Committee on Resolutions.

Following is the report of the Committee on Resolutions on the above preamble and resolutions :

Fourth. That the resolution concerning the finances of the different Grand Army Posts, offered by Comrade A. D. Cutler, be referred to our delegation to the National Encampment for such action as may be deemed proper and expedient by them.

Said report was unanimously adopted.

T. C. MASTELLER,

Assistant Adjutant-General.

The committee recommended that the following from the Department of New York be referred to the Commander-in-Chief for the appointment of a committee of five, the committee to report to the next National Encampment :

Resolved, That this National Encampment appoint a permanent Committee of thirteen, to have in charge all matters relating to the preservation of the National flag from desecration, with full authority to join with other societies, patriotic, historical and genealogical, to the same end, and also to solicit the co-operation of all such societies to that end, and that such committee have power to fill all vacancies and to fix its own quorum and make rules for its own business, and that such committee be known as the

Flag Committee. That all G. A. R. Posts are counselled and urged to appoint like committees, and all are counselled to ally themselves with the American Flag Association.

Resolved, That we recommend appropriate National Legislation to that end, and we especially recommend to State Departments of the G. A. R. to urge the passage by their respective legislatures of a bill substantially as follows :

“An Act, to prohibit the desecration of the flag of the United States, and to provide a punishment therefor.

“The people of the State of, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows :

“Section 1. Any person who shall desecrate the flag of the United States by printing thereon or attaching thereto any advertisement of any nature whatsoever, or shall publicly trample upon or publicly defy, or cast contempt upon the same, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor.

“Section 2. The words ‘flag of the United States,’ as used in the foregoing section, shall include any flag, representation of a flag, or picture of a flag, made of any substance whatever, or represented upon any substance whatever, of any size whatever, upon which shall be shown the colors, and the stars and the stripes in any number thereof, by which the person seeing the same may believe the same, as to the number of stars or the number of stripes, to represent that flag.

“This act shall take effect immediately.”

COMRADE GRIFFIN, of Wisconsin : I move that the resolution be adopted. I do that because I have introduced into the House of Representatives bills to protect the flag from desecration and I am not going to sit quietly and permit a resolution of this kind to be side-tracked. There is hardly a country or government on the face of the globe that has not legislation to protect its flag from dishonor or desecration. The uses made of the flag by people who have no respect for it are abominable and we should teach that class that they must have respect for the banner of our country. It represents our honor and our nationality, and it is right and proper and the duty of this Encampment to say it is in favor of legislation to preserve our flag from desecration.

COMRADE WAGNER, of Penna. : This is a resolution to appoint a committee of thirteen which is to perpetuate itself and fill its own vacancies and become a body practically independent of the National Encampment. A celebrated politician who was elected to Congress from the State of New York introduced a bill to

re-enact the laws of nature. The law that is proposed here is already the law of this country and most of the States. What is the use of doing all this over again ?

COMRADE GRIFFIN : When I spoke the resolution had not been read. If I had prepared that document it would not have been in that form. It is objectionable in that a form of bill is proposed. No one can tell what will meet the views of Congress when the question is presented. I move that the proposition be so amended as to merely provide for a declaration that this Encampment is in favor of legislation by Congress for the protection and preservation of the flag of our country from desecration.

COMRADE WEISSERT : The committee will accept that.

The motion of Comrade Griffin prevailed.

The committee recommended the adoption of the following offered by Comrade Marion T. Anderson, of the Potomac :

Resolved, That hereafter during the life of the Grand Army of the Republic and on the days set apart for the great parade, each Department be permitted to have a limited number of carriages, within the discretion of the Department Commander, on the left of its line, for the benefit of comrades who by reason of wounds or disease are unable either to march or ride on horseback.

Comrade O'Donnell, of Illinois, moved to lay the resolution on the table and the motion prevailed.

The committee recommended the adoption of the following :

WHEREAS, The United States of America and many of the States, as well as organizations of veteran soldiers and sailors, have done much to honor those who have, by their achievements, contributed to the glory of the history of the Republic by erecting fitting monuments commemorative of their service ; but no such memorial has been reared to Comrade Benjamin F. Stephenson, M. D., founder of the Grand Army of the Republic, who, on April 6th, 1866, at Decatur, Ill., instituted the first Post of our Order, with which his name must ever be closely connected ; and

WHEREAS, There was pending before the Fifty-fifth Congress a joint resolution (House Res. No. 203) introduced by Comrade and Hon. Amos J. Cummings, M. C., of New York, which was intended to permit the erection of the monument or statue to perpetuate the memory of the late Benjamin F. Stephenson, M. D., of Illinois, founder of the Grand Army of the Republic, at the Capitol of the Nation, the further purpose being to do honor by such a memorial to our beloved Order, the greatest and most powerful

patriotic organization in the world ; which resolution was referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds ; and

WHEREAS, It is fitting that such a memorial should be credited as the volunteer act of the entire membership of the Grand Army of the Republic and none other ; therefore, be it

Resolved, That this National Encampment hereby favor the passage of a joint resolution by the Fifty-sixth Congress such as herein referred to and the erection of such memorial to our late comrade, Benjamin F. Stephenson, M. D., and recommends that the proper steps be taken to secure the necessary subscriptions from the posts of the Grand Army of the Republic for the purpose herein indicated.

COMRADE WAGNER : There is a committee that has been collecting money for that purpose and Comrade Beath can tell you all about it.

A COMRADE : The monument is already built.

COMRADE WAGNER : The monument is built, I understand.

COMRADE WEISSERT : Then I move that it lie on the table.

The motion prevailed.

The committee recommended the adoption of the following, and the recommendation was concurred in :

WHEREAS, we have witnessed with sorrow the tendency in many places to disregard the solemnity of the 30th day of May, so reverently set apart by both State and National legislation as MEMORIAL DAY, sacred to the memory of our departed comrades, who lie buried in the church yards of our cemeteries of nearly every city, village and hamlet of our land ; and denounce as a desecration of this sacred day and a flagrant violation of the laws above mentioned, the holding on the 30th of May, of such public exhibitions as tournaments, games of base-ball, all-day excursions, picnics and other frivolous amusements as are calculated to prevent the peoples observance of the day, and to interfere with or detract from the impressiveness of the services arranged ; therefore,

Resolved, by the Representatives of the Grand Army of the Republic in National Encampment assembled, that we protest against any and every desecration of Memorial Day in any of the ways set forth in the foregoing preamble, and earnestly appeal to all good citizens throughout the land, and especially to our Comrades of the Grand Army of the Republic, to aid in having MEMORIAL DAY observed in the reverent spirit in which the law and a grateful nation intended it to be kept and to refuse to countenance or in any way participate in any and all such desecrations of the day as those above mentioned.

EDWARD G. GOLDSBOROUGH, of Maryland.

On the recommendation of the committee, the following was adopted :

The Department of New York, by direction of the Department Encampment, offers the following :

WHEREAS, A bill in reference to the "Civil service and appointment thereunder" was passed in the United States Senate, April 26, 1898, as follows :

"Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, that in every Executive Department of the United States Government and in each and every branch thereof, whether reached by competitive or non-competitive examinations under the Civil Service laws, (in which case the rules and regulations effecting the same shall so provide) honorably discharged soldiers, sailors or marines who served as such between April twelfth, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, and August twenty-sixth, eighteen hundred and sixty-five shall be certified and preferred for appointment to and retention in employment in the public service and for promotion therein ; age, loss of limb or other physical impairment which does not, in fact, incapacitate, shall not disqualify them, provided they possess the business capacity necessary to discharge the duties of the position involved. And persons thus preferred, shall not be removed from their positions except for good cause upon charges and after hearing.

Sec. 2. That all laws or parts of laws inconsistent with the provision of this Act, are hereby repealed," and

WHEREAS, said bill so far progressed in the House of Representatives as to be favorably reported by the Committee on Reform in the Civil Service and was placed on the calendar of the House, but failed of passage, and

WHEREAS, said bill is of vital importance to the veterans of the Civil War as it protects their interests, therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the representatives of the Grand Army of the Republic, in National Encampment assembled, recognizing the justice of said bill, sincerely and earnestly pray that the members of the 56th Congress will have said bill re-introduced and passed ; and it is further

Resolved, That the incoming Commander in Chief cause a copy of these resolutions to be transmitted to every Grand Army Post in order that united action may be had in securing the passage of this bill.

The committee recommended that the following resolution, offered by Comrade Laughlin of Ohio, be not concurred in and the recommendation was adopted :

Resolved, That the cities obtaining the meetings of the National Encampment be required to place in the hands of the Quartermaster-General \$10,000, ninety days before the time of meeting, said fund or such part of it as is necessary, to be expended by direction of the National Council of Administration in paying the expenses of National and State Departments for headquarters and other expenses in proportion to the number of G. A. R. members in each Department, the proportion of the National Department to be the same as the largest State Department, and a failure to pay said sum will authorize the National Council of Administration to change the place of meeting.

The committee recommended the adoption of the following, and the recommendation was concurred in :

WHEREAS, the benefits arising from the resolution adopted by the last Encampment (See page 275, Journal) approving the patriotic work of the George Washington Memorial Association should become effectual in this Centennial year of the death of the Father of his Country, by being brought to the attention of every Post,

Therefore Resolved, that the incoming Commander-in-Chief be and he hereby is requested to cause the resolution so adopted by said Encampment to be promulgated in general orders before the first day of December next.

Resolved, That the 14th day of December next (the Centennial anniversary of the death of Washington) should be reverentially observed by our Order, by the display of our flags at half-mast, and by holding public exercises, under the auspices of the several Posts, that the memory of his noble life may be revived and the youth of our land be inspired to emulate his virtues.

Presented by Comrade A. S. Cushman, Past Dep. Com., Dept. of Mass.

COMRADE ANDERSON, of the Potomac : I move the reconsideration of the action taken in regard to the resolution that was presented referring to carriages in line.

The motion was lost.

COMRADE WEISSERT : A resolution from the Department of New Mexico asking the Secretary of the Interior to appoint a comrade of the Grand Army of the Republic Custodian of Ft. Marcy.

The committee recommend the adoption of the resolution.

COMRADE BEATH : If we are going to undertake to pass resolutions for the appointment of comrades to office all over the United States, we may as well make up our minds to stay here for the next two weeks. I think it is out of order.

COMMANDER IN-CHIEF : I shall rule that out of order.

The committee reported back the report of the Special Committee in relation to proposed National Parks at and near Fredericksburg, Va., and recommended the adoption of the resolution proposed by that committee, and the recommendation was concurred in.

The report and resolution are as follows :

REPORT OF SPECIAL COMMITTEE IN RELATION TO PROPOSED
NATIONAL PARKS, AT AND NEAR FREDERICKSBURG,
VIRGINIA.

RICHMOND, VA., September 1st, 1899.

To the Thirty third National Encampment G. A. R., Philadelphia, Pa. :

Your Committee, which by resolution adopted at the Thirty-second National Encampment was continued for one year for the purpose of co-operation in furthering the plans for the preservation of the historic battle fields around the city of Fredericksburg, Virginia, beg leave to submit the following report. The subject matter referred to us has received favorable attention both in Congress and through the War Department. A bill has been introduced in the Senate of the United States entitled "A bill to establish the Fredericksburg and adjacent National Battlefields Memorial Park," and was read twice and referred to the Committee on Military affairs.

In July of the present year, by direction of the Secretary of War, Col. D. D. Wheeler and Col. Charles Byrd, visited the battlefields in and around Fredericksburg, and have submitted their report which, after describing the locations of the different battlefields and the lands which should be secured, concludes as follows :

"We found the earthworks on the various fields in an excellent state of preservation, and think there will be no difficulty in clearly defining the various lines of battle. The whole region proposed to be embraced within the limits of the park is full of historic interest, not only for the memorable battles which took place there during the civil war, but for the many important events that have occurred there during and long antedating the Revolution. At the old Courthouse, in Spottsylvania, we saw records going back to 1712. The first settlement of that region was made shortly after Jamestown."

Your Committee is advised that active efforts will be made during the next Session of Congress to perfect the legislation already inaugurated in the interest of this Encampment, and it is the desire of the Battlefields Parks Association that your Committee should be continued for the purpose of further co-operation with them, and we recommend the adoption of the following resolution :

Resolved, That this Encampment reiterates the interest which the Grand Army of the Republic feels in the preservation of the sites of the historic battlefields in and around Fredericksburg, proposed to be embraced by Senate Bill 39010, and for the purposes of co-operation with the Association who have undertaken the furtherance of this object. The Committee heretofore appointed for that purpose is hereby continued for another year.

(Signed.)	EDGAR ALLAN, <i>Chairman</i> ;	} Committee.
	LEO. RASSIEUR.	
	DANIEL R. BALLOU.	
	HENRY E. TAINTOR.	
	D. A. GROSVENOR.	
	ALBERT E. SHOALES.	
	PETER B. AYARS.	

The committee recommended the adoption of the following preamble and resolutions presented by Past Commander-in-Chief Adams, and the recommendation was concurred in :

WHEREAS, Congress, by an Act approved February 11, 1895, and by an Act approved February 21, 1899, has recognized the historical importance of the co-incident operations at Gettysburg and Vicksburg, which mark the turning point in the War of the Rebellion and constitute one of the greatest epochs in the history of our country, therefore

Resolved, That the comrades of the Grand Army of the Republic, in National Encampment assembled, express their thanks for this wise and patriotic action, and respectfully request the making of such further liberal appropriations as may be necessary to complete the work thus begun in a manner commensurate with the importance of the events to be commemorated.

Resolved, That the Adjutant-General of the Grand Army of the Republic be and is hereby instructed, immediately after the organization of the Fifty-sixth Congress, to send a copy of these resolutions to the President of the United States, to the Vice-President of the United States, to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, to the Chairman of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs, and to the Chairman of the House Committee on Military Affairs.

[This closes Report of Committee on Resolutions.]

COMRADE BEATH: Commander-in-Chief and comrades, for the thirtieth time I have the privilege of appearing before the National Encampment. I was appointed on a Committee on Resolutions in Washington in 1870, and from that time to this I have never missed being present at the opening of the Encampment, and the closing of the session. It is a great privilege to thus stand before you to-day.

The Committee on Rules, Regulations and Ritual, through Past Commander-in-Chief Robt. B. Beath, its Chairman, presented the following report, which was acted upon by subjects, as follows:

Your Committee on Rules, Regulations and Ritual respectfully report that they have given careful consideration to the amendments presented in General Order No. 10, National Headquarters of the Grand Army of the Republic, Philadelphia, July 29, 1899.

The most important is the provision for filling a vacancy in the office of Commander-in-Chief. Propositions have been duly adopted, and presented by the Departments of Indiana and Pennsylvania. They are both of the same tenor, but that of the Department of Pennsylvania, covering the ground more fully, is recommended, substituting for the present Section 2, Article VI, Chapter IV :

The Vice Commanders-in-Chief shall, when called upon, assist the Commander-in-Chief by counsel and otherwise, and in his absence or disability they shall discharge the duties of his office according to seniority.

In the event of a vacancy in the office of Commander-in-Chief the Senior Vice-Commander-in-Chief shall at once succeed to the title and duties of the position and the Junior Vice-Commander-in-Chief shall become Senior Vice-Commander-in-Chief. In the event of a vacancy in the office of Senior Vice-Commander-in-Chief, the Junior Vice-Commander-in-Chief shall at once succeed to the title and duties of that office.

A vacancy in the office of Junior Vice-Commander-in-Chief shall be filled by the National Council of Administration, as provided in Section 3, Article V, of this Chapter.

Substitute for Section 3, Article V, Chapter IV :

“Vacancies occurring in any of the elective offices of the National Encampment (other than as provided for in Section 2, Article VI) shall be filled by the National Council of Administration, in manner following:

The Commander in-Chief shall duly notify all members of the Council that such vacancy exists, and, thirty days thereafter shall advise them of the names of comrades presented for the same. Members of the Council may vote to fill such vacancy in a sealed envelope, marked “Ballot,” enclosed in an envelope and forwarded direct to the Adjutant-General.

These ballots shall be opened at a time specified by the Commander-in-Chief by tellers appointed by him, in the presence of such officers of the National Encampment as the Commander-in-Chief may designate. The comrade receiving the highest number of votes shall be declared duly elected to the office designated.”

Under the amendment to Section 2, Article VI, Chapter IV (page 22), the Senior Vice-Commander-in-Chief at once succeeds to the title and duties of Commander-in-Chief, and the Junior Vice-Commander-in-Chief becomes

Senior Vice-Commander-in-Chief, the office of Junior Vice-Commander-in-Chief thus becoming vacant. We believe that no sub-committee of the Council of Administration should be charged with the duty of filling that responsible position, and this amendment therefore provides that all members of the Council of Administration shall have the right to vote in filling the vacancy. The election is not a matter in which any particular haste is required, and under this proposition ample time is afforded to reach all the members, no matter where situated, and receive their response. We recommend the adoption of this amendment.

On motion, the recommendation was unanimously adopted.

Applying the same rule practically to Department Encampments, we recommend the addition to Section 2, Article VI, Chapter III, of the following :

Add to Section 2, Article VI, Chapter III.

In the event of a vacancy in the office of Department Commander, the Senior Vice-Commander shall at once succeed to the title and duties of that office, and the Junior Vice-Commander shall succeed to the title and duties of the Senior Vice-Commander.

The Council of Administration shall be convened by the Department Commander to elect a Junior Vice-Commander, vacancies in other elective offices shall be filled as heretofore prescribed.

We believe there is no necessity, in the departments where the members of the Council can be reached easily, for the same machinery as is provided for the National Encampment.

The recommendation of the committee was unanimously adopted.

The Department of Pennsylvania also presents a proposition to amend Section 1, Article 2, Chapter 4, (page 19) to change the ratio of membership for representatives to the National Encampment from the present basis of one representative for each 1,000 members to one for each 750 members, and one for a major fraction over that number, thus providing for maintaining at least the present representation for several years under the losses from death and other causes. The committee concurs in this amendment and recommends its adoption.

The recommendation was unanimously concurred in.

A proposition is also presented to amend Section 9, Article 6, Chapter 4, (page 23) as follows :

Add to the Rules and Regulations in place of the present standing Resolution the following :

“ The National Council of Administration shall meet immediately after the adjournment of the Encampment, at which they are elected and shall elect by ballot four of their number who, with the Commander-in-Chief and Vice-Commander-in Chief shall be a Committee to consider such details of Administration as may be referred to them by the Commander-in-Chief or which may have been referred by the National Encampment to the Council, and by the Council referred to such Committee, but no action affecting the general interests of the Order shall be had until the whole subject shall have been submitted in writing to all members of the Council for their information and an expression of opinion thereon.

The actual expenses of such Committee and of such officers as the Commander-in-Chief may deem necessary to attend meetings duly called by him shall be defrayed from the funds of the National Encampment upon vouchers duly approved.

The Executive Committee of the Council of Administration has been continued under a resolution adopted in 1877, but not included in the Rules and Regulations, providing that the Council should select a smaller number to act during the interim. Practically it has been the rule for the Commander-in-Chief to select two of his appointed officers, and either five or seven members of the National Council. The appointed officers should be called on for information in their departments, but we believe that this Committee should be restricted in number, and to the elected officers. We therefore recommend the adoption of the amendment proposed.

COMRADE O'DONNELL, of Illinois: I would like to ask Comrade Beath one question for information. I see that they shall take no action until the matter is sent to the various members of the National Council of Administration to get their views thereon, but it does not say there whether this special committee shall be governed by the views of the National Council of Administration, or whether they shall do as they please after getting the views.

COMRADE BEATH: The answer to that is, that the so-called sub-committee have no executive duties, that the responsibility then devolves upon the head of the order, the Commander-in-Chief.

COMRADE O'DONNELL: Then what good is it ?

COMRADE SAMPLE, of Pennsylvania: I desire to ask a question, too. Do I understand that this takes away from the Com-

mander-in-Chief the power to designate five men as the Executive Committee of the National Council of Administration?

COMRADE BEATH: Yes, sir.

COMRADE SAMPLE: It occurs to me that that is a very unwise thing to do. If the man who is charged with the administration of the affairs of this National Encampment is not given the power to select those who are to be his close advisers.

COMRADE WARNER, of Missouri: This is a matter which I think we should consider carefully, and I should like to ask the chairman of the committee why this change in the practice of the organization?

COMRADE BEATH: One thing is the matter of expense. The number of the members of the so-called Executive Committee, a title not conferred by the Rules and Regulations, at no time has reached from five to seven, seven generally. There have always been members who were appointed officers of the Commander-in-Chief, and the National Encampment is not directly represented. In other words, the Senior Vice Commander-in-Chief, the second in office, is not a member of the sub-committee of the Council, and those who have thought over this matter believe that the National officers should be on this sub-committee.

COMRADE WARNER: To that I have no objection.

COMRADE BEATH: In addition, it restricts the number of the sub-committee to four in place of five or seven, to be appointed a sub-committee to consider such matters as may be referred to them, but they do not initiate or execute. They advise the head of the order, the Commander-in-Chief. He calls on them for advice, rather than to apply for the advice of all the members of the Council.

COMRADE WARNER: Now, Commander-in-Chief, having had some little experience in this office, and I will say at the outset, whether the Senior and Junior Vice Commanders-in-Chief should be members of the Executive Committee or not I raise no question, nor do I raise any question if it is a matter of economy, and the finances of the Grand Army of the Republic will not justify the expense of an executive committee of five or seven, although you might reduce it to one, two, three or four, but I have known of

no trouble and no inconvenience from trusting to a comrade that you believe to be worthy of the high office of Commander-in-Chief the selection of the men with whom he is to consult. There may have been some friction in some places, but that is not a reason why we should change. I submit to the comrades here, when you have selected a comrade for an executive office you place around him forty-five gentlemen as his advisors, and by reason of the extent of our territory it is impossible for him to have all of them present, and so is it not safer, is it not better, that instead of these forty five comrades getting together immediately upon the adjournment of the National Encampment, with little acquaintance with each other, to elect four of their members a committee to leave that question with the Commander-in-Chief? He can take a month or six weeks to pick out the men that he believes are adapted to be his advisors in the Council of Administration. I move to non-concur in the report of the committee.

COMRADE BEATH: I have no particular feeling in this matter. Comrade Warner is in many respects right, but we have been violating the law for all these years because the resolution under which this committee was appointed, declared that the Council of Administration should select, and we are simply conforming to the law adopted in 1877, with this explanation that we take it out of a foot-note in the printing of the Rules and Regulations and put it into the law, and it is only distinctly regulating what is now indefinite under the resolution. If you desire to change it, allow the first part of the amendment to stand, and let the Commander-in-Chief select the other four members.

COMRADE WARNER: I can see no objection to the Senior and Junior Vice Commanders-in-Chief being members of the Executive Committee.

COMRADE WAGNER, of Pennsylvania: I think it would not be expedient for the Encampment to kill this measure outright. It is too important. My suggestion is this, that the subject be continued in the hands of a committee, take the Chairman of the Committee on Rules and Regulations, Comrade Warner, and others, to consider more carefully than we can at this time and report at the next Annual Encampment.

COMRADE WARNER: I certainly shall agree to that.

COMRADE WAGNER: I will make the motion, then, that this matter be referred to a special committee of five, of which the Chairman of the Committee on Rules, Regulations and Ritual this year shall be Chairman, to report in detail at the next Annual Encampment, and before presenting their report they shall forward it to each Department in the jurisdiction of the Grand Army.

COMRADE WARNER: I second that motion.

The motion of Comrade Wagner prevailed.

By former amendment in Section 2, Article VII, Chapter II (page 11), relative to the election of representatives a change is required, qualifying the requirement for a majority of the votes cast, by adding the words, which we recommend to be added, "except where otherwise designated."

The recommendation was unanimously adopted.

The Department of New York proposes to change the article on eligibility by substituting the date of August 25, 1865, for April 9, 1865. The war practically closed with the surrender of Lee. The present rule has stood for years and we report adversely.

It was moved that the report be adopted.

COMRADE KAY, of New York: It seems to me that the men of the navy up to the time of the raising the blockade, should be admitted. This organization should have been called the Grand Army and Navy of the Republic, and then there would have been no reason for the existence of the Naval Veterans Association. Why is not this a reasonable proposition? I move to disagree with the report.

COMRADE BEATH: Pardon me, wherein does that apply!

COMRADE KAY: No matter how well you build you can always later on build a little better, and I want to give the men who served under Farragut even on the sea, no reason why they should not be members of this organization. I think it would benefit us to have it done.

COMRADE McELROY, of the Potomac: Why isn't there just as good reason for extending it to those regiments which were kept in service until 1867 and '68 to garrison the Southern cities?

The report was adopted.

The remainder of the report of the committee was as follows, and all the recommendations were adopted

The Department of Tennessee presents resolutions for certain changes in the badge. First, for the ribbon and swivel, to avoid the necessity for the purchase of an additional ribbon when a comrade is elected to office. We recommend the reference of this to the Council of Administration with power.

It is proposed also to change the rank badge, substituting for the star, eagle, etc., the initials of the office. We believe the present system is responsible for the misuse of military titles as applied to comrades holding office, but we believe no change now practicable.

We recommend that again the attention of comrades be called to such improper use of military titles as position in the Grand Army does not confer titles outside of the Post room or Encampments.

On the proposition to have a distinctive button for members of the National Encampment we report adversely.

We have again the proposition to admit as members those who served in the United States Military Telegraph Corps of the United States during the rebellion. This matter has been previously before the Encampment. The Committee then reported and their action was sustained, that the Act of Congress of January 26th, 1897, entitled "An Act for the Relief of Telegraph Operators who served in the War of the Rebellion," providing that they should have "a certificate of service" has not provided the "muster-in and discharge from the service" so clearly and positively required by our Rules and Regulations. Much as we regret having to report adversely, we are compelled to do so under this clear reading of the Act of Congress. We therefore report against the proposition.

In the matter of the appeal of S. W. Hopkinson, of Massachusetts, ordered dropped from the rolls by the Senior Vice-Commander-in-Chief, we recommend that the decision be sustained and the appeal dismissed.

In the appeal of John Bresnahan, Department of the Potomac, the action of the Commander-in-Chief dismissing the appeal is affirmed for reason therein stated and we recommend that the appeal be dismissed.

There were several papers referred to the committee which were not presented in accordance with the rules, and of course they cannot be acted upon by the Encampment.

ROBERT B. BEATH, of Pennsylvania.
H. M. NEVIUS, of New Jersey.
FRANK SEAMAN, of Tennessee.
JAMES S. DODGE, of Indiana.
J. H. GOULDING, of Vermont.

The following report was presented and adopted :

PHILADELPHIA, September 7, 1899

THOS. J. STEWART, *Adjutant-General*.

SIR AND COMRADE :

The committee to whom was referred the report of the Chaplain-in-Chief beg leave to say they have had the same under consideration and commend the suggestions and recommendations therein made.

Your committee find that until there is greater promptness and fidelity on the part of the proper Post and Department Officers in making their reports to the Chaplain-in-Chief, the statistics presented by him will be necessarily incomplete and unsatisfactory, and your committee would therefore recommend that such reports as are required to be made to the Chaplain-in-Chief by the laws of our Order, be forwarded in accordance therewith, and that the respective Department Commanders be and are by the adoption of this report requested to see that it is done.

Respectfully submitted,

WASHINGTON GARDNER, of Michigan. }
T. H. HAGERTY, of Minnesota. } *Committee.*

The following report was presented and adopted :

PHILADELPHIA, September 7, 1899.

THOS. J. STEWART, *Adjutant-General G. A. R.*

SIR AND COMRADE :

The committee to whom was referred the report of the Judge-Advocate-General, beg to report that they have examined the same and concur in the expressions of opinion of the said report.

We do not include in this statement case No. seven (7) in regard to which we express no opinion, neither affirming nor criticising said case and its construction, for the reason that the said case is now on appeal from the decree of the Commander-in-Chief before the Encampment and by reference before the Committee on Rules and Regulations.

WM. WARNER, of Missouri, *Chairman*.

JOHN C. BLACK, of Illinois.

HARRISON ALLEN, of South Dakota.

WILFRED A. WETHERBEE, of Massachusetts.

The following communication was received :

PHILADELPHIA, PA., September 7, 1899.

To the Officers and Members of the Grand Army of the Republic :

The National Alliance Daughters of Veterans extend greetings.

Yours in F., C. and L.,

GRACE P. CHASE, }
LENA M. WILSON, } *Greeting Committee.*
NELLIE B. BATES, }

THE ADJUTANT-GENERAL: A committee from the Association of Naval Veterans called to announce that George L. Seavey, of Chicago, Illinois, had been elected Commodore Commanding the Naval Veterans Association.

The Committee on the Report of the Chief-Aide in charge of Military Instruction in Public Schools presented its report, which on motion was adopted. The report of the committee and the report of the Chief-Aide are as follows :

THOS. J. STEWART, *Adjutant-General.*

SIR :

The committee to whom was referred the report of Comrade Allen C. Bakewell, Chief Aide on Military Instruction in Public Schools, submit the following report :

A careful perusal of what is really an elaborative and exhaustive report has convinced your committee that the Grand Army of the Republic owes a debt of gratitude to Comrade Bakewell for the commendable spirit and tireless energy displayed by him in executing the work of his department, and to Lafayette Post, No. 140, of the Department of New York, for so ably and generously assisting him, at much cost, in carrying on said work and in recognition of such grand, good service recommend the adoption of the following resolve :

Resolved, That the thanks of the Grand Army of the Republic, in Thirty-third Annual Encampment assembled, are due and are hereby tendered to Comrade Allen C. Bakewell and to Lafayette Post, 140, of New York, for their generosity, zeal and enterprise in the promotion of military instruction in public schools.

Your committee being further convinced that it is the duty of the Grand Army of the Republic to preserve the country in the future as it did in the past, recommend the passage by this Encampment of the following resolve :

Resolved, That the Thirty-third Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic most heartily endorses the bill entitled, "A Bill to amend Section 1225 of the Revised Statutes so as to provide for the detail of active or retired officers of the army and navy to assist in military instruction in the public schools," and recommends its passage by the 56th Congress, and the Commander in-Chief is requested to urge Department Commanders to influence the senators and representatives of the National Congress to the end that said bill may become a law.

Your committee concurs in the wisdom of Comrade Bakewell's suggestion and recommends that the title of the work be changed to read "Mili-

tary Instruction and Patriotic Education in Schools." Because of the close proximity of Memorial Day and Independence Day as legal holidays, your committee deems it unwise to ask for another public holiday between these dates and therefore report inexpedient on the recommendation that June 14th be made a public holiday to be known as "Flag Day."

Respectfully submitted in F. C. and L.,

JOHN LINDT, of Iowa.

O. H. COULTER, of Kansas.

JOHN E. GILMAN, of Massachusetts.

REPORT OF ALLAN C. BAKEWELL, CHIEF AIDE ON MILITARY
INSTRUCTION IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

NEW YORK, August 10, 1899.

W. C. JOHNSON, *Senior Vice-Commander-in-Chief—in command Grand Army of the Republic.*

Dear Sir and Comrade: I have the honor to submit the following report of my stewardship as Chief Aide in charge of Military Instruction in Public Schools since I received the distinguished honor of the appointment by the beloved and lamented Commander-in-Chief, James A. Sexton.

Having learned from my predecessor, Captain Zalinski, of the difficulty of securing aides who had the time to spare and the means to contribute necessary to render efficient service in carrying on this important work, I issued a letter to the Commander of each Department, requesting nominations for appointment as Assistant Aides, which request contained this paragraph: "It is desired that none be recommended but those who are willing, and have the time to serve efficiently."

In response to this request there were received recommendations from most of the Departments, all of which were forwarded to the Adjutant-General for appointment, with a further request that a commission be issued to each appointee, in addition to publishing the appointment in General Orders. The following Departments have not been represented in this work, because no response has been received from the Commanders thereof to the request for nominations: Alabama, Arizona, New Mexico, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Texas, Virginia and North Carolina and Wisconsin, for which I can give no positive

reason, as the requests were repeated and urgently made. In a few of the Departments, appointments were recommended for those physically and otherwise unable to render as good service as they were willing to perform.

I infer, from the above-mentioned omissions, that either Military Instruction in Schools is not in full favor in every Department or the great value of the service to the country, and in honor of the Grand Army of the Republic, not sufficiently known. There is no part of the life work of the Order being done for the common good to the country we love, that is as broad in conception or as far-reaching in possible result as the plan conceived, and capable of development, concerning Military Instruction in the Public Schools, which covers vastly more than education in the bearing of arms.

Upon assuming the duties of Chief Aide, I learned that the following Bill, prepared by my predecessor, was pending in Congress, where it had been placed and was in the care of Comrade Watson W. Eldridge, who had rendered very valuable assistance in advocating it before the Committees on Military Affairs. I therefore secured his reappointment as Special Aide in charge of National Legislation, and I take great pleasure in reporting his untiring energy and remarkable success in meeting any adverse opinion that could be raised against the measure :

A BILL to amend section twelve hundred and twenty-five of the Revised Statutes, so as to provide for the detail of officers of the Army and Navy to assist in military instruction in the public schools.

Whereas, The national defense must depend upon the volunteer service of the people of the several States ; and

Whereas, Those cities and towns which shall adopt a system of military instruction in their public schools are entitled to the assistance of the Government in order to secure to the United States such a knowledge of military affairs among the youth of the country as will render them efficient as volunteers if called upon for the national defense ;

Therefore, Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled,

That section twelve hundred and twenty-five of the Revised Statutes, concerning the detail of officers of the Army and Navy to educational institutes, be, and the same is hereby, amended so as to permit the President to detail under the provisions of the Act, and in addition to the detail of the

officers of the Army and Navy now authorized to be detailed under the existing provision of said Act, such officers and non-commissioned officers of the Army and Navy of the United States as in his judgment can be spared for that purpose without affecting its efficiency, to act as instructors in military drill and tactics in normal schools of the several States and in the public schools of the various cities in the United States where such instruction shall have been authorized by the educational authorities thereof, and where the services of such instructor shall have been applied for by said authorities.

SEC. 2. That details of such officers and uncommissioned officers shall be made according to population and apportioned as follows : Commissioned officers, not above the rank of captain, to cities of one hundred thousand and upward ; sergeants to cities of fifty thousand and less than one hundred thousand ; corporals to cities of twenty-five thousand and less than fifty thousand : *Provided*, That in cities of two hundred thousand and upward a sergeant may be detailed for each one hundred thousand above one hundred thousand inhabitants: *And provided*, That a commissioned officer may be detailed for this duty in the capital of States not having one hundred thousand inhabitants. The maximum number of commissioned officers to be detailed under the provisions of this Act in State normal and public schools as herein prescribed shall not exceed fifty, and shall be exclusive of the details of officers of the Army and Navy authorized by the section hereby amended, and this amendment shall not affect any provision thereof. The maximum number of non-commissioned officers to be detailed under the provisions of this Act is not to exceed two hundred.

SEC. 3. That no detail shall be made under this Act to any city or town unless it shall pay the cost of commutation of quarters of the officers of non-commissioned officers detailed thereto and the extra-duty pay to which the latter may be entitled by law to receive for the performance of special duty.

SEC. 4. That the Secretary of War is authorized to issue, at his discretion and under proper regulations to be prescribed by him, out of ordnance and ordnance stores belonging to the Government, and which can be spared for that purpose, upon the approval of the governors of the respective States, such number of the same as may be required for military instruction and practice by the normal school of any State or public schools of any city which shall adopt military instructions as a part of its public-school system ; and the Secretary shall require a bond in each case, for double the value of the property, for the care and safe-keeping thereof, and for the return of the same when required.

SEC. 5. That this Act shall take effect immediately.

Being impressed with the value of the passage of such a Bill, I determined to begin the work for which I had been

appointed by concentrating effort in this direction, and issued the following circular to the Department Aides :

February, 1899.

Dear Comrade : Having been selected by your Department Commander at my request for recommendation of a Comrade for an Aide to care for military instructions in the Public Schools of your Department, I have in turn sent your name to the Commander-in-Chief for appointment, which has been made, and you are requested to signify your acceptance to me at an early date.

The late war with Spain has demonstrated the value to the Government of having men ready for duty who have been made qualified for commands by military instruction, and the possible necessity for more officers than can be quickly educated at Military Academies renders the present year propitious for extra effort in enlarging the military education of our youth.

A few instances of valuable service rendered during the late war by young men whose sole military education was obtained in Public Schools bring forth the desire to obtain all the information that may be gathered of instances of this kind, with the fullest details of the person giving the service and the kind performed, that a report may be made for the public benefit; and you are hereby requested to obtain the names of all you can, with rank and arm of service in which they were engaged, and any special act of duty rendered.

Enclosed you will find copy of a Bill (more copies will be sent you later) now pending in the Senate and House of Representatives (Senate Bill S. 3396 and House Bill H.R. 6556), which should be passed at the present session. To this end you are recommended to urge your Senators and Congressmen to use their influence with the Military Committees of both Houses to recommend the passage of the joint resolution and to vote for it when it is before their respective Houses for a vote. It is also desirable that your Department Commander should appoint an Aide in each Congressional District to assist you in this and all other ways. Kindly see that these appointments are quickly made and a list of them sent to me for record.

It is earnestly requested that you and your Aides act promptly in the matter of writing to your Senators and Congressmen in favor of this Bill—giving the number of it—and that the schools of your Department be visited in the interest of military instruction. There are many returned soldiers in every county and district now, competent to instruct the youth in the school of the soldier, pending more advanced instruction, which may follow. Literature will be sent you showing the advantages of drill and discipline, which you can make public through your local newspapers, as well as by other means—reading before your Posts, etc., etc. This vast country, with all its possible contingencies, should never be unprepared for the defense of its freedom and its institutions.

TO BE PREPARED FOR CONFLICT IS TO AVOID IT.

Arrangements have been made with National Headquarters for commissions for all Special Aides, which will be forwarded in due course of time. They will be a certificate of authority and a souvenir of a grand service. Feeling assured of your valuable assistance, it is expected that this year will be one of activity, bringing results worthy of the men who are the survivors of a war which made us a United Country in fact, and have lived to see the end of a war which has made us more united in sentiment.

Sincerely yours in F., C., & L.,

ALLAN C. BAKEWELL,

*Special Aide to the Commander-in-Chief in charge of
Military Instruction in Public Schools.*

The Bill did not pass, though favorably reported, for reasons best made known in the report made to me and embodied in my circular of March 23d, which was issued to all the Aides :

NEW YORK, *March 23, 1899.*

Comrade : For the information of Special Aides on Military Instruction in Public Schools the following report of Comrade Watson W. Eldridge, Special Aide in charge of National Legislation, is hereby issued.

“I regret very much to be obliged to report a total failure to secure action on our Bill by either of the Committees on Military Affairs of the respective Houses of Congress to which it was referred. I visited these Committees frequently, as well as the individual Senators and Members, and urged action, but the tremendous pressure of current Army legislation crowded everything else aside. I am glad to report, however, a favorable change in sentiment in some respects amongst members, brought about by conditions resulting from the late war, and I believe that after the Army reorganization is completed we will in the Fifty-sixth Congress accomplish what we failed to do in the last. I do not consider the matter finally disposed of by any means, and recommend a vigorous pushing of our bills, by reintroduction, immediately after the opening of Congress next December, and securing an early report, if possible. The Bill has been twice favorably reported upon, and failed only for want of time at the end of two different Congresses : therefore I feel quite confident that, if we can get it on the calendar of either House during the first session of the Fifty-sixth Congress, we will stand a good chance of getting it through.”

In view of the foregoing statement, Aides are requested to personally interest their Senators and Congressmen in this subject whenever meeting them during adjournment, with the hope of ultimate success as predicted.

Circulars on Patriotic Education in Schools will be issued in a few days, which is hoped will meet with favor and encouragement for the whole staff of Aides, resulting in good work to be reported at the next National Encampment.

ALLAN C. BAKEWELL,

*Special Aide to the Commander-in-Chief in charge of
Military Instruction in Public Schools.*

On the recommendation of Comrade Eldridge another bill has been prepared, to be laid before the Fifty-sixth Congress, which is similar in most respects, except in the provision that retired officers of the Army and Navy may be detailed as instructors, as well as active officers. This provision, it is hoped, will meet a possible objection that active officers may not always be available. Several copies of the proposed Bill have been forwarded to Department Aides, with my circular of August 1st in reference thereto.

August 1, 1899.

TO DEPARTMENT SPECIAL AIDES.

Comrades : The time draws near when the term for which we have been appointed will close, but there is still one item of duty we may perform which will be useful to the cause in which we are enlisted, and will be valuable in assisting our successors. The Bill before Congress during the year, providing for instruction by Government officers, did not fail because of opposition, but because of press of other matters during the unusually busy session for the Committees on Military Affairs ; therefore it is proposed to introduce it again early in the coming session December next, but with the slight alteration, which must overcome one of the objections made to previous bills of this character, viz. : " Lack of a sufficient number of Government officers to supply the places provided." The proposed amendment meets such an objection by providing retired as well as active officers.

You will find several copies of the proposed bill herewith for you to send to your Senators and Congressmen with your personal request for support, and it is urged that this be done speedily and emphatically.

Fraternally,

ALLAN C. BAKEWELL,

*Special Aide to the Commander-in-Chief in charge of
Military Instruction in Public Schools.*

Two thousand copies of the proposed Bill will be distributed among the Comrades of the National Encampment, with the hope of obtaining such influence favorable to its passage as those who meet our national legislators may bring to bear.

The subject of military instruction, aided by the Government, being thus temporarily disposed of, my attention was turned to a broader field of patriotic education than the drilling of boys in the Manual of Arms or Physical Movements; and, firmly believing that reverence for the Flag, in the form of salutation, is as surely military instruction as the teaching "Setting up Drill," or kindred education, and as useful to the country in inculcating loyalty and patriotism, I issued a circular on March 30th bearing mainly upon this service, which was accompanied by a Form of Salutation adopted in some sections and earnestly recommended at this time :

Comrades : Wherever the Flag—you so nobly defended and preserved in the memorable days of 1861-65, and have since devoted your services to hold up as an emblem of freedom and humanity—floats over every army post and naval station, on land or sea, it is saluted at dawn by every soldier or seaman, officer and man, who sees it unfold in splendor. This salute is part of the prescribed regulations in both the Army and Navy; and in some of the Public Schools of our country, including nearly all in Porto Rico, the regular exercises begin with the salute to the Flag. *It should be adopted by all the schools.* Pupils in the Public Schools are being trained for citizenship. They should have this object lesson, daily, of reverence for the Flag which represents true American citizenship. The Flag stands for the achievements of the Past—the liberties of the Present—the possibilities of the Future.

The Grand Army of the Republic has secured the enactment of laws and the adoption of rules by school boards by which the Flag floats to-day over nearly every school-house in the land. But more is needed than this. It should be carried within the school and draped on the walls of the assembly-room, to be saluted with reverence as a proper mark of respect to the insignia that stands for all that freemen enjoy.

The formal salutation is MILITARY INSTRUCTION, and will find favor where the manual drill with arms, for boys alone, may meet opposition or indifference.

The enclosed form of "Salute to the Flag" is practised in many schools, and may become universal by your united action. You are requested to urge the adoption of this form by your local school authorities, that it may become a part of the regular daily school curriculum.

Having fought to defend the Flag, can we not do much to preserve it with all that it stands for Liberty, Humanity, Honor. Surely we cannot end our lives more fittingly than in laboring earnestly and affectionately to teach all the elements of good which are embodied in the Standard of our Country.

With proper respect for the Flag the growing youth of the land, whether of native or foreign parentage, will be the standing army of the United States, enlisted for a common defense of justice and righteous government.

DIVINE LOVE GAVE US THE FLAG, LET HUMAN LOVE NOURISH IT.

In the mind of the undersigned there should be another National Legal Holiday—called Flag Day—and it should be the 14th of June, the anniversary day of the adoption of the Flag. But he is not clear that he is authorized, under his appointment as Special Aide in charge of Military Instruction in Schools, to ask his Assistant Aides to act in furthering such measures as would lead to the enactment of a law creating such a day. Such a bill, however, has been presented to the Legislature of the State of New York, but not as emanating from any organization. However, it will be very gratifying to have your views on the subject, and to hear that you approve, and perhaps in your individual capacity as a citizen have prepared a similar bill for presentation to your several State Legislatures. Should your response be favorable, it might lead to a request to all the Department Encampments to approve of such a movement and the bringing of the subject before the next National Encampment for action.

No holiday would be more universally observed in the United States, as no sectional feeling could be aroused—and what more patriotic work can be accomplished than the creation of a day when the whole country would be literally covered with flags and every person rejoicing under their influence.

ALLAN C. BAKEWELL,

*Special Aide to the Commander-in-Chief in charge of
Military Instruction in Public Schools.*

NEW YORK, March 30, 1899.

SALUTE TO THE FLAG.

At the given hour in the morning the pupils are assembled and in their places in the school. A signal is given by the principal of the school. Every student or pupil rises in his place. The Flag is brought forward to the principal or teacher. While it is being brought forward from the door to the stand of the

principal or teacher every pupil gives the flag the military salute, which is as follows :

The right hand uplifted, palm upward, to a line with the forehead, close to it. While thus standing with the palm uplifted and in the attitude of salute, all the pupils repeat together slowly and distinctly the following pledge :

“ I pledge allegiance to my Flag and to the Republic for which it stands,
One nation indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.”

At the words, as pronounced in this pledge, “ to my Flag,” each one extends the right hand gracefully, palm upward, toward the Flag until the end of the pledge of affirmation. Then all hands drop to the side. The pupils, still standing, all sing together in unison the song “ America ”—“ My Country, 'tis of Thee.”

In the primary departments, where the children are very small, they are taught and repeat this, instead of the pledge as given for the older children :

“ I give my hand, my head, my heart to my country.
One country, one people, one flag.”

In some schools the salute is given in silence, as an act of reverence, unaccompanied by any pledge. At a signal, as the Flag reaches its station, the right hand is raised, palm downward, to a horizontal position against the forehead, and held there until the Flag is dipped and returned to a vertical position. Then, at a second signal, the hand is dropped to the side, and the pupil takes his seat. The silent salute conforms very closely to the military and naval salute to the Flag.

Principals may adopt the “ silent salute ” for a daily exercise and the “ pledge salute ” for special occasions.

Without wishing in any way to attract attention to myself or to what it has been my privilege to perform, except as an illustration of what may be accomplished by the introduction of the United States Flag wherever it may be needed, I may be pardoned for alluding to my mission to Porto Rico at the close of the year 1898, when I went as a messenger from Lafayette

Post No. 140, of New York, with 600 bunting flags (4 x 6) for the school-children of that island. What I saw there, in the reception of the Flag by children who could be taught in no more expressive or simple way, convinced me that the Flag should be unfurled wherever it has a right to float, and that it should be approached in a spirit of reverence and saluted with a distinguished mark of respect. There are so many sections and sub-sections of our country where children are not privately taught what the Flag means, or that it represents the principles of our Government and all that the Government guarantees, I am convinced that they should be publicly instructed and that there is no more effective way than in the Public Schools.

New York City, through its Board of Education, has adopted this form, as my circular of May 5th shows, and I am proud to report this success in a city where 400,000 school-children daily show respect for the Flag which waves over a wider domain than it did a few months before, and proclaims among other virtues the noble one of humanity.

NEW YORK, *May* 5, 1899.

TO SPECIAL AIDES ON MILITARY INSTRUCTIONS IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The following extract from the minutes of the Board of Education of the City of New York is hereby forwarded for your information:

Mr. Richardson presented the following, and asked for and obtained unanimous consent for its immediate consideration:

To the Board of Education : The Committee on School System, to which was referred the communication from Allan C. Bakewell, Special Aide to the Commander-in-Chief, Grand Army of the Republic, in charge of Patriotic Education in Public Schools, relative to the form of salute to the flag in the Public Schools, would respectfully recommend that a copy of said communication be sent to each Borough School Board, with the statement that the Committee on School System approve of the suggestions contained therein and recommend that favorable action be taken in the matter.

WALDO H. RICHARDSON,	}	<i>Committee</i>
HORACE E. DRESSER,		
C. R. ROBERTSON,		
		<i>on</i>
	}	<i>School System.</i>

The President put the question whether the Board would adopt the report of the Committee on School System, and it was decided in the affirmative by a unanimous vote.

COMMUNICATION.

NEW YORK, *March 21, 1899.*

THE HONORABLE BOARD OF EDUCATION, NEW YORK CITY,
HON. JOSEPH J. LITTLE, PRESIDENT.

Gentlemen: As Special Aide to the Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic in charge of Patriotic Education in Public Schools, I have the honor to inform you that I have observed in some of the schools in the Boroughs of Manhattan and Brooklyn a daily salutation, by the pupils, to the United States Flag, and am asking your special attention to this matter, with the hope that the form and custom may be required by your Honorable Board in all the schools of the different Boroughs under your jurisdiction.

It has been noted by me that the daily form does not consume any of the pupils' time whatever, as the schools meet in the morning in general assembly for opening exercises, at the close of which a designated boy and girl, each holding a staff and flag of suitable size, are stationed at the end of the aisle where the pupils in marching out of the room separate for their different classrooms.

These flag-bearers hold the Flag aloft—crossed overhead—and the pupils, at a distance of, say, ten feet before reaching the place where the flag-bearers are posted, bring their right hands to their heads, palms downward, and hold them in that position until they have passed beneath the flags, when the hands are smartly dropped to their natural positions.

On occasions of patriotic exercises, a form is made an addition to such other portions of program as may be the order of the day, which I have the honor to enclose.

Respectfully yours,

ALLAN C. BAKEWELL,

*Special Aide to the Commander-in-Chief, Grand Army of the Republic,
in charge of Patriotic Education in Public Schools.*

From reports received through many sources, especially from my Department Aides, I am surprised to learn that the Flag is not altogether welcome in some localities, and I suggest a careful perusal of the extracts of reports herewith submitted, that the truth may be wholly known and some means devised for applying a remedy. While much progress has been made in the Southern States, much remains to be done—patience and per-

severance will be necessary. It might not be wise to infer that our Southern brethren are not loyal to the Flag—I believe they are ; but it is not welcomed on all occasions, nor is it set up as it should be, as a shrine where patriots worship. While there is a certain respect for it, antipathy to the Grand Army of the Republic and controversy over School Histories retard the progress of patriotic education to a greater or less degree. To the end that every school-house—whether public or private—every industrial school or orphan asylum, sectional or religious, should fly the Flag, I recommend earnest work on the part of every Department and every Post, and I point with pride to Lafayette Post of New York City, whose most important Standing Committee is the one on Military Instruction, Patriotic Education, and Flag Presentation. I am informed that this Post has received during the past year requests from widely separated places in the country for flags for Sunday Schools, Colored Bureaus, etc., etc., and that in no instance has the call been made in vain.

The donation of the flags to Porto Rico by this Post needs more than a passing notice, and I cannot better place the result before you than by submitting a letter recently received from General Eaton of the United States Army, the Director of Public Instruction.

SAN JUAN, PUERTO RICO, *May 27, 1899.*

COL. ALLAN C. BAKEWELL,

Lafayette Post, 479 Fifth Avenue, New York.

Dear Colonel : Before retiring from my work here, I must write you a word about the flags furnished the schools of this Island by you and your associates of the Lafayette Post. There could hardly have been a more happy thought. The Flag is beautiful in itself, and symbolical of all that is best in America. As you saw when here, it was at once attractive to the people and the children.

I have now visited personally most of the municipalities in the Island, and have seen the Flag saluted and heard “America” sung in English in a large number of schools, where a word of English was never heard until within a few months. The Island is now divided into sixteen divisions, and a supervisor of English is in charge of each division, visiting all the schools in city and country. Undoubtedly 10,000 children are now learning English, and as a visitor enters a school, one of the first things asked is, will he have

the Flag saluted. This is everywhere the favorite exercise, and the children enjoy carrying the Flag at the head of the procession whenever the schools march in public. This has been notably so here in San Juan when the people assembled to express their joy at the ratification of the treaty by the Senate and on the occasion of the celebration of Washington's birthday, and when they gathered to greet Secretary Alger, and when again they assembled to bid good-by to General Henry and to welcome General Davis. I have never seen the Flag saluted in the States with more enthusiasm than I have seen it here in the schools of Puerto Rico.

The map of the United States is now going into every school, and they connect the Flag with the country which the map represents.

The new school laws provide for the extension of the study of English and the instruction of patriotic songs, and the Flag will constantly be an object lesson, bringing to the minds of the people, as they learn the facts of American history and sing the songs of liberty, the principles and institutions which are offered to them.

Thanking you personally for the aid the flags have been to me in my work here, and thanking you in behalf of the Puerto Ricans that have been gratified by your generosity, I am, very sincerely yours,

JOHN EATON,

Director of Public Instruction.

EXTRACTS FROM REPORTS OF DEPARTMENT AIDES.

ARKANSAS.

"I have no report to make, owing to the fact that I am an invalid, disability of service origin, so I cannot travel. I did some corresponding, but received no reply. Only here at this place did I succeed to have Old Glory placed upon the school-house, and patriotic instruction, to some extent, inaugurated in the school.

"A. G. CRUTCHMAN."

CALIFORNIA AND NEVADA.

"It is my unbiased belief that in no community in the land is there taught in the Public Schools a more loyal observance of what the Stars and Stripes signify to the rising generation. From almost every school house in California the Flag proudly floats during the weekly sessions, and in most schools the morning raising and evening lowering of 'Old Glory' are attended with appropriate ceremonies. In the schools in most towns and cities, and more particularly those in San Francisco, the morning intro-

duction of the colors is made a patriotic feature each day—teachers and scholars tendering their loyal salutations to freedom's banner—suitable songs and meaning sentiments accompanying the ceremony. In the matter of military instruction, it is a pleasure to assure you that much is done to familiarize the scholars with such movements as are best calculated for the early training of our youth. In some of the schools the children have reached a high degree of proficiency in marching in alignment, in preserving distance, and in other features which tend to develop a natural pride of military heritage, thus producing better discipline, and to a great extent inspiring a love for and devotion to our country. In this city, and others in the State, the school authorities, acting for the best interests of our youth, have employed competent instructors for the purpose of producing the objects named. Probably no better presentation of these results could be mentioned than the almost unparalleled sight of about one thousand school-children from eight to fourteen years of age, of both sexes, all in uniform, marching in columns or platoons, carrying with exactitude small or miniature arms and American Flags, and keeping step with military precision, which animated the principal street of San Francisco on last Memorial Day. It was a feature of the parade that awakened in the hearts of those who thronged the sidewalks new sentiments of loyalty to the Flag, and love for the country whose integral character it is the pride and honor of the old Union Veterans to have helped achieve. And these children, in whose little hearts it is the ambition of the Grand Army of the Republic to inspire patriotic thoughts, were conveying to their parents an object lesson of loyalty more powerful than any taught by the most brilliant oratory. It is a satisfaction to be able to assure you that in the Public Schools of California no class of visitors are more warmly welcomed than Comrades of the Grand Army. The State Superintendent of Public Instruction, the various Boards of Education, School Directors, Teachers and Scholars, all strive to make pleasant our visits, official or otherwise, and in reciprocal manner our public educators and their scholars are frequently found attending the social entertainments of the Grand Army. It is my opinion that the Department of Military Instruction, under the auspices of the Grand Army of the Republic, can be continued with honor to our organization, and be made a factor of great good in the public schools of our country.

“FRANK ELLIOTT MYERS.”

COLORADO AND WYOMING.

“Upon receiving my appointment I personally interviewed and entered into correspondence with the State Superintendent of Schools and a number of our County Superintendents of Schools, and especially the Superintendent of Arapahoe County, of which Denver is the county seat; also with Mr. Gore, who is Superintendent of School District No. 1, which takes

in the principal part of the city. I found that in many of the schools special attention is given to military instruction and history pertaining to the Civil War, and military matters generally. I sent out circulars to a great many of the County Superintendents, and have received a number of interesting replies, among them one from Comrade Aaron Gore, above mentioned. In the city of Denver we have three military companies composed of scholars in the Public Schools, one in Denver High School and one in the Manual Training High School, and one in the West Denver High School. These companies always turn out on Decoration Day and other military occasions. They are well uniformed, in the same style as the National Guards—in fact, so much so that complaint has been made to the Adjutant-General of the State on this ground. These companies are not officially recognized by the school boards or the school authorities, but are given encouragement in several ways. The general feeling throughout the State among those engaged in educational work is in favor of military instruction, and this sentiment is growing among the people generally. We have a number of special days in the schools when military instruction is given, and important historical lessons impressed upon the scholars. It may be said that there is no section of the country where our flag is more highly honored and our Government more respected and the people more willing to support it than in the State of Colorado.

“H. M. ORAHOOD.”

LETTER OF AARON GORE REFERRED TO.

“I am in hearty accord with the provisions of Senate Bill 3,396, now in the Fifty-fifth Congress. It provides for assistance from the National Government in the matter of Military Instruction in the Public Schools. The advantages and importance of such instruction are indicated in two lines of helpful discipline to boys: in addition to this, and quite as important in the minds of many people, is that phase which involves the preparation for a soldier, to the end that, in times of danger to the country, a need of prompt and intelligent means of defence in the absence of a large standing army is a necessity. The importance of having men ready for duty is more highly appreciated in Europe than in America. But over and above this reason for maintaining military instruction is that of physical training, with obedience in military drill and the habits of order, neatness, and self-possession, which are inseparable from the duties of the young soldier. Crooked forms are made straight; contracted chests are enlarged; a manly gait and an erect position accompany military drill. There is that in the young fellow who wears the uniform of a soldier of his country that arouses pride of a virtuous and helpful sort. Again, it is conceded at the present time that the greatest vice of Young America is conceit; the polite and reverential conduct of the youth of America that obtained in former years has disappeared; self-assumption, followed by an unwillingness to comply with law, is charac-

teristic of the young men and too frequently of the old men of our country. The execution of law, the obedience to orders—an essential element of manly character—receive their highest cultivation in the military corps. The boy who is unaccustomed promptly to obey at home or in school, with a few months of young cadet life finds his character changed; he has learned to obey proper authority without question. To talk back; to insist upon reasons; to hesitate in prompt compliance—a part of the ordinary life of the average American boy—are found at that time to be not habitual, and, later, demonstrated to be a weakness. I therefore believe that, over and above the military education which will enable the country to have a large reserve force of trained soldiers at hand on call, these other and important considerations of vigorous physical training and rigid mental discipline, tending toward obedience to proper authorities at proper times without question, are an exceedingly desirable and appropriate measure. It is unnecessary to add that I have no sympathy with that opinion which prevails in some parts of our country that military instruction tends to inculcate a warlike character; hence seeks for opportunity to quarrel. The opposite is true, and has been true from the beginning: the last man to engage in a conflict, or to encourage a conflict at arms, has ever been found to be the soldier, whether in the ranks or under shoulder-straps.”

FLORIDA.

“It gives me pleasure to report that the fourth year of my service shows gratifying signs of progress. A healthy spirit of patriotism has been aroused in our Public Schools, and over many of them the Stars and Stripes are now daily unfurled. At first my work was unpopular, and met with much official opposition from school superintendents and teachers. This year, however, a kindlier feeling is manifested, and the Superintendent of Public Education has given an official approval to military instruction in the high schools. Since the foregoing was reported in February of this year no additional progress has been made, but, rather, a loss of previous advance. Some of the schools have failed to take proper care of the flags, poles, etc., that were presented them, in consequence of which the daily unfurling of the flag has ceased, for a time at least. As I have stated in my previous reports, here in the South, where there is a sharp clash between the United Confederate Veterans and the Grand Army of the Republic on school histories, the prejudice is too great to be overcome at present in our efforts in behalf of military instruction and patriotism in Public Schools, nearly all being under Confederate control.

“S. HERBERT LANCEY.”

GEORGIA AND SOUTH CAROLINA.

“As military instruction authorized by law through detail of officers

from the United States Army and Navy is at present restricted to established military schools, colleges, universities, etc., I confine this report principally to indicating such established institutes in these States at which these military instructors have been detailed, and the necessity of greater effort for inculcating the patriotic side of national military instruction. The importance of real education is more generally recognized to-day than ever before. At no time within the lives of living men has this need been more convincingly felt than now.

“To develop the patriotic side of American military instruction is the one comprehensive need, that it keep pace with intellectual, spiritual, and material progress, that the nation escape peril through differentiating interests. We need instruction productive of the best patriotic result, and it is a duty to compensate adequately the highest educative force obtainable to effect it.

“Probably no two States have a larger proportionate population lacking in active educational interest than these two States. I presume in three-fourths of the counties of each the National Flag nowhere floated until enthusiasm became aroused with the beginning and progress of the war with Spain. It is probable it floated in many places in all counties of both States, at one time or another, during the progress of that war; over some public buildings, business houses, schools, and at many private residences; but only to become too much disused following the declaration of peace. Thus, to many, it becomes too distinctively an emblem of war, unnecessary in peace. The flag too rarely floats in these States elsewhere than on offices and buildings of the United States Government, on an occasional municipal building in large cities, over military schools, and a few established institutions of learning. I know of but one town in South Carolina where it floats over a common school. If the flag is used as an element of education in patriotic instruction in either State, except at one or two points, the fact is not generally known.

“The Thirty-first National Encampment of the Grand Army concurred in a resolution to urge upon the Congress of the United States to so legislate as that the National Flag shall float over all presidential post-offices throughout the national domain. This measure should become law and be executed. Out of fifty presidential post-offices in the State of Georgia less than ten float the flag. It is not floated over more than six or eight of the thirty-six presidential post-offices in South Carolina.

“During the past two or three years military instructors from the United States Army have imparted instruction at the following institutes: In South Carolina, at the South Carolina Military (Citadel) Academy at Charleston, the Clemson College at Clemson, and the Patrick Military Institute at Anderson. In Georgia, at the A. & M. College at Dahloega, the M. G. A. M. College at Milledgeville, the Barnesville Institute at Barnesville, and like instruction has also been given at the Georgia State University under an officer employed by the trustees thereof. I think these in-

structions are regarded with much favor, but are still in experimental stages. I do not learn that any progress is made introducing patriotic instruction with the use of the flag, or that it is a part of the instruction expected to be imparted. Surprise and admiration have been often heard and expressed in localities where United States troops have been located within the past year, for the salute, manner of recognition, and reverence officers and soldiers accorded the flag whenever passing it, or in its immediate presence. It does not appear that our 'cadets' (graduates), or those yet receiving instruction at institutes where military instructors have been stationed, have received like distinctive culture and respect for this flag. These will soon become sovereign citizens, whose example is sure of imitation by others. It is at least regretful that out of all the quiet devotion and affection for 'Old Glory,' there does not materialize more effort to insure instruction of a patriotic character. The times are lacking in the freshness and vigor assertive of a true American, stalwart patriotism. No progress means sure decay. The spirit that founded civil and religious liberty is as essential to perpetuate as it was to create.

"All our national legislation for inculcating military instruction lacks efficient radiating patriotic vitality. It operates to avert from the yeomanry whose patriotism is appealed to when the national defence is imperilled. It is selfish, distinctively military at the expense of the patriotic, and too remote from those for whom a system should be devised imparting the best possible patriotic instruction that may somehow reach to and permeate the common school.

"JAMES O. LADD."

IDAHO.

"*Comrade* : After extended correspondence with the principals of the leading Public Schools of this State, and personal visitation of schools in my immediate vicinity, I am able to report as follows :

"In advance of any legislation upon the subject, the matter of military and patriotic instruction in the Public Schools is already far advanced in this State. In every town where there is an active Post of the Grand Army, military instruction is firmly established; and in other localities public opinion has paved the way for the flag drill and other patriotic exercises.

"In Boisé, the capital city, the entire number of twenty schools and departments have made most satisfactory progress. The accuracy of the general march in column has excited the admiration of military officials who have witnessed the parades, while the direct instruction in class in national history in its patriotic bearings is of the highest character.

"Our State University at Moscow formed among its pupils an armed and uniformed company of cadets, and at the outbreak of the Spanish War the entire body volunteered. The principal of the Moscow city schools writes : 'Thanks to our friend, Lindol Smith (Past Department Com-

mander of the Grand Army of the Republic), who has been a member of our School Board for eight years past, we have followed the suggestions named in your letter. To Mr. Smith we owe much of the spirit of patriotism that we feel so proud of in our city schools. He has presented us with two excellent flag-poles, which will be put to good use. Our graduating class made a fine flag with their own hands and presented it to the Board of Trustees, and the pupils of Russell School took up a subscription and bought a fine, large flag for their own school.'

"The principal of the schools of Payette writes: 'We have not followed just in the line indicated in your circulars, but have by talks, drills, and decorations made progress. With our new school facilities for next year, we hope to do more thorough work in teaching patriotism.'

"The principal of the Hailey school writes: 'Two years ago I taught the salute as suggested in your circular; at the same time purchased and erected an 85-foot flag-pole from which daily floats a 12 by 20 foot American flag, storm not preventing. The school house and flag are engraved in our diploma. We go farther in military instruction. In lieu of recess the principal drills the three higher departments in military formation, such as squares, column of fours, column of twos, open order, twos or fours, right or left. School children here always participate in the observance of Memorial Day.'

"Reports from other portions of our State indicate that the Grand Army principle—that patriotic teaching should have its beginning in the heart of the children—is fully approved by the public, and is gaining general practical adoption.

“CHAS. A. CLARK.”

IOWA.

"I at once entered on the discharge of the duties of the office at my own city (Bloomfield) by securing the organization of the boys in the Public Schools into a company for military instruction, and secured a number of instructors to take charge of them, each in turn. The boys were delighted with the opportunity of drilling, attended promptly, and made a good degree of proficiency. On the 15th of April, 1899, I issued an open letter to the boys of Iowa, and had a thousand copies printed for distribution among the superintendents, teachers, and the press of the State in the cities and large towns. By request, the Department Commander of the Grand Army of the Republic appointed a special Aide in each Congressional District to assist me in the work of organization of military companies in the Public Schools and my efforts to secure the coöperation of the parents and teachers and press of the State. Some of those appointed reported promptly by letters, others I met in person. I desire to express my thanks to Assistant Adjutant-General Henry A. Dyer for his kindness in mailing to all the Grand Army of the Republic posts of the State my 'Letter to the Boys of Iowa,' and to the editors of the papers who were kind enough to publish the same.

The summer vacation of the schools came so soon after my appointment that there were only a few weeks left for organization. When the schools open for the fall and winter terms I hope for a renewed interest on the part of the boys, teachers, and parents, and for larger results. The remarkable achievements of our army and navy in the Spanish-American War, and the interest felt everywhere for the success of our arms in the Philippines, have awakened the loyalty and patriotism of the American people to the necessity of a preparation for any emergency that may hereafter arise to endanger the dear old flag or the liberty of its people or the Union of the States represented by the Stars and Stripes.

“S. A. MOORE.”

KANSAS.

“I am on my vacation, and will not be able to make my report by the time named. Some progress has been made, and a general order respecting the matter will be promulgated through headquarters on my return.

“E. W. CUNNINGHAM.”

KENTUCKY.

“I brought the matter before our School Board, but no action was taken, and probably none will be until after our next election.

“O. A. REYNOLDS.”

MINNESOTA.

“It seems that the most that can be done is to keep the matter constantly before the public until Congress shall again meet, when the bill will be passed giving authority to whatever action may be taken by the Grand Army of the Republic. Its acceptance by the schools of the country, making military instruction a part of the curriculum, is beyond question. As soon as Congress approves, I trust we may do something more definite.

“E. V. W. BROKAW.”

MISSOURI.

“Owing to the fact that I was not appointed to my position of Aide until March 18th last, and the fact that the schools of the State closed soon afterwards, I have been able to do but little for the cause of Military Instruction in the Public Schools. I find, too, among both teachers and school officers, who have no idea of military drill or discipline, a disinclination to add this to their curriculum.

“My opinion is, that, at least here in Missouri, this is a work that will require time in which to get schools and school officers interested and instructed. To some extent this can be done through Grand Army of the

Republic posts, who may bring their local influence to bear in its favor. Then it may be inaugurated in some of our city schools, like St. Louis and Kansas City, and finally be extended to other cities and towns.

“The subject is an important one, and the best plan in which it may be carried out is not very plain to me yet.

“JOHN M. WILLIAMS.”

MAINE.

“Since notification of my assignment to duty in connection with the schools of Maine there has been no session of the Legislature, and arms are the first thing to be obtained. There are now in two of our cities organized companies of high school cadets. In Portland the battalion consists of three companies, handsomely uniformed, well drilled, having a major commanding with full staff and a band of twelve pieces. We have them out on all public occasions—on Memorial Day, Fourth of July—and a few days since they were in the escort when we had 1,200 men on parade from the six ships of the North Atlantic Squadron. I am of opinion this interest can be promoted by having a comrade in each county of the State associated with me, and with this in view have already asked for assistance of our department headquarters. We would then be able to approach members of the Legislature for arms and equipments, and in meantime get in touch with local school boards.

“CHAS. H. BOYD.”

MARYLAND.

“There is a standing ordinance by our City (Baltimore) Council that the United States Flag be hoisted over every Public School house; the principals are made responsible for this function, and right royally⁹ it is performed. I am not aware of any State law on the same subject. It is ordered also that on Memorial Day the flags be half-mast from sunrise to sunset. On the Friday preceding all national, State, or municipal holidays the teachers are directed in the grammar schools to read the Declaration of Independence to the pupils. By ordinance of the Baltimore City Council an hour on each Friday after the first Monday in each month was ordered to be devoted to the teaching of patriotism in our city schools. This rule is well observed; and essays by the pupils on some officer who has become conspicuous by reason of heroic effort or bravery are written and submitted to the several principals, and mention of meritorious essays is made before the class. In many of our schools the opening exercises are conducted, in part, by the singing by the pupils of ‘My Country, ‘tis of Thee.’ In a few of the assembly rooms the front wall is draped with ‘Old Glory.’ I propose in the early autumn to make the effort to have Col. Bakewell’s ‘pledge salute’ introduced. June 14th is fittingly observed by the schools, and appropriate exercises thereto are arranged and carried

out in a becoming manner, as Flag Day. The only drilling thus far during my holding of the position of Assistant Aide has been conducted by our professor of physical training. The boys take hold with zest and develop a very marked adaptability to the exercises. I hope to see the day in which Chancellor McCracken's desire, as expressed at Tampa, Florida, National Military Convention, last February, may be realized ; viz., 'that every one of the 80,000 young men who leave our high schools every year may be competent to drill a company.' I wrote and interviewed our Senators and Representatives in Congress regarding H. R. 6,556 requesting the detail of a military officer for duty in our Public Schools. They all endorsed the scheme, but referred to the urgent business before Congress caused by the Spanish War ; and, as the sequel proved, we found ourselves, with many others, neglected to the rear for the remainder of that session of Congress.

“G. LANE TANEYHILL.”

MASSACHUSETTS.

“Exercise commemorations of the day are held in many schools, teaching the lessons of Lincoln's and Washington's birthdays, as well as Memorial Day and Flag Day. The military instruction given in the schools reaches a very large number, and notwithstanding the objections raised by some of our supersensitive etherealists who deprecate any allusion to arms and the use of force, but who would govern by moral suasion, the interest has not diminished. Out of 2,371 schools where 296,294 children are taught in 6,875 schoolrooms—5,409 of which have flags—234,819 pupils in 4,784 rooms give the flag salute. Patriotic education is given in 2,289 schools, and in many the Declaration of Independence hangs upon the walls.

“BENJAMIN READ WALES.”

NEW JERSEY.

“Previous to the recent war I organized, instructed, and paraded a regiment of boys from the public schools of this city (Elizabeth). At the close of the summer vacation it became necessary to renew the uniforms of the boys who had not graduated, and the interest died out. Since my return from service in the Spanish-American War I have not been in a frame of mind for displaying much interest in anything. I regret my inability to make a report of co-operation which your energetic efforts have deserved.

“W. H. DE HART.”

NORTH DAKOTA.

“Immediately upon receipt of your circular of February, 1899, I communicated with our patriotic comrade, A. P. Rounsvell, who inspires with his own enthusiasm all with whom he comes in contact, and also wrote to Comrade Senator Luke in regard to S. 3,396 and H. R. 6,556. Both were greatly interested in the bill, and did what they could to secure its passage.

“The State University of North Dakota and the Agricultural College, each has a military department, and the cadets are supplied by the Government with cadet rifles and other accoutrements. Some of the former students of these institutions are now in the United States military service. Lieut. Fred Smith, who has just resigned from his North Dakota Company now on its way home, has re-enlisted for further service in the Philippines. He was a member of the military company at the University. I believe the bill, with the proposed amendment providing ‘retired as well as active officers,’ will not fail to pass.

“CLARKSON A. HALL.”

OHIO.

“There are in Cincinnati three companies of high school cadets in prosperous condition, and there are some ten companies scattered over the State. There are also some three or four regiments of Boys’ Brigade attached to the various churches. I believe they should receive mention, as they are doing good work in the same cause. The best interests of our cause make it important that the Aide-in-Chief and a corps of competent assistant aides be continued for a series of years, and that a definite policy be pursued. It takes many more than the last few months of the school year to get the work well in hand. Such work as establishing the Salute to the Flag should commence at or near the beginning of the school year. It seems to me that a resolution by the National Encampment, requesting the co-operation of the United States Commissioner of Education, the State School Commissioners, and Superintendents of Schools in the patriotic work to be done in the schoolrooms, would be an effective way to proceed, and to such resolutions add an urgent and strong endorsement by the several State Department Commanders, and probably of a resolution from each Department Encampment. Such documents in the hands of the Assistant Aides, with explicit instructions from the Chief Aide, would add strength to their efforts. I would suggest that a short exercise for the school day preceding Memorial Day be prepared and adopted, and that it be recognized as a school duty that the teachers request each pupil to bring at least one flower or small bouquet to be turned over to the Memorial Day officers of their respective localities; that the blank school reports to the State School Commissioners and of the State School Commissioners to the United States Commissioner of Education, provide space for the military and other patriotic instruction given during the year. I also suggest that the scope of this work be made to include the Boys’ Brigades, the Y. M. C. A., and the colleges.

“F. G. STEELE.”

OREGON.

“The suggestions contained in your circular letter of March 30, 1899, in relation to Military Instruction in Public Schools, have been faithfully

carried out in the Public Schools in Oregon. I have visited the schools in different portions of the State, and have reports from the County Superintendents of Education, as well as from the State Superintendent of Education, and from all I can learn the salute to the Flag, as prescribed by you in your circular letter, is carried out in all of our schools, private as well as public. The teachers in all of our schools appear to be careful to see that the salutation to the Flag, as prescribed by you, is given every morning on the assembly of the school.

“D. P. THOMPSON.”

NEBRASKA.

“The work is progressing satisfactorily, and will continue to grow. There are four companies of Cadets at the Nebraska State University who are regularly drilled by a regular army officer detailed by the War Department. They are finely uniformed and fully equipped with breech-loading rifles, and also have two pieces of field artillery, and receive instruction in that branch of the military service also. There is a full military band connected with this organization. Very many of these students enlisted in the First, Second, and Third Nebraska Regiments, United States Volunteers, and demonstrated the value of having men ready for duty who are able to instruct and train the raw material of which our volunteer regiments are mainly composed. There is also a battalion of Cadets at the Omaha High School numbering about 400, who receive instructions from a regular army officer. There are 6,676 schoolhouses in our State, and 273,919 scholars. I learn from the report of our Department Patriotic Instructor of the Women's Relief Corps that 59½ per cent. of the children in our department are giving the flag salute, and in nearly all schools patriotic songs are sung. At least 50 per cent. of our schoolhouses have the flag displayed during school hours. The citizens of our State, both children and adults, have received military and patriotic instruction during the past year by reading of the gallant deeds performed by the Fighting First Nebraska Regiment, which sailed from our shores mere schoolboys, and have now returned battle-scarred veterans, having won imperishable honor for themselves and their country's flag. On Friday preceding Memorial Day the veterans of the Grand Army of the Republic attended school, and found the scholars most eager to listen to their patriotic words. The State Superintendent of Public Instruction says, ‘It is most fitting that attention should be given in the schools of our State to exercises that tend to awaken in the young, patriotic sentiment and feeling. Pupils should be taught something of the grandeur of our nation and its flag. In no country are there greater reasons for honoring the flag than ours. We should emphasize what the Stars and Stripes stand for; we should teach that loyalty to our flag means that we must be true to our country. Our Public Schools are our nation's bulwark, with our schoolhouses as our nation's line of fortification, and it is especially fitting that the Stars and Stripes shall float over these institutions, in which are being edu-

cated to-day the children who will be the safeguards of our country's destiny for the first half of the twentieth century.'

"BRAD. P. COOK."

POTOMAC.

"Relative to military instruction in Public Schools in this city (Washington), such instruction is confined to the high schools, the Central, Eastern, Western, and Business forming a battalion of six companies, having as instructors two officers of the National Guard. This battalion is in a high state of efficiency, holding weekly drills, and holding a competitive drill at the close of each school session. Efforts have been initiated to have this instruction extended to the eighth grade, at least a bill to that effect having been introduced into the last Congress. The schools pay attention to the requirements of Flag Day, June 14th, celebrating it with patriotic exercises in the larger and the smaller schools consolidated, the exercises being held under the auspices of the comrades of the G. A. R. and ladies of the W. R. C., assisted by the teachers and school authorities. I find that since the close of the Spanish-American War there seems to be more interest taken in military instruction in the Public Schools; parents are not so much impressed with the idea that schools are for the study of books only. They find military instruction valuable in the teaching of discipline, begetting a companionship that causes the boys to work as a unit, and develops the elements of a manhood that better fits them, not only for their duty as citizens in the battle of life, but that of soldiers should the emergency need them. The exercise is athletic in a harmless form.

"JAMES M. EDGAR."

UTAH.

"This is not intended for a report of my doings, but a letter to you, showing why I have no report to make. In my humble judgment, loyalty and patriotism cannot be taught in this disloyal State with any degree of success. A copy of some correspondence between myself and the School Board of this place may throw a little light upon the question. I wrote the Chairman of the Board of School Trustees of this place (Manti) as follows: 'Permit me to call your attention, and the attention of the Board, through you, to the following facts: Acting for the Grand Army of the Republic, I had the honor, some time ago, to present to the Public Schools of Manti a flag. Later on, and while acting for the same organization, I presented to the same schools the largest and most costly flag possessed by any Public School in the State. You will remember that each flag was presented and accepted with the distinct understanding and agreement that such flags should be displayed at top mast upon each National holiday, and such other days as seemed fit. During the current year, the following National holidays have been passed by, to wit: Washington's Birthday, Memorial Day, and July 4th. Upon the two days last named, no flag floated from the school building, and on February 22d the large flag was fastened to a 2 x 4

studding, inverted, and thrust out of the window of the building. Lincoln Day, Lafayette Day, and Maine Day passed by, and neither flag was displayed from any part of the school building. Upon June 1st—a day sacred to all saints—neither flag was displayed at even half-mast. Under these circumstances I feel it my duty to request the return of the flags. The oft and unwarranted violation of the agreement by you, as above suggested, is my justification.

“I received the following reply: ‘Will say that on account of the present flagstaff and roof of the building to which same is attached, not being strong enough to support the flag, etc., etc.’ This excuse is a sham and delusion. The small flag at my request was kept at the top of the mast during the whole of the Spanish War. The day I presented the large flag to the schools of this place it was hoisted to the top of the same schoolhouse staff, and allowed to remain there for several days in succession upon the staff which is now too weak. Since the last National Encampment I have presented but one flag to a Public School. As an officer under you, I have been loyal to you and to the cause which we both represent, but it is useless to disguise the simple truth.

“E. W. TATLOCK.”

VERMONT.

“Regarding the subject-matter in question in the Department of Vermont, the State Superintendent of Education coöperated very heartily with a committee appointed by the Department Commander regarding the pre-Memorial Day exercises in our Public Schools, which are by our law required to observe such exercises. I enclose a circular issued by the Superintendent, the address in which, and the Manual for the flag salute, I prepared. I also made such suggestions to the Department Commander as to his order for Memorial Day as occurred to me, and they were embodied therein. While our law does not require the schools to display the flag, they nearly all do so, and the feeling of loyalty thereto and to the United States, which it represents, is very strong in the hearts of Vermont school children.

“J. H. GOULDING.”

It seems to me unnecessary to have much to say in connection with the foregoing Department Reports, which speak so strongly and eloquently favorable to a continued effort toward the results so long desired. The late war with Spain has demonstrated the wisdom of training young men with military instruction. Incidents are many and might be cited where young officers who received instruction in Public School rendered as valuable service as those taught in military academies, and the earliest available volunteers were from those recruited

from Public School graduates and raised by those who had their first lessons as boys disciplined by military training. I will just note one : An officer who fought gallantly at Santiago says of Robert Gordon Everett, who is now dead from fever contracted there, and whom he promoted to be Sergeant-Major for gallantry in battle—a lad just graduated from Public School No. 86 in New York : “ Wherever I was in those exciting hours, he was there also, carrying out my orders and anticipating them. In all my experiences I have never seen a more manly man or a sublime exhibition of stalwart courage shown under the most distressing conditions. He was a boy in years, but in thought and character a man of men. In that vast concourse of men about Santiago there were none who made greater sacrifices or showed such superior heroism as this boy, whose fidelity to duty earned for him the title of the ‘ Boy Hero of Santiago.’ ”

In attempting to fulfil the duty placed upon me by appointment as Chief Aide in Charge of Military Instruction in Public Schools, I have not confined myself to the subject of training boys in the school of the soldier. I have considered it as great a privilege and duty to teach both sexes the meaning and power of the Flag, and have endeavored to create a fervent reverence and proud regard for it and all that it stands for, and I have unremittingly urged, in person and through my assistants, that flags should be placed everywhere where children congregate for instruction, and that part of their education should be the history of the Flag and all that is collateral thereto.

Not enough can be said in praise of Posts, Women’s Relief Corps, and patriotic societies which have encouraged a spirit of love for the Flag in so many places and in so many ways, yet much remains to be done, for many places remain undiscovered where the Flag would be a boon and a blessing, bringing unmeasured benefits to a country populated like ours. Especially in the larger cities are many places that should be sought after, regardless of sex, faith, or nationality, where the Flag should be an object lesson ; and I suggest that no nobler organization can be formed than associations of the Daughters of Comrades of Posts, whose aim shall be the planting of flags in orphan

asylums, Sunday-schools, working girls' clubs, and all kindred thereto, where the youth of foreign parentage may learn of the Flag to which they owe so much.

It has been my privilege during the past year, aided by my Post and by friends whom I have solicited, to present many flags—not a single place brought to my notice has been overlooked—and I know of the benefit to mankind which this sort of labor brings forth. No mission is loftier, grander, or holier than this—for it leads to truth and to the elevation of the children of God.

For this, I earnestly recommend that the title of this work of the Grand Army be changed to "Military Instruction and Patriotic Education in Schools," and call upon every Post in the land to form a special committee whose aim shall be the placing of flags wherever they may encourage perfect manhood and uncompromising patriotism.

It gives me much pleasure to report a universal growth in favor of Military Instruction in Schools, but I can only allude to a few instances in support of this statement, in view of the growing tendency of this report beyond the limit of space I should in consistency claim.

At the National Military Convention held at Tampa, Florida, early in February, there was present the School-boy Cadet Corps from Toronto, Canada, to give a practical example of the good results of military training for boys, and Chancellor McCracken, of the University of New York, delivered an able address in favor of the movement.

In England there is a movement on foot to enroll 200,000 lads, to be known as a second line of volunteers, who will eventually be converted into a trained reserve, so that in time of grave emergency the Government will have at hand this force of growing youth qualified to enter the ranks of the regular army.

The Baptist Boys' Brigade numbers 18,000 throughout the country, and is a joint military, religious, and temperance organization, holding competitive drills and reviews, and represents all branches of army service except engineers and artillery.

In connection with this subject, I would call attention to my circular on the creation of a new National Holiday—June 14th

—to be called “Flag Day,” and I urge action by the National Encampment in relation thereto. Surely there are not too many National Holidays—wherein every State of the Union may be in accord in sentiment and esteem. It would be a jubilee day and thanksgiving day combined, and no more beautiful or inspiring scene can be imagined than the grand bursting forth with the rising sun, on the morning of June 14th, of unfurling flags which shall cover every hill-top and wave in every valley of our land and our islands of the sea, to tell magnificently of Liberty, Freedom, and Humanity.

In closing, I may be pardoned for suggesting a remedy for the delay which annually occurs in getting the machinery set up and ready to move after the appointment of the Chief Aide in charge—between the time consumed in selecting Aides and the school vacation there is not much left for profitable work; therefore, while I cannot but feel that an appointment for more than one year would be inconsistent with the customs prevailing in all official stations in the G. A. R., I earnestly recommend that, as far as possible, the Chief Aide should be selected from among the faithful who have served before, and who have learned so well by practice the necessity of continuous labor and the finishing of some uncompleted plan.

From yourself and the Adjutant-General I have received naught but courtesy, and from the Department Aides the most loyal support. It has been a year of unblemished enjoyment, in meeting only smiling faces and grasping helpful hands. It has been a year of progress fruitful in most places—and in some to a wonderful degree. Much is due, of appreciation and esteem, to the Department Aides, who have worked in season and out of season, and have contributed liberally and cheerfully of their own means to serve their country in this noble way. Without them my efforts would have been feeble indeed, and I commend to my successor a band of unselfish laborers in the vineyard of patriotism.

I have the honor to be, sincerely and respectfully yours in
F., C., and L.,

ALLAN C. BAKEWELL,

Chief Aide in charge of Military Instruction in Public Schools.

The following report was presented :

PHILADELPHIA, PA., September 4, 1899.

THOS. J. STEWART, *Adjutant General*.

COMRADE :

Since this Association has been made the successor of the National Monument Committee, formerly established by the National Encampment, it is its duty to make annual reports to that body of the work it is doing.

Since our report to the National Encampment at Cincinnati, the Association has been working earnestly and assiduously to arouse public interest in the great work of erecting in the National Capitol a monument to the soldiers, sailors and marines of the War of the Rebellion, which will be at once worthy of their resplendent character and services, and of the proud Nation which they saved.

The Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic published in General Orders the resolution of endorsement and commendation of the Association's plan adopted by the National Encampment at Cincinnati. Similar resolutions were passed by the National Encampment of the Union Veteran Legion, the Commander-in-Chief of the Sons of Veterans, the National Conventions of the Woman's Relief Corps and the Ladies of the G. A. R., and other patriotic societies.

The greatest publicity has been given these endorsements. In addition the Association has had many publications in the press of the country, and is continuing to do whatever can be suggested to advertise the plan widely and thoroughly, and develop popular interest in it. The Association has held regular stated meetings throughout the year, for the consideration of business, and the formulation and promotion of plans, and the performance of any other thing that looked toward the success of the grand enterprise.

The work has been subdivided and systemized so that it is hoped to reach and influence contributions from all classes, sections and divisions of the people. Committees have been organized to this end, having charge of the following branches of the work :

1. Committee on Publicity.
2. Committee on Finance.
3. Committee on Legislation.
4. Committee on Printing.
5. Committee on the Grand Army of the Republic.
6. Committee on the Union Veteran Legion.
7. Committee on the Military Order of the Loyal Legion.
8. Committee on the Union Veteran's Union.
9. Committee on the Woman's Relief Corps, Ladies of the G. A. R.
and Legion of Loyal Women.
10. Committee on the Sons of Veteran's, and Ladies Aid Societies.

11. **Committee on Prominent Citizens.**
12. **Committee on the Public Schools.**
13. **Committee on other Patriotic Societies.**
14. **Committee on Woman's Auxiliaries.**
15. **Committee on Miscellaneous Contributions.**
16. **Committee on Naval Guard.**
17. **Committee on Naval Veteran's Association of the United States.**
18. **Committee on Naval Militia.**
19. **Committee on the Army and Navy of the United States.**

The Association confidently hopes to collect much the greater part of the money desired from sources outside of the Grand Army of the Republic and kindred societies. It expects that the main contributions from these societies will consist in active work in each community to develop strong public interest in the enterprise. While it is hoped that each Post of the Grand Army, each Corps of the W. R. C., each Circle of the Ladies of the G. A. R., each Camp of the Sons of Veterans, and its Ladies Aid Society, will give a contribution in proportion to its means, they can do vastly more by impressing upon its community the high importance of erecting in Washington a testimonial to the citizen soldiery of America which will be a glory to the country, from its artistic triumph and munificent cost.

The Association feels that this is a great National object, well worthy of the best efforts of these organizations. It should be such an effort as was once made to secure for the Nation Washington's home at Mt. Vernon, in which every citizen of the Country was made to feel that it was an honor to have part.

The Association firmly believes that if the Grand Army of the Republic will take up the work in this spirit, setting its mark to have erected in Washington to the memory of the men who stood behind the guns from 1861 to 1865, the finest artistic creation ever erected, that it can be accomplished in the course of a few years--or while there are yet tens of thousands of veterans alive to rejoice in its beauty and magnificence. The all-important thing is to have the veterans, their wives, widows, sons and daughters thoroughly imbued with the importance of the enterprise, and start to work arousing public sentiment in their several communities.

There are probably 800,000 veterans still alive, with as many more wives and widows, and millions of sons, daughters and other near relatives. They form a strong element in every community. All of them have a keen personal interest in such a striking, notable and enduring testimonial to the virtues of American manhood.

This feeling can be greatly intensified by the proposition to make the monument a great artistic achievement which will be as much of a glory to the United States as the Pantheon to Greece, St. Peter's to Rome, or the Arc de Triomphe to Paris.

All this is easily possible with the means that the veterans can influence, if once aroused to earnest, concerted effort. A small contribution from every man, woman and child who honor the men who secured the preservation of the Union, and appreciates their services and sacrifices, would give millions in the aggregate, and provide for the grandest memorial creation the world has seen since the Pyramids.

So low an average as \$10 each for the communities represented by the 75,000 post-offices of the country, would give an aggregate of \$750,000. It should be within easy possibility to get double that, by proper, patient and persistent work with the patriotic societies, churches, organizations and schools. All could and should be made emulous of creditable representation in such a noble work. Once thoroughly started the work will go on rapidly to magnificent success.

The Committee on the Grand Army of the Republic has sent letters and circulars to all the Departments, and begun the work of a systematic canvass with a view of awakening general interest, inside and outside the order, and promoting contributions.

The Committee on the Woman's Relief Corps, the Ladies of the G. A. R., and kindred auxiliary societies, is doing the same. The indorsement of the plan by the Ladies of the G. A. R. was promptly given. That by the Woman's Relief Corps came later. It is sanguinely expected that great results will follow when the ladies become thoroughly imbued with the importance of the enterprise, and bring their splendid enthusiasm to its assistance.

The Committee on Sons of Veterans have met with the most encouraging reception by that grand body of young men, and have high hopes of the result of their cordial co-operation.

Equal encouragement has been received by the Committee on the Union Veteran Legion and Union Veteran's Union. A recent general order by the Commander-in-Chief of the Union Veteran Legion calls attention to the project, and strongly commends it to the members of the order.

The other committees are perfecting plans and making ready for campaigns in their special fields of labor. All of the comrades engaged in this labor are working without fee or reward and giving their time and talents unstintedly. They are trying to achieve success for a thing that all veterans, relatives and friends of veterans have deeply at heart. They ask the sympathy and co-operation of the National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic and through it of the public.

Fraternally submitted,

JOHN McELROY,

First Vice-President.

Attest :

ISRAEL W. STONE,

Recording Secretary.

The following report was presented and adopted :

PHILADELPHIA, September 7, 1899.

THOS. J. STEWART, *Adjutant-General G. A. R.*

SIR AND COMRADE :

The committee having in charge the project for the erection, at the National Capitol, of a monument in honor of the Loyal Women of the War, respectfully report that by reason of the late war with Spain and the many new and important duties imposed upon the Congress of the United States, your committee has deemed it inexpedient to urge action on the part of said body at its last session, but hope to be able to report satisfactory progress at the next Encampment. We recommend that the Commander-in-Chief be authorized to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Comrade James A. Sexton, who was a member of this committee.

ELL TORRANCE, of Minnesota.

WASHINGTON GARDNER, of Michigan.

S. S. BURDETT, of Potomac.

The Chaplain-in-Chief presented the following resolution which on motion was unanimously adopted by a rising vote.

Resolved, That the cordial thanks of this National Encampment are hereby tendered to the people of the State of Pennsylvania, its Governor and other State Officers ; to the Mayor and Municipal authorities of the City of Philadelphia ; to the Committee of Arrangements for this Encampment ; and with our thanks our sincere appreciation of the magnificent reception and bounteous provision made for our entertainment during our sojourn in the City, and we shall bear away with us the most pleasant recollections of the fellowship of the Thirty-third National Encampment, recollections that shall abide with us while we abide on earth.

COMRADE WAGNER : I move that the Adjutant-General be requested to prepare and print with the proceedings an appropriate page in memory of Comrade James A. Sexton, who died while Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic.

The motion prevailed.

COMRADE STERRETT, of Missouri : The Thirty-second Encampment adopted the following preamble and resolution :

WHEREAS, Comrades Thomas J. Stewart, of the Department of Pennsylvania, and Charles Burrows, of the Department of New Jersey, having served during the past year without compensation, in the positions of Adjutant-General and Quartermaster-General respectively, and thus saved to the treasury of the Grand Army of the Republic what has heretofore cost

the organization \$3,200, and by other acts of economy have increased our funds to the amount of several hundreds of dollars,

Resolved, That the Thirty second National Encampment here assembled authorizes the Commander-in-Chief to appoint a committee of five comrades to purchase and present to Thomas J. Stewart, of the Department of Pennsylvania, and Charles Burrows, of the Department of New Jersey, fitting testimonials in recognition of their unselfishness and patriotic services.

In response thereto the following committee was appointed: W. H. Armstrong, of Indiana; Thomas W. Scott, of Illinois; P. B. Ayars, of Delaware; F. M. Sterrett, of Missouri, and Jno. F. Lovett, of New Jersey, who have carefully selected a diamond ring and a diamond stud for each of the comrades mentioned. If Comrades Stewart and Burrows will step forward we will be glad to make the presentation in a very brief manner.

The comrades came to the front of the stage as requested and Comrade Sterrett continued:

Comrades Stewart and Burrows, this presentation marks an important epoch in the history of the Grand Army of the Republic, which we feel will always be memorable. To have deserved this, as you have, is greater, in our judgment, than to have fought and won great battles. We know that you will wear these rings and studs upon your hands and breasts that are loyal and true to the flag and to your comrades. May they for all time to come be heirlooms in your respective families, and may they be handed down to the latest generation thereof.

I have the pleasure of presenting to you, in the name of about 350,000 of the boys, these tokens of their love and affection.

COMRADE STEWART: Commander-in-Chief and Comrades, we are just closing two days of hard work, and I know you are tired and anxious to get through, but were there wealth of time and wealth of language it would be all too small, I assure you, for me to express my gratitude and appreciation of this tribute paid to me by the National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic. We have heard it stated several times during this Encampment, that this is the greatest organization on earth, the greatest that has ever existed, and the greatest that ever will exist. That we have accepted as true, and if that be true, then the greatest event of my

life I assure you, is the one in which that great organization stopped for a moment in its deliberations to pay a tribute to me. I appreciate that tribute more than anything else that can creep into my life, let it be crowded ever so full of tributes and events. It is events small and great, unimportant and important, that makes up the lives of men.

I wish I could find the words to properly thank you. To serve an organization like this is a great honor, but how much greater the honor when that organization comes with its added honors and tributes. And be my years in the future many or few, I beg to say to you that I and mine shall be ever grateful for the high honor that was conferred upon me by the Thirty-third National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic, and through all the years that shall be full of gratitude and love, I shall find my greatest pleasure in being your most humble servant.

COMRADE BURROWS : Comrades of the committee and of the National Encampment, the apostle has told us, in that great Book of Books, that out of the abundance of the heart the mouth speaketh ; but standing here under these circumstances, I find it well nigh impossible to summon proper words with which to express to you the feelings that fill my heart at this moment. When a year ago at Cincinnati I rendered you an account of my stewardship, you were pleased to receive the same with such kindly expressions of approval that I felt that I was amply rewarded for all that I had done ; but now you summon me here and fill my cup full to overflowing, so that I am bankrupt even in words with which to express my thanks. But, comrades, I do thank you most sincerely. For more than thirty years it has been my pleasure to give of my time and means, whenever I could, to the Grand Army of the Republic and I can only pledge you that in the years to come, as in those that are past, any service that I can render to you will be most cheerfully given and without price. The value of this gift is enhanced an thousand fold, coming from you and in this manner. The associations which will cluster around it will far outweigh its intrinsic worth, and the brightness of these gems will ever remind me of the fire that shone from your eyes in those brave old days of more than a generation ago, when you sighted your guns at the Nation's foes. Their purity will ever remind me of the kind

hearts from which I received them, and the thought of this day I shall ever carry with me in loving remembrance until the final muster-out. I thank you.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: Is there any further business to come before the Encampment except the installation of officers? There being none the Commander-in-Chief said: In returning to my place in the ranks I do so with my heart full of gratitude to every member of the Grand Army of the Republic. I have no words to express to you the deep feelings and emotions of my heart. I desire to express to the members of the Encampment for their kind and generous forbearance, my warmest and deepest thanks. I have endeavored to be impartial. I have tried to treat every member of the Encampment fairly and justly, and I trust I have been in a satisfactory measure at least successful. Comrades, again I thank you. I shall as long as I live ever be with you and remain true to the Grand Army of the Republic. I will designate Comrade Wagner to take charge of the ceremonies of installation.

The officers elect (except the Chaplain-in-Chief) together with Comrade Thomas J. Stewart, of Pennsylvania, appointed Adjutant-General, were then duly installed by Past Commander-in-Chief Louis Wagner.

At the close of the installation ceremonies Comrade Wagner said:

Comrades, the officers have been duly installed. While these men are able, while they are our unanimous choice, while it would be difficult to secure others who would do better than they will do, their work will be barren of results unless we co-operate with them. I congratulate them and you upon the era of good feeling and good fellowship that prevails throughout this organization. There does not appear to be a ripple of discontent or want of harmony deep enough to more than show upon the surface, and I do think that during the year 1899 and 1900, until we assemble at the city of Chicago next year, the work of our organization is in good hands, and let us go home promising to ourselves, our Posts, and our Departments that we will do what we can to assist these comrades to make the administration of this year a success.

COMRADE DANIEL ROSS, Past Senior Vice-Commander-in-Chief: I think it proper at this time for me, as one of the retiring officers, simply to thank the National Encampment and the comrades for the courtesies shown me during the past year. I thank you most heartily for all that you have done for me during the year past.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: It remains for me to again return my thanks for the honor you have bestowed upon me. At this late hour I will detain you but a moment. The present Department Commander of our State uttered the sentiment one year ago, "Fraternity means something." My policy so far as I shall have any, for the year, will be to emphasize that noble sentiment. I promise you that I will do the best I can along lines that I trust will inspire a larger and truer respect for the aged members of the Grand Army of the Republic, and I can assure that we will have a busy year if I can carry out what I have in mind. And so now in returning thanks to the retiring Commander-in-Chief for the manner in which he has discharged his delicate duties, and congratulating him upon the brightness of that administration, I will say that I trust that at the close of my term it may be said from all the land that the flag of our Nation, raised in honor on any soil, shall not be lowered in dishonor. What is your further pleasure?

COMRADE WAGNER: As the installing officer, and to complete the work, I move that the Commander-in-Chief be authorized at the first suitable opportunity to permit the installation of the Chaplain-in-Chief, who has not been installed, and also the other officers as they are appointed.

The motion prevailed.

A meeting of the Council of Administration was called for 5 P. M. at the Headquarters in the Continental Hotel.

The Encampment closed with prayer by the Chaplain-in-Chief, Comrade Lucas, as follows:

And now Father, as we go out from this place may we go fully resolved that the great principles of our order shall dwell in our hearts in all our lives. Abide with us; bless the incoming ad-

ministration ; may the Grand Army of the Republic, collectively and individually, be faithful and true, and O Father, may we never forget that army of the martyred boys in blue that sleep, nor the widows and orphans of our comrades. Father, lead us while upon earth, and at last permit us to come to Thee, and the glory shall be Thine forever, Amen.



Thomas L. Stewart.
Adjutant General.

PRESENTATION BY WOMAN'S RELIEF CORPS.

At 9.30 P. M., September 7th, 1899, Mrs. Flo Jamison Miller, retiring President Woman's Relief Corps, and Mrs. Isabelle T. Bagley, Treasurer Women's Relief Corps, called at Headquarters Grand Army of the Republic, (temporarily established in Continental Hotel), Philadelphia, and presented to the Commander-in-Chief, Albert D. Shaw, a check for two thousand dollars, (\$2,000) drawn to the order of the Quartermaster-General, G. A. R.

Mrs. Miller, in presenting the check, spoke as follows :

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF :

We come to you to-night representing 50,000 loyal true women, in the spirit of fraternity, charity and loyalty, to twine a leaf in the wreath of laurel and lay it at the feet of the Grand Army of the Republic as a tribute to its worth and loyalty. One of our poets has said, "silently one by one in the infinite meadows of heaven, blossom the lovely stars, the forget-me-nots of the angels." We bring to you, not the stars for our forget-me-nots, but this tribute of our good will and esteem. It brings with it the confidence of our order in your integrity and honor, and a glad consciousness of being able to do honor to whom honor is due. We come to you to-night, not with loving cup, jewels and precious metals, but with our bouquet of

friendship more lasting than jewels and gems, far deeper than cups of precious metal. Friendship, which carries with it the tenderness of the myrtle, the purity of the lily and the fragrance of the rose. And when in days to come the flowers themselves shall have faded from our bouquet, may the memory of the good will which accompanies it, be to you a relic of joy, for "you may break, you may shatter the vase if you will, but the scent of the roses will hang round it still." Accept this offering as our forget-me nots, and with it the pledge of our loyalty to the principles we both espouse, and with the hope that when upon the sunset slope of life's evening pathway, the Grand Army of the Republic will continue to turn to its auxiliary, the Woman's Relief Corps, until it reaches the vast and shoreless beyond.

"May God be with you untill we meet again."

Commander-in-Chief, Albert D. Shaw, replied as follows :

I am deeply touched by the noble words in which you have presented to the Grand Army of the Republic, the wreath of laurel, in the shape of this check for \$2,000. It comes to us at a time when there are many calls being made upon the Treasury of the Grand Army of the Republic, and it can be used in the near future to the greatest possible advantage of the ageing soldiers of the Nation.

There is nothing so beautiful as charity, and when it comes from the heartsome loyalty and generosity of the Woman's Relief Corps, it is deeply precious. The Grand Army realizes how much it owes to the splendid women who constitute one of the greatest and noblest charitable organizations in the whole world ; that of the Woman's Relief Corps. It is true that friendship is one of the most tender sentiments of our lives, and the comrades realize how much they owe to the spirit of beautiful charity, which your organization illustrates in its unselfish and loyal labors. You assure us that "when in days to come the flowers themselves shall have faded from our bouquet, may the memory of the good will which accompanies it, be to you a relic of joy," but I wish to assure you that the recollection of your beautiful devotion to the best interests of the Grand Army of the Republic will never die out of our hearts, so long as any one member of our organization lives, and when we are all gone, the lessons of loving kindness taught by the Woman's Relief Corps will live in the hearts and memories of generations to come, as the most inspiring element bequeathed from this great era to future generations. On behalf of our patriotic Order I again thank you for this act of appreciative loyalty to our organization, and assure you that anything we can do to add to the honor and gratification of the Woman's Relief Corps. in connection with the charitable work which you have so near your heart, will gladly be done, and, "may God bless you every one."

NATIONAL ENCAMPMENTS.

WHERE HELD, DATE OF MEETING, COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF ELECTED, ETC.

Thirty-third National Encampment

SESSION	LOCATION.	DATE.	COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.
First	Indianapolis Indiana	Nov. 20 and 21, 1866	Stephen A. Hurlbut Illinois
Second	Philadelphia Pennsylvania	Jan. 15, 16 and 17, 1868	John A. Logan Illinois
Third	Cincinnati Ohio	May 12 and 13, 1869	John A. Logan Illinois
Fourth	Washington District of Columbia	May 11 and 12, 1870	John A. Logan Illinois
Fifth	Boston Massachusetts	May 10 and 11, 1871	A. E. Burnside Rhode Island
Sixth	Cleveland Ohio	May 8 and 9, 1872	A. E. Burnside Rhode Island
Seventh	New Haven Connecticut	May 14 and 15, 1873	Chas. Devens, Jr. Massachusetts
Eighth	Harrisburg Pennsylvania	May 13, 1874	Chas. Devens, Jr. Massachusetts
Ninth	Chicago Illinois	May 12 and 13, 1875	John F. Hartranft Pennsylvania
Tenth	Philadelphia Pennsylvania	June 30, 1876	John F. Hartranft Pennsylvania
Eleventh	Providence Rhode Island	June 26 and 27, 1877	J. C. Robinson New York
Twelfth	Springfield Massachusetts	June 4, 1878	J. C. Robinson New York
Thirteenth	Albany New York	June 17 and 18, 1879	William Earnshaw Ohio
Fourteenth	Dayton Ohio	June 8 and 9, 1880	Louis Wagner Pennsylvania
Fifteenth	Indianapolis Indiana	June 15 and 16, 1881	George S. Merrill Massachusetts
Sixteenth	Baltimore Maryland	June 21, 22 and 23, 1882	Paul Van Der Voort Nebraska
Seventeenth	Denver Colorado	July 25 and 26, 1883	Robert B. Beath Pennsylvania
Eighteenth	Minneapolis Minnesota	July 23, 24 and 25, 1884	John S. Kountz Ohio
Nineteenth	Portland Maine	June 24 and 25, 1885	S. S. Burdett Washington, D. C.
Twentieth	San Francisco California	Aug. 4, 5 and 6, 1886	Lucius Fairchild Wisconsin
Twenty-first	St. Louis Missouri	Sept. 28, 29 and 30, 1887	John P. Rea Minnesota
Twenty-second	Columbus Ohio	Sept. 12, 13 and 14, 1888	William Warner Missouri
Twenty-third	Milwaukee Wisconsin	Aug. 28, 29 and 30, 1889	Russell A. Alger Michigan
Twenty-fourth	Boston Massachusetts	Aug. 13 and 14, 1890	Wheelock G. Veazey Vermont
Twenty-fifth	Detroit Michigan	Aug. 5, 6 and 7, 1891	John Palmer New York
Twenty-sixth	Washington District of Columbia	Sept. 21 and 22, 1892	A. G. Weissert Wisconsin
Twenty-seventh	Indianapolis Indiana	Sept. 6 and 7, 1893	John G. B. Adams Massachusetts
Twenty-eighth	Pittsburgh Pennsylvania	Sept. 12 and 13, 1894	Thomas G. Lawler Illinois
Twenty-ninth	Louisville Kentucky	Sept. 11, 12 and 13, 1895	Ivan N. Walker Indiana
Thirtieth	St. Paul Minnesota	Sept. 3 and 4, 1896	Thaddeus S. Clarkson Nebraska
Thirty-first	Buffalo New York	Aug. 25, 26 and 27, 1897	John P. S. Gobin Pennsylvania
Thirty-second	Cincinnati Ohio	Sept. 5 and 6, 1898	James A. Sexton Illinois
Thirty-third	Philadelphia Pennsylvania	Sept. 6 and 7, 1899	{ †W. C. Johnson Ohio Albert D. Shaw New York

†Elected September 6, 1899, to fill unexpired term of James A. Sexton, deceased.

GENERAL ORDERS.

GENERAL ORDERS) HEADQUARTERS GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC,
 No. 1.) OFFICE OF THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.
 CHICAGO, ILL., September 10, 1898.

Having been chosen Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic by the Thirty-second National Encampment, which convened at Cincinnati, Ohio, September 8 and 9, 1898, and having been duly installed, I accept the position, cognizant of the great responsibilities such acceptance entails upon me. I bring to the discharge of the manifold and important duties devolving upon the office an earnest desire to advance the interests of our great institution, to intensify its fraternities, to broaden its field of usefulness, and to labor to make it and keep it the great patriotic organization of our time. I bespeak the help of every comrade. None should be content to enjoy membership in our Order without using both opportunity and effort to make the Grand Army of the Republic an association worthy the confidence and respect of all the people. To this end let our work be earnest and our aims high.

JAMES A. SEXTON.

Commander-in-Chief.

GENERAL ORDERS) HEADQUARTERS GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC,
 No. 2.) INDEPENDENCE HALL,
 PHILADELPHIA, PA., October 12, 1898.

I. At the Thirty-second National Encampment of Grand Army of Republic, held at Cincinnati, Ohio, September 8th and 9th, 1898, the following comrades were elected to the offices designated below :

Commander-in-Chief,

James A. Sexton, Chicago, Illinois.

Senior Vice Commander-in-Chief,

W. C. Johnson, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Junior Vice Commander-in-Chief,

Daniel Ross, Wilmington, Delaware.

Surgeon-General

Arthur L. Pierce, Hastings, Nebraska.

Chaplain-in-Chief,

Daniel Lucas, Indianapolis, Indiana.

National Council of Administration,

Alabama	M. D. Wickersham .	Mobile.
Arizona	Samuel C. Rees . .	Prescott.
Arkansas	George W. Clark . .	Little Rock.
California and Nevada . .	A. T. Eggleston . .	(Address St. Louis, Mo.)
Colorado and Wyoming . .	John C. Kennedy .	Denver.
Connecticut	John H. Thatcher . .	Hartford.
Delaware	W. H. Miller . . .	Wilmington.
Florida	T. S. Wilmarth . . .	Jacksonville,
Georgia and South Carolina,	James P. Averill . .	Atlanta, Ga.
Idaho	Alfred Eoff	Boise City.
Illinois	Thomas W. Scott . .	Fairfield.
Indiana	Wm. H. Armstrong .	Indianapolis.
Indian Territory	S. B. Bradford . . .	So. McAllister.
Iowa	Thomas Bell	Fairfield.
Kansas	P. H. Coney	Topeka.
Kentucky	P. W. Hager	Louisville.
Louisiana and Mississippi .	Richard Sheppard . .	New Orleans, La.
Maine	Edward Riley	Livermore Falls.
Maryland	Marian A. Brian . .	Baltimore, Custom House.
Massachusetts	W. W. Blackmar . .	Boston, 72 Com'wealth Ave.
Michigan	Samuel J. Lawrence .	Wyandotte.
Minnesota	J. M. D. Craft . . .	Farmington,
Missouri	F. M. Sterrett . . .	St. Louis, 6900 Clayton Ave.
Montana	Charles Horn	Helena.
Nebraska	H. W. George	Georgetown.
New Hampshire	B. Arthur Brown . .	Penacook.
New Jersey	Clayland Tilden . .	Jersey City.
New Mexico	H. Crampton	Santa Fe.
New York	Thomas F. Reed . . .	New York, (Barge Office.)
North Dakota	Harrison Allen . . .	Fargo.
Ohio	B. M. Moulton . . .	Lima.
Oklahoma	W. H. Baker	Ponce City,
Oregon	B. H. Bradshaw . . .	Salem.
Pennsylvania	James F. Morrison . .	Philadelphia, (City Hall.)
Potomac	Charles Matthews . .	Washington, D. C., 14 9th St., N. E.
Rhode Island	N. W. Viall	Howard.
South Dakota	A. R. Anderson . . .	Hot Springs.
Tennessee	Frank Seaman	Knoxville.
Texas	Henry Johnson . . .	Sherman.
Utah	Amasa S. Condor . .	Ogden.
Vermont	S. H. Wood	St. Albans.
Virginia and N. Carolina .	A. B. Heistand . . .	Norfolk, Va.
Washington and Alaska . .	Joseph Dickinson . .	Seattle, Wash.
West Virginia	George K. Mallory . .	Parkersburg.
Wisconsin	H. J. Smith	Racine.

II. The following Staff appointments are hereby announced .

Adjutant-General,
Thomas J. Stewart, Norristown, Pa.

Assistant Adjutant-General,
Hiram P. Thompson, Chicago, Ill., Memorial Hall.

Quartermaster-General,
Fred. W. Spink, Chicago, Ill., Memorial Hall.

Inspector-General,
Alonzo Williams, Providence, R. I.

Judge Advocate-General,
Ell Torrance, Minneapolis, Minn.

Senior Aide-de-Camp and Chief-of-Staff,
R. H. Peters, Chicago, Ill., Memorial Hall.

They will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

III. In accordance with the action of the Thirty-second National Encampment, September 8th and 9th, 1898, Headquarters will be continued at Independence Hall, Philadelphia, Penna. All official communication will be addressed to Thomas J. Stewart, Adjutant-General, Independence Hall, Philadelphia.

IV. The office of the Commander-in-Chief will be in Memorial Hall, Chicago. Comrade Hiram P. Thompson, Assistant Adjutant-General, is assigned to duty with the Commander-in-Chief.

V. The Commander-in-Chief, the Adjutant-General, the Quartermaster-General and the following named comrades of the National Council of Administration, will constitute the Executive Committee of the National Council of Administration.

Thomas W. Scott	Fairfield	Illinois.
W. H. Armstrong	Indianapolis	Indiana.
F. M. Sterrett	St. Louis	Missouri.
M. D. Wickersham	Mobile	Alabama.
James F. Morrison	Philadelphia	Pennsylvania.
Theo. F. Reed	New York	New York.
H. J. Smith	Racine	Wisconsin.

VI. Comrade Allan C. Bakewell, of Lafayette Post, No. 140, New York, (Address, 479 Fifth Avenue, New York City) is hereby appointed Special Aide in charge of Military Instruction in Public Schools with the authority to recommend one comrade from each Department to the Commander-in-Chief for appointment as Assistants. The comrades so selected to have charge of this work in their respective Departments, and to report direct to Comrade Bakewell.

VII. Comrade Joseph H. Wood, of George H. Thomas Post, No. 5, Chicago. Ill., (Room 317 Monadnock Building) is hereby appointed Aide-de-Camp and placed in charge of transportation.

VIII. At the Thirty-second National Encampment the following changes were made in the Rules and Regulations :

SECTION 2, Article IV, Chapter III, is amended to read as follows :

"The officers of each Department shall be a Commander, a Senior Vice Commander, a Junior Vice Commander, an Assistant Adjutant-General, an Assistant Quartermaster-General, an Inspector, a Judge-Advocate, a Chief Mustering Officer, a Medical Director, a Chaplain, and a Council of Administration, consisting of the above-named officers and five members by election.

PROVIDED, That any Department may, at its option, consolidate the office of the Assistant Adjutant-General and Assistant Quartermaster-General."

(Changes in italics.)

BY COMMAND OF JAMES A. SEXTON,

Commander-in-Chief.

THOS. J. STEWART,

Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS	}	HEADQUARTERS GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC,
No. 3.		INDEPENDENCE HALL, PHILADELPHIA, December 1, 1898.

I. The National countersign has been transmitted to the various Department Headquarters. Department Commanders are charged with the duty of transmitting it to Posts. It will go into effect January 1, 1899.

II. The Thirty-second National Encampment held at Cincinnati, September 9th, 1898, directed that the text of the Bill known as Senate Bill No. 3256, (the Veterans preference in employment measure) "be promulgated in General Order, or circular, calling attention of all Department and Post Commanders and comrades generally, to this act of justice, already too long delayed, to the end that the co-operation of the House of Representatives of the United States, may be secured, and its enactment into law assured at the session of Congress to commence in December, 1898."

The text of the bill is as follows :

SENATE BILL No. 3256.

A BILL.

In Reference to the Civil Service and appointments thereunder.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in every Executive Department of the United States Government, and in each and every branch thereof,

whether reached by competitive or non-competitive examinations under the civil service laws (in which case the Rules and Regulations affecting the same shall so provide), honorably discharged soldiers, sailors or marines, who served as such between April twelfth, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, and August twenty-sixth, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, shall be certified and preferred for appointment to and retention in employment in the public service, and for promotion therein; age, loss of limb, or other physical impairment which does not in fact incapacitate, shall not disqualify them, provided they possess the business capacity necessary to discharge the duties of the position involved. And persons thus preferred shall not be removed from their positions except for good cause, upon charges and after a hearing.

SEC. 2. That all laws or parts of laws inconsistent with the provisions of this Act are hereby repealed.

This Bill passed the Senate, April 26th, 1898, is on the Calendar in the House of Representatives, being favorably reported by the Committee on Reform in the Civil Service. Its passage of the House of Representatives and approval by the President is all that is needed to make this Bill a law. The desire of the National Encampment will be complied with "if Department and Post Commanders and Comrades generally" will give this matter proper attention, and communicate their views and wishes to Members of Congress from their respective Congressional Districts.

III. The following comrades are hereby appointed on Committees and assigned to duty as follows:

Committee on Pensions.

R. B. Brown, Zanesville, Ohio, Chairman.
H. B. Case, Chattanooga, Tenn. J. W. Burst, Sycamore, Ill.
John Palmer, Albany, N. Y. Charles Clark Adams, Boston, Mass.

Committee on School Histories.

A. O. Marsh, Chairman, Winchester, Indiana.
M. M. Dickinson, Warrensburgh, N. Y. Thos. G. Sample, Allegheny, Pa.
W. M. Olin, Boston, Mass. Rev. D. C. Milner, Chicago, Ill.
E. B. Gray, Madison, Wis.

Committee on Fredericksburg Battle-Field National Park.

Edgar Allan, Chairman, Richmond, Va.
Leo. Rassieur, St. Louis, Mo. Henry E. Taintor, Hartford, Conn.
Daniel R. Ballou, Providence, R. I. D. A. Grosvenor, Washington, D. C.
Albert E. Sholes, Atlanta, Ga. Peter B. Ayars, Wilmington Del.

Grant Memorial Committee.

S. S. Burdett, Chairman, Washington, D. C.
Robt. B. Beath, Philadelphia, Pa. Selden Connor, Portland, Me.
Russell A. Alger, Washington, D. C. E. S. Gray, Middleport, Ohio.
Horace S. Clark, Mattoon, Ill.

Thirty-third National Encampment

Committee on Erection of a Monument to the Loyal Women of the War.

Ell Torrance, Chairman, Minneapolis, Minn.

Charles Townsend, Athens, Ohio.

James A. Sexton, Chicago, Ill.

S. S. Burdett, Washington, D. C.

George A. Newman, Cedar Fall, Iowa.

Ira M. Hedges, Haverstraw, N. Y.

Washington Gardner, Lansing, Mich.

Committee on Reprinting Proceedings of National Encampment.

Robert B. Beath, Chairman, Philadelphia, Pa.

J. M. Vanderslice, Philadelphia, Pa.

J. H. Holcomb, Philadelphia, Pa.

IV. The following appointments as Assistant Inspectors General are announced.

DEPARTMENT.	NAME.	POST.	ADDRESS.
Alabama	Manoah Bostick . . .	No. 1	Birmingham
Arizona			
Arkansas	A. S. Fowler	No. 1	Little Rock
Cal. and Nev.	J. J. Lyon	No. 1	San Francisco, Veterans' Home, Cal.
Colorado and Wyoming . .	James M. Simms . . .	No. 7	Fort Collins, Col.
Connecticut	Thomas L. Norton . .	No. 58	Lakeville
Delaware	William G. Baugh . .	No. 1	Wilmington
Florida	L. Y. Jenness	No. 26	St. Petersburg
Georgia and S. Carolina . .	W. R. Zammert	No. 3	Savannah, Ga.
Idaho	S. M. C. Reynolds . .	No. 13	Salubria
Illinois	A. C. McMurtry . . .	No. 573	Chicago 375 Superior St.
Indiana	R. S. Robertson . . .	No. 271	Fort Wayne
Indian Territory	C. W. Meade	No. 1	Cale
Iowa	W. A. Burnap	No. 101	Clear Lake
Kansas	T. S. Stover	No. 51	Iola
Kentucky	Wm. H. Harton	No. 1	Newport
Louisiana and Mississippi .	P. H. Boyle	No. 1	New Orleans, La.
Maine	Silas Adams	No. 14	Waterville
Maryland	A. M. Briscoe	No. 41	Baltimore
Massachusetts	Austin T. Sylvester . .	No. 62	Newtonville
Michigan	Edgar Weeks	No. 216	Mount Clemens
Minnesota	Henry A. Norton . . .	No. 126	Minneapolis
Missouri	John H. Frick	No. 197	Warrenton
Montana	George T. Chambers . .	No. 7	Livingston
Nebraska	J. D. King	No. 5	Wayne
New Hampshire	H. G. Chase	No. 7	Nashua
New Jersey	Robert Edgar	No. 29	Jersey City
New Mexico	Valentine Herbert . . .	No. 3	Santa Fe
New York	Lewis E. Griffith . . .	No. 34	Troy, 292 River St.
North Dakota	Adolph Bessie	No. 7	Wahpeton
Ohio	E. R. Montfort	No. 401	Cincinnati

DEPARTMENT.	NAME.	POST.	ADDRESS.
Oklahoma	Benjamin F. Hegler	No. 13 .	El Reno
Oregon	M. L. Pratt	No. 12 .	Portland
Pennsylvania	R. H. Holgate	No. 307 .	Waverly
Potomac	A. N. Thompson	No. 11 .	Washington, D. C. War Department
Rhode Island	Wm. E. Stone	No. 10 .	Providence
South Dakota	W. L. Palmer	No. 156 .	Carthage
Tennessee	Walton W. French	No. 45 .	Chattanooga
Texas	E. J. Kilmer	No. 54 .	Corpus Christie
Utah	E. T. Hulaniski	No. 3 .	Ogden
Vermont	Silas G. Collison	No. 106 .	Lyndon Centre
Va. & N. Carolina	Richard Bond	No. 1 .	Phœbus, Va.
Wash. & Alaska	W. J. Alexander	No. 84 .	Pt. Orchard, Wash.
W. Virginia	Dixon R. King	No. 32 .	Topin's Grove
Wisconsin.	Albert H. Hollister	No. 11 .	Madison

They will report by letter to the Inspector-General, Alonzo Williams, Providence, Rhode Island, for instructions. Commissions will not be issued until the comrades have reported for duty. In cases where comrades fail to report within thirty days from date of this order other appointments will be made.

V. The following comrades are appointed Special Aides in charge of Military Instruction in Public Schools.

A. D. Ayling	Post 2	Concord, New Hampshire
E. W. Tatlock	" 1	Salt Lake City, Utah
G. Lane Taneyhill		Baltimore, Maryland
S. Herbert Lancey.		Maitland, Florida
Charles S. Deering	" 27	Plankinton, So. Dakota
Josiah C. Long	" 140	New York, N. Y.
J. H. Goulding	" 14	Wilmington, Vermont
J. L. Saxe		Waterbury, Connecticut
Ernest Longpre		New Orleans, La.

2123 Palmyra Street

They will report to Allan C. Bakewell, P. O. Box 685, New York City, for instructions.

VI. The following named comrades are hereby appointed Aides de-Camp on the staff of the Commander-in Chief and assigned to duty in their respective Departments. The Senior Aide-de-Camp, R. H. Peters, Memorial Hall, Chicago, is charged with the duty of organizing the Aides-de-Camp and directing their work. The comrades appointed will communicate at once with the Senior Aide-de-Camp signifying their acceptance and advise him as to their proper Post Office address. Commissions will not be issued to Aides-de-Camp, until they have reported to the Senior Aide for duty.

Thirty-third National Encampment

ALABAMA.

Geo. C. Brown	Post No	. . . . .	Citronville
Charles Bassett	"	8	Decatur
W. W. Clapp	"	1	Birmingham

ARKANSAS.

Abner D. Thomas	Post No.	1	Little Rock
Hubbel Stone	"	2	Fort Smith

CALIFORNIA AND NEVADA.

W. H. Bonsell	Post No.	6	Los Angeles, Cal.
J. H. Simpson	"	38	St. Helena, Cal. P. O. 224 Sansome St., San Francisco
H. J. Wallace	"	42	San Jose, Cal.
A. D. Hurd	"	54	Sacramento, Cal.
Truman Reeves	"	57	San Bernardino, Cal.
C. G. Cargill	"	58	Hollister, P. O. San Juan, Cal.
C. F. Derby	"	6	Los Angeles, Cal.

COLORADO AND WYOMING.

Thomas J. Foote	Post No.	4	Denver, Col.
John B. Blackburn	"	93	Rocky Ford, Col.
E. A. Slack	"	33	Cheyenne, Wyoming
Benjamin K. Kimberly	"	99	Denver Col.

CONNECTICUT.

Virgil F. McNeal	Post No.	17	New Haven
J. Nelson Brown	"	78	New Hartford
Hobart W. Deming	"	2	Hartford
Silas E. Mead	"	24	Greenwich
Edmund D. Riley	"	50	Hartford
Samuel Thorpe	"	3	Bridgeport
Charles T. Preston	"	86	Willington
Charles French	"	75	Ansonia

DELAWARE

Casper Miller	Post No.	3	Dover
William B. Norton	"	23	Wilmington

GEORGIA AND SOUTH CAROLINA.

Charles R. Haskins	Post No.	1	Atlanta, Ga.
Joshua F. Ensor	"	7	Columbia, So. Car.

IDAHO.

Lorenzo Beal	Post No.	23	Sweet
J. N. Elder	"	3	Salmon City

ILLINOIS.

Thos. Barker	Post No. 445	Chicago
		873 No. Washtenaw Ave
Frank C. Bruner	" 5	Chicago
		6438 Peoria st
Nicholas Steilen	Post No. 701 .	Chicago, 128, 24th Place.
W. S. Frost	" 28	Chicago, 69 Dearborn st.
Charles Diamond	" 50	Chicago, 857 W. Monroe st.
George B. Woodward	" 615	Oak Park.
J. A. Hoover	" 105	Pontiac.
Robert B. Stinson	" 558	Anna.
George Howison	" 91	Chicago, 3151 S. Park ave.
John E. Andrew	" 256	Monticello.
Geo. W. G. Estover	" 445	Chicago, Post Office.
A. A. Snyder	" 1	Rockford.
William L. Smith	" 28	Chicago, 484 S. Marshfield ave.
John F. Turner	" 706	Chicago, 103 State st.
Addison A. Adair	" 615	Oak Park.
Charles Crawford	" 5	Chicago, 76 Monroe st.
George E. Wilson	" 668	Morgan Park.
A. H. Wiant	" 513	Wheaton.
James G. Everest	" 706	Chicago, 95 Adams st.
Peter Wright	" 25	Watseka.
James Goodheart	" 146	Bloomington.

INDIANA.

Stephen J. Young	Post No. 1	Terre Haute
J. C. Gregg	" 2	Brazil
J. G. VanGilder	" 3	Lafayette
A. P. Miller	" 6	Wabash
James F. Fee	" 11	Green Castle
Samuel M. Compton	" 17	Indianapolis
O. C. Gordon	" 38	Union City
Charles W. Scott	" 42	Lebanon
J. N. McBride	" 52	Waterloo
David F. Allen	" 65	Frankfort
Aikman Carnahan	" 72	Washington
David Lostetter	" 82	Aurora
F. M. Oswalt	" 102	Kentland
Joseph M. Byers	" 202	Zionsville
Carey McPherson	" 209	Indianapolis
Charles A. Clark	" 273	Ladoga
John W. Scott	" 281	Indianapolis
H. T. Hensen	" 334	French Lick
John R. Simpson	" 364	Paoli
Lewis B. Nelson	" 369	Indianapolis

Victor M. Carr	Post No. 473	Hartsville
William H. Swope	" 504	Milton
Norman Taylor	" 520	Oakland City
L. S. Myer	" 557	Flora
William A. Olmsted	" 569	Notre Dame
John E. Bickel	" 592	Terre Haute

INDIAN TERRITORY.

Louis Lockert	Post No. 11	Miami
J. L. Thomas	" 5	Muscogee

IOWA.

B. W. Jewell	Post No. 190	Manchester
H. C. McCoy	" 165	Algona
Abner Dunham	" 190	Manchester
C. A. Stanton	" 122	Centreville
John D. Brown	" 251	Leon
L. L. Wilson	" 244	Centre Point

KANSAS.

G. W. Burge	Post No. 1	Topeka
E. L. Snider	" 42	Marion
J. S. McDowell	" 45	Smith Centre
T. S. Stover	" 51	Iola
J. L. Daugherty	" 55	Emporia
N. D. Stark	" 71	Topeka
A. W. Ashcraft	" 129	Chanute
Thos. Barber	" 169	Dunlap
William Pancoast	" 176	Pratt
A. J. Wood	" 186	Burr Oak
Samuel Raley	" 249	Americus
J. R. Baird	" 353	Spearville
G. A. Welles	" 464	Emporia
J. W. Longfellow	" 28	Kansas City
E. M. Brice	" 328	Blue Rapids

KENTUCKY.

Asterley Apperley	Post No. 6	Louisville
Christopher C. Friske	" 75	Louisville
W. T. Morrow	" 6	Louisville
Dwight Hamilton	" 75	Louisville
Wm. Lewis	" 12	Louisville

LOUISIANA AND MISSISSIPPI.

Chas. H. Shute	Post No. 1	New Orleans, La.
C. F. Brown	" 18	Gretna, La., Box 137.
Chas. Hoag	" 6	Jennings, La.
Wm. Rodgers	" 13	Algiers, La.

MAINE.

J. Wesley Gilman	Post No. 97	Oakland
A. D. Russell	" 13	Augusta
J. B. Wescott	" 4	Bath
Charles S. Crowell	" 7	Lewiston
H. O. Perry	" 61	Port Fairfield
Samuel H. Pillsbury	" 99	Kittery
James B. Neagle	" 138	Lubec
Ira C. Jordon	" 84	Bethel

MARYLAND.

William J. Vannort.	Post No. 1	Chestertown
Lewis M. Zimmerman	" 2	Baltimore
Chas. L. Marburg	" 1	Baltimore 1428 Lafayette Ave 431 S. Charles St.

MASSACHUSETTS.

William H. Abbott	Post No. 190	New Bedford
W. L. Crosier	" 209	Williamstown
William H. Cross	" 45	Gloucester
D. C. Earle	" 5	Lynn
Jacob Frey	" 5	Lynn
George W. Nason	" 60	Franklin
S. C. Frost	" 36	Arlington
Gustavus H. Gibbs	" 11	Charleston
Robert B. Henderson	" 2	Boston
Benj. F. Mayo	" 150	Montague
George W. Mirick	" 10	Worcester
John C. Metcalf	" 5	Lynn
C. C. Peck	" 145	Attleboro
Charles H. Pinkham	" 10	Worcester
John H. Putnam	" 159	East Boston
Edward Preble	" 23	East Boston
Albert F. Rich	" 11	Charleston
George M. Rice	" 25	Uxbridge
William Shaftoe	" 46	Fall River
Franklin A. Snow	" 41	Westfield
Charles Thompson	" 75	Stoneham
Davis C. Witherell	" 57	East Cambridge

MINNESOTA.

Hugh Longstaff	Post No. 119	Minneapolis
W. H. Morris	" 4	Minneapolis
Henry Hasenwinkle	" 8	St. Paul
R. M. Mars	" 128	Duluth
C. H. Taylor	" 68	Minneapolis

J. F. Perry	Post No. 119	Minneapolis
J. G. Graham	" 19	Mankato
Lott Palmer	" 4	Minneapolis
Edwin S. Chittenden	" 21	St. Paul First Nat. B'k
Virgil H. Harris	" 35	Litchfield

MISSOURI.

George Kretzinger	Post No. 131	St. Louis
Norwell W. Taylor	" 131	St. Louis
Louis Koop	" 1	St. Louis
James T. Birdseye	" 26	Nevada
W. H. Houghawaut	" 190	Webb City
George D. Reynolds	" 304	St. Louis
James Spence	" 16	Carthage
E. F. Rodgers	" 4	Kansas City

MONTANA.

Lester S. Willson	Post No. 10	Bozeman
Frank P. Sterling	" 3	Helena

NEBRASKA.

W. J. Halderman	Post No. 172	Burchard
John S. Kerwing	" 86	O'Neil
J. S. Grandstaff	" 79	Bladen
Brad. P. Cook	" 214	Lincoln
R. S. Wilcox	" 110	Omaha
George P. Dean	" 11	Grand Island
P. H. Barry	" 267	Greeley Centre

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Henry E. Conant	Post No. 2	Concord
Edward H. Dixon	" 2	Concord
Charles G. Hastings	" 94	Manchester
Henry Carroll	" 42	Plymouth

NEW JERSEY.

Louis Weyand	Post No. 34	Newark
Everitt Gordon	" 9	Elizabeth
Fred. H. Lyons	" 11	Newark
Charles B. Stephens	" 73	Plainfield
Wm. M. Appleby	" 79	South River
Lewis W. Hunt	" 4	Newark
Geo. W. Coleman	" 55	Patterson

NEW MEXICO.

James H. Purdy	Post No.	Santa Fe
Francis Buchanan	"	Socorro

NEW YORK.

Nicholas W. Day	Post No. 135 . .	New York City, 121 Waverly Place
Albert C. Bond	" 499 . .	Brooklyn, Halsey street
David Isaacs	" 133 . .	Niagara Falls
John Parks	" 640 . .	Rochester
E. G. Tuckerman	" 140 . .	New York, 434 Broadway
Frederick Cossum	" 37 . .	Auburn
Parker G. Tymerson	" 43 . .	Cohoes
William H. De'Nyse	" 500 . .	Brooklyn, 803 Putnam Ave
William Finley	" 436 . .	New York City, 201 West 100 St.
William Elmendorf	" 28 . .	Hoboken, N. J. 1107 Washington Street
Louis L. Robbins	" 82 . .	Nyack
J. E. Kenyon	" . .	New York City
James B. Black	" 24 . .	New York City, 703 East 165th St.
George Chappell	" 136 . .	New York City, 3310 Third Ave.
John Dixon	" 69 . .	New York City, 140 Water St.
William W. Brodie	" 27 . .	Brooklyn, Johnston Building
John R. Nugent	" 79 . .	New York City, (Morton's House)
Abram Goodanough	" 170 . .	Mount Vernon
Robert B. Light	" 60 . .	Yonkers
Cyrus E. Fitch	" 5 . .	Wolcott
Fred H. Pontin	" 44 . .	New York City, 129 East 90th St.
James Boardman	" 559 . .	New York City, 2 West 134th St.
James Douglass	" 409 . .	Rochester
E. W. Pipe	" 89 . .	Brooklyn, 741 Hirkimer St.
Lewis Sherman	" 271 . .	Fulton
Wm. T. Van Tassell	" 127 . .	Kingston
John S. Routh	" 313 . .	New York City
Alexander D'Elon	" 10 . .	Brooklyn, 1188 St. Marks Place
Hugh Stewart	" 143 . .	New York City, 2144 7th Ave.
Benjamin F. Kempton	" 590 . .	Yonkers
R. W. L'Hommedieu	" 286 . .	Brooklyn
G. J. Campbell	" 417 . .	Nunda

NORTH DAKOTA,

G. W. Harmon	Post No. 10	Mandan
J. L. Richmond	" 30	Minnewaukon

OKLAHOMA TERRITORY

Henry Perry	Post No. 5	Norman
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OHIO.

Andrew J. Miller	Post No. 340	Cincinnati
H. A. Kasson	" 12	Akron
J. A. Floyd	"	Meigsville
Edward Turner	"	Youngstown

Wm. A. Fox	Post No. 13	Cincinnati
A. L. Harris	" 3	Eaton
J. R. Johnston	" 29	Youngstown
E. E. Nutt	" 62	Sidney
J. D. Emerson	" 441	Bellefontaine
J. C. Kroesen	" 1	Columbus
C. M. Hassler	" 323	Dayton
E. A. Jones	" 134	Massillon
A. A. Taylor	" 343	Cambridge
L. J. Cutter	" 178	Marietta
E. S. Wilson	" 165	Ironton
H. K. Spooner	" 135	Republic
W. I. Squire	" 15	Toledo
J. J. Clark	" 25	Canton
E. Z. Hayes	" 596	Warsaw
W. R. Warnock	" 98	Urbana
Silas C. Parker	" 131	Mansfield
Seth Weldy	" 140	Logan
John K. Duke	" 164	Portsmouth
Rufus Putnam	" 162	Chillicothe
A. M. Davis	" 163	Findlay
John Pearce	" 166	Steubenville
J. Kent Hamilton	" 107	Toledo
L. W. Bailey	" 187	Cleveland
N. B. Tibbles	" 12	Akron
Samuel Jackson	" 7	Jefferson
M. M. Murphy	" 21	Mt. Vernon
D. W. Hyland	" 49	Elyria
W. E. Atwell	" 81	Zanesville
Price J. Jones	" 13	Cincinnati
John W. Frazee	" 195	Cincinnati

OREGON.

Geo. B. Hartman	Post No. 37	Portland
G. E. Caukins	" 1	Portland

PENNSYLVANIA.

George L. Baker	Post No. 591	Bryn Mawr
C. R. Beechling	" 67	Erie
Charles M. Betts	" 2	Philadelphia
Lemon Buch	" 16	Reading
Frederick S. Burrows	" 259	Pittsburg
Byron O. Camp	" 453	Montrose
David Davis	" 378	Catasauqua
F. T. Davis	" 141	Bradford
C. C. Fawcett	" 181	McKeesport

H. R. Fulton	Post No.	84	Lancaster
W. E. Hoffman	"	19	Philadelphia
E. A. Irwin	"	184	Curwensville
H. I. John	"	92	Mount Carmel
James H. Levan	"	17	Minersville
H. P. Marley	"	331	Meadville
R. N. Martin	"	142	Renovo
Charles W. May	"	164	Beaver Falls
Augustus W. Mennig	"	87	Allentown
C. B. Metzger	"	97	Wilkesbarre
John W. Moore	"	1	Philadelphia
Hugh Morrison	"	88	Allegheny
P. Mullen	"	51	Philadelphia
George F. Peters	"	128	Allegheny
Evan Russell	"	64	Williamsport
L. D. Shearer	"	11	Norristown
A. B. Stevens	"	139	Scranton
Samuel C. Stevenson	"	209	Greensburg
J. Q. Stewart	"	58	Harrisburg
William Stiles	"	8	Philadelphia
George Sykes	"	5	Philadelphia
Charles H. Vail	"	315	Wellsboro
Louis R. Williams	"	151	Pittsburg
W. H. Wise	"	167	Oil City
Samuel R. McDowell	"	149	Media
George T. Poole	"	94	Philadelphia

POTOMAC.

Chas. F. Noske	Post No.	1	Washington, D.C., 213 R st., N.W.
R. B. Schwickardi	"	1	" 1818 G st., N.W.
Chas. D. A. Loeffler	"	2	" Executive Mansion.
Ambrose Cook	"	4	" 703 4th st., N.W.
Geo. W. Hazer	"	3	" Senate P. O.
Wallace Brewer	"	5	" 59 H st., N.W.
Geo. W. Lacy	"	8	" Treasury Dept.
J. P. Quander	"	9	" Kellogg Building.
Peter McGirr	"	14	" 2811 Dunbarton av.
Israel W. Stone	"	15	" 17 12th st., S.E.
B. F. Janney	"	19	" 1671 31st st., N.W.

RHODE ISLAND.

James L. Sherman	Post No.	10	Providence
John H. Northup	"	11	Apponaug

SOUTH DAKOTA.

Danl. T. Hindman	Post No.	121	Button
Robert Dollard	"	77	Olivet, P. O., Scotland

Thirty-third National Encampment

TENNESSEE.

W. J. DeGress	Post No. 100	Apartado 870 City of Mexico.
J. J. Heuser	" 1	Nashville
C. G. Miller	" 75	Spring City

TEXAS.

John W. Ayers	Post No. 11	Dallas
C. B. Grabe	" 4	Fort Worth
James M. Steer	" 6	San Antonio
E. B. Dwyer	" 13	Terrell

UTAH.

M. A. Breeden	Post No. 7	Ogden
E. H. Liscum	" 1	Salt Lake

VERMONT.

A. M. Downd	Post No. 112	Bennington
G. H. Wilcox	" 42	Bennington
E. W. Nye	" 16	Bradford
G. W. Bridgman	" 25	Hardwick

VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA.

Peter A. Morton	Post No. 10	Richmond, Va.
B. C. Bedell	" 4	Walla Walla, Wash.
F. S. Thorp	" 69	South Bend, Wash.
Thoms. H. Bradley	" 48	Port Angeles, Wash.

WEST VIRGINIA.

W. C. Leonard	Post No. 14	Parkersburg
N. C. Cochran	" 6	Fairmont

WISCONSIN.

R. A. Spink	Post No. 241	Oshkosh
H. E. Coates	" 129	Neenah
Ed. B. Armstrong	" 177	River Falls
J. C. Brooker	" 17	Racine
E. E. Ensign	" 180	Weyauwega
Nicolas Friederick	" 2	Milwaukee
Earl M. Rogers	" 36	Viroqua
J. P. Rundle	" 1	Milwaukee
D. E. Jacobs	" 125	Mineral Point
John O'Connell	" 11	Madison
W. H. Howieson	" 68	Chippewa Falls
Miles Semple	" 140	Ashland
John M. Baer	" 133	Appleton

Grand Army of the Republic

401

Alfred S. Eaton	Post No. 170	West Superior
E. O. Kimberley	" 20	Janesville
Henry C. Noyes	" 9	Baraboo
L. M. Stevens	" 30	Sparta
George A. Ladington	" 48	Neillsville

BY COMMAND OF JAMES A. SEXTON,
Commander-in-Chief.

THOS. J. STEWART,
Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS } HEADQUARTERS GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC,
No. 4. } INDEPENDENCE HALL,
PHILADELPHIA, February 3, 1899.

I. At the meeting of the Executive Committee of the National Council of Administration held in Philadelphia, Pa., December 15th, 1898, it was decided to hold the sessions of the Thirty-second National Encampment in that city during the week, September 4th to 9th, 1899, inclusive. Detailed information will be given in future orders. The General Committee has been organized with Past Commander-in-Chief Louis Wagner as Chairman and Past Commander-in-Chief Robert B. Beath as Secretary. Departments, Posts and comrades desiring information as to quarters, etc., will communicate with Robert B. Beath, Secretary, S. W. corner Fifth and Chestnut streets, Philadelphia.

II. The Thirty-second National Encampment adopted resolutions favoring the Bill pending in Congress, for the location of a branch Soldiers' Home at Hot Springs, South Dakota, "to be equipped for and known as the Sanitarium for the system of Soldiers' and Sailors' Homes throughout the country," and directed that a committee of seven be appointed "to wait upon Congress, and present in proper form and manner the merits of the proposition." In accordance with the action of the Encampment the following named comrades will constitute the Committee: H. E. Palmer, Omaha, Neb.; E. P. Farr, Department Commander, Pierre, South Dakota; George Silsbee, Mitchell, South Dakota; W. V. Lucas, Chamberlain, South Dakota; C. S. Palmer, Sioux Falls, South Dakota; Richard Root, Keokuk, Iowa, and William R. Manning, Newton, Iowa.

III. The following named comrades are appointed a Committee to prepare a brief service to be an addition to the present burial service, and to be used at the home of the deceased: Chaplain-in-Chief Daniel Lucas, Past Commander-in-Chief Ivan N. Walker, Theodore T. Brown, Post No. 5, Chicago. They will submit their report for the approval of the Commander-in-Chief.

IV. The Department of Tennessee presented to the Thirty-second National Encampment, a Resolution providing for an amendment to the Rules and Regulations, rendering eligible to membership in the Grand Army of the Republic, "all Union men in Tennessee, who were conscripted into the Rebel Army in 1862, and who, during that year, deserted from said army and enlisted in the U. S. Army, and were honorably discharged." The Committee on Rules and Regulations and Ritual, reported adversely "on this broad proposition restricted to a single State." The Encampment directed that "this item of the report be referred to a committee of five to report at the next National Encampment." The following are appointed a committee for the purpose indicated: J. B. Duple, Williamsport, Pa.; A. J. Burbank, Chicago, Ill.; Isaac F. Mack, Sandusky, Ohio; H. B. Case, Chattanooga, Tenn.; H. M. Nevius, Red Bank, N. J.

V. The following comrades are appointed Special Aides in charge of Military Instruction in the Public Schools, and will report direct to Allen C. Bakewell, Special Aid in Charge (P. O. Box 685, New York City) for instructions:—

A. G. Crutchmer	Post No. 105	Brinkley, Arkansas
Harper M. Orahood	" 4	Denver Colorado
Charles A. Clark, A. A. G. . . . .	. . . . .	Boise, Idaho
Lee Marshall	" 19	Vinitia, Indian Territory
David W. Thomas	" 37	Elkhart, Indiana
E. W. Cunningham	" 55	Emporia, Kansas
C. A. Hall	" 41	Lakota, N. Dakota
F. C. Woodruff	" 131	St. Louis, Mo.
J. Bayson Bradley	" 2	Boston, Mass.
E. V. W. Brokow	" 35	Litchfield, Minn.
J. D. Jenks	" 2	Butte, Montana
Brad. P. Cook	" 214	Lincoln, Neb.
W. W. Kendall	" 17	Moore, Oklahoma
W. H. DeHart . . . . .	. . . . .	Elizabeth, New Jersey
F. G. Steele . . . . .	. . . . .	Newark, Ohio
Jas. M. Edgar	" 2	Washington, D. C.
		331 Florida avenue
A. J. Steele . . . . .	. . . . .	Memphis, Tennessee
F. H. Crago	" 12	Wheeling, W. Virginia

VI. Comrade Watson W. Eldridge, Washington, D. C., is hereby appointed Special Aid in charge of National Legislation on Military Instruction in Public Schools.

VII. Comrade R. H. Peters, Senior Aid-de-Camp, having resigned, and resignation accepted, Comrade Wm. L. Smith, of Post No. 28, Department of Illinois, Aid-de-Camp Staff of Commander in Chief, is hereby appointed Senior Aid-de-Camp and will be obeyed and respected accordingly. His address is No. 209 Great Northern Building, Chicago, Ill.

VIII. The following appointments as Aides-de-Camp on the Staff of the Commander-in-Chief are hereby announced. They will report direct to Senior Aid-de Camp William L. Smith, 209 Great Northern Building, Chicago, Illinois. Upon reporting as directed commissions will be issued.

ILLNOIS.

E. B. David	Post No. 262	Aledo
Robert R. Sampson	" 37	Chicago 660 Rogers Avenue
P. C. Hayes	" 6	Joliet
Henry Cribben	" 615	Oak Park
A. Alphonso	" 74	Washington

INDIANA.

J. S. Conlogue	Post No. 69	Kendallville
J. E. Stiller	" 74	Remington
J. W. Paver	" 17	Indianapolis

MAINE.

Gilman L. Brackett	Post No. 2	Portland Peak's Island
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MASSACHUSETTS.

Augustus N. Sampson	Post No. 113	Boston
Ephriam B. Stillings	" 113	Boston
Dwight O. Judd	" 71	Holyoke
Chas. A. Patch	" 4	Melrose

MISSOURI.

A. J. Rosencrans	Post No. 8	Kansas City
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NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Jas. S. Brackett	Post No. 16	Lancaster
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NEW JERSEY.

Lawrence Slegel	Post No. 3	Jersey City
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NEW YORK.

Chas. H. Schermerhorn	Post No. 222	Olean
Nicholas J. DeGraff	" 33	Amsterdam
Thomas Birchell	" 397	Rochester
Daniel C. Moynihan	" 103	New York

OHIO.

Myron S. Harding	Post No. 195	Cincinnati
T. D. McGillicuddy	" 12	Cincinnati 322 W. Fourth Street

PENNSYLVANIA.

Edwin Walton	Post No. 63	Philadelphia
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WISCONSIN.

C. E. Boynton	Post No. 86	Merrilan
J. B. Miller	" 87	Alma Centre
John Maitland	" 4	Poysippi
		P. O. Berlin
A. R. Parker	" 135	Wautoma
James R. Canterbury	" 38	IaCrosse
M. J. Rawson	" 34	Whitewater
John J. Rounds	" 9	Baraboo
W. H. Doty	" 86	Merrilan
Edward Hale	" 145	Medford
Henry H. Swett	" 202	Dartford
C. D. Potter	" 28	Kingston

IX. The deaths of Comrade A. R. Anderson, member of the National Council of Administration from Department of South Dakota, and Comrade J. K. Mertz, Assistant Adjutant-General, Department of Minnesota, are announced.

X. The Assistant Adjutant-General, Department of Connecticut, reports one Edgar A. Toms, formerly a member of Post No. 23, Stamford, Conn., as having misappropriated funds of the Post, and hence, unworthy, and believed to be imposing upon comrades.

BY COMMAND OF JAMES A. SEXTON,
Commander-in-Chief.

THOS. J. STEWART,
Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 5. }

HEADQUARTERS GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC,
INDEPENDENCE HALL,
PHILADELPHIA, February 6, 1899.

I. The Senior Vice-Commander-in-Chief announces with sadness the death of our beloved Commander-in-Chief, James A. Sexton, who died at the Garfield Memorial Hospital, Washington, D. C., on Sunday, February 5th, 1899. When the summons came it found him at the post of duty serving as a member of the Commission appointed by the President of the United States to investigate the conduct of the War with Spain. As a soldier, citizen and comrade he performed with conspicuous fidelity every duty devolving upon him, and discharged with faithfulness every trust committed to his care. He was our leader, and filled the highest station to

which we could call him, and worthily enjoyed the highest honor the Grand Army of the Republic could confer. No comrade or soldier was more thoroughly representative of the great comradeship of the War for the suppression of the Rebellion. We honored ourselves when we honored him, and now that he has been called to the silent bivouac of the dead, let all comrades join in paying fitting tribute to his memory.

II. Department and Post Headquarters and Charters will be draped and National, Department and Post colors placed in mourning (two streamers of crape, seven feet long, twelve inches wide, attached to ferrule, below spear-head). National, Department and Post Officers will wear the badge of mourning for 60 days from date of his death.

III. The interment will take place from his late residence in Chicago, Illinois. The Department Commander of the Department of Illinois is charged with the duty of furnishing proper funeral escort.

BY COMMAND OF W. C. JOHNSON,
Senior Vice Commander in-Chief,

THOS. J. STEWART,
Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS) HEADQUARTERS GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC,
No. 6.) INDEPENDENCE HALL,
PHILADELPHIA, March 15, 1899.

I. The family of our late Commander-in-Chief James A. Sexton desires to express to the comrades of the Grand Army of the Republic their heartfelt thanks for the manifold and tender expressions of sympathy extended in the hour of their affliction. The sorrow of their bereavement has been relieved by many kindnesses and affectionate remembrances. The last sad rites were performed by the comrades of the Post to which Comrade Sexton belonged; many others paid tribute by their presence. With ceremony and tribute becoming his high station in life, he was laid to rest in the bosom of the city he loved and had served so well.

II. The work and expense devolving upon the comrades of Southern Departments in paying proper tribute on Memorial Day to the memory of former comrades in arms who are buried in the various National Cemeteries throughout the South-land is too burdensome for them to bear unaided. The membership of the Grand Army of the Republic in the various localities is not large. The work, however, must be done. Each grave, wherever rests a soldier of the Union, must receive its tribute. It becomes necessary, therefore, to request contributions from Posts and comrades to aid

in this work. Flags must be furnished and financial assistance given. Department Commanders in their respective Departments will call especial attention to this matter and urge liberal contributions. Remittances may be made direct to Thomas J. Stewart, Adjutant-General, Fifth and Chestnut streets, Philadelphia, who will acknowledge same to donor, make proper record and transmit amounts to Quartermaster-General. As heretofore, detailed reports of receipts and disbursements will be made by the Quartermaster-General to the National Encampment. Let the response be prompt and liberal.

III. The following resolutions were adopted by the Thirty-second National Encampment, held at Cincinnati, Ohio, September 9, 1898, and are published for the information of all concerned :

Resolved, By the Grand Army of the Republic, in National Encampment assembled, that we earnestly believe that the erection of a suitable monument in the National Capitol to the Soldiers, Sailors and Marines of the War of the Rebellion, is a high National duty, one that should strongly commend itself to the heart of every patriotic man or woman in the country, and a duty the performance of which should be entered upon at once and pushed forward with the greatest energy, that its execution may be in time to gratify the great number of veterans before they pass from earth.

Resolved, That we heartily approve of the plans of the National Reunion Monument Association of the District of Columbia, and we earnestly appeal to every veteran, wife, widow, son and daughter of a Veteran in the United States to give the project his or her strongest sympathy and support, and all assistance possible in the way of raising contributions. We urgently solicit the help of every patriotic man and woman in the whole country towards making the monument the grandest that the world has ever seen.

IV. The Thirty-first National Encampment adopted the following resolution :

Resolved, That the Journals of the National Encampment, with the General Orders for each year, shall be republished, provided a sufficient number of subscribers can be had to defray the actual cost, and for this purpose the Commander-in-Chief shall, in General Orders, state the purpose and invite subscriptions through the respective Departments.

The plan to be pursued shall be as follows :

All debates shall be eliminated and the text confined to the action of the National Encampment on all matters submitted. Lengthy communications not adopted shall not be printed in full, but a brief reference shall be made thereto. Reports of officers and all committees shall be printed in full, except that the tabular statistics given in the Inspector-General's Report shall be omitted. The Roll of Officers and Members shall contain the name of Representatives present only, including Alternates who serve as Representatives. The Representatives

as present shall be arranged by Departments in alphabetical order in running lines, and not in columns.

The National Encampment shall subscribe for 500 copies, which shall be retained to meet future calls, and to be sold at cost. Public libraries throughout the country shall be notified of the project, and be given the option of subscribing on the same general terms.

Proper announcement was made in General Orders No. 5, Series 1898. Responses thereto were very meagre, which fact was reported by the Adjutant General to the National Encampment. The Encampment directed that further effort be made to procure subscriptions and to make the provisions of the resolution effectual (see page 236. Proceedings Thirty-second National Encampment). Department and Post Commanders, within their respective Departments and localities, are urged to fully inform comrades and public libraries regarding the republication of the Journals and give them an opportunity to subscribe. Those wishing to subscribe will communicate with Thomas J. Stewart, Adjutant-General, S. W. corner Fifth and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia, Pa. The subscriptions received by the Adjutant-General in 1898 are on file at Headquarters.

V. The following programme for the week of the Thirty-third National Encampment to be held in Philadelphia, Pa., September 4th to 9th, 1899, has been approved, and is published for the information of the comrades :

Tuesday, September 5th.—Parade of the Grand Army of the Republic. Receptions and camp-fires in the evening.

Wednesday, September 6th, and Thursday, September 7th.—Business sessions of the National Encampment and other organizations.

Thursday afternoon, September 7. -Parade of Naval Associations, Ex-Prisoners of War and other Veteran Organizations.

Friday, September 8th.—Naval Day, with excursions on the Delaware for members of the National Encampment, members of the National Convention of the Woman's Relief Corps, Ladies of the Grand Army of the Republic, and other organizations holding Annual National Conventions at that time.

The Headquarters of the Local Committee have been established at S. W. corner Fifth and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia. Past Commander-in-Chief Robert B. Beath is Secretary of the Committee, and all communications regarding quarters, etc., should be addressed to him at the Headquarters of the Committee.

VI. The printed Proceedings of the Thirty-second National Encampment have been distributed to the various Department Headquarters in sufficient quantity to furnish one to each Post and one to each member of the Thirty-second National Encampment from the respective Departments, except present and Past National Officers, which were distributed direct from this office. Department Commanders are charged with the duty of distributing the reports sent them.

VII. The following comrades are appointed Special Aides in Charge of Military Instruction in Public Schools :

Frank Elliott Myers . . . . .	. . . . .	San Francisco, Cal.
Peter B. Ayars . . . . .	. . . . .	Wilmington, Del.
S. A. Moore	Post No. 100	Bloomfield, Iowa.
B. Read Wales	" 68	Boston, Mass.
Vice J. Payson Bradley, resigned.		
Grover S. Warner	" 17	Detroit, Mich.
John M. William	" 276	California, Missouri
Vice F. C. Woodruff, resigned.		
D. P. Thompson	" 1	Portland, Oregon
A. S. Cole	" 24	New Whatcomb,
Washington State		

They will report for duty by letter to Allan C. Bakewell, P. O. Box 685, New York City, N. Y.

BY COMMAND OF W. S. JOHNSON,
Senior Vice Commander-in-Chief.

THOS. J. STEWART,
Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS) HEADQUARTERS GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC,
No. 7.) INDEPENDENCE HALL,
PHILADELPHIA, April 18, 1899.

I. For the information of all concerned, the following resolution, adopted by the Executive Committee of the National Council of Administration, at a meeting held at Headquarters, in Philadelphia, Pa., April 12, 1899, is published :

WHEREAS, For the first time in the history of the Grand Army of the Republic the Commander-in-Chief has died while in office ; therefore be it

Resolved, That as a mark of respect to the memory of James A. Sexton, late Commander-in-Chief, the Senior Vice Commander-in-Chief shall continue to perform the duties of Commander-in-Chief, and the office of Commander-in-Chief shall remain without an incumbent until the meeting of the Thirty-third National Encampment.

In this action of the Executive Committee the Senior Vice Commander-in-Chief cheerfully and earnestly concurs. Realizing fully the responsibility imposed upon him, he promises to bring to the performance of duty his best effort and deepest devotion, relying upon the loyalty and devotion of every comrade to aid in the advancement and usefulness of our Order.

II. The office of the Senior Vice Commander-in-Chief is located at Room 321, Pike Building, Cincinnati, Ohio.

III. The following appointment on Staff of Commander-in-Chief is hereby announced :

William B. Folger, Post¹No. 139, Cincinnati, Ohio, to be Assistant Adjutant-General, *vice* H. P. Thompson, Assistant Adjutant-General, resigned. He will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

Assistant Adjutant-General William B. Folger is assigned to special duty with the Senior Vice Commander-in-Chief.

IV. The Executive Committee at the meeting held April 12, 1899, adopted the following :

Resolved, That the Executive Committee of the National Council of Administration, on behalf of themselves and the comradeship of the Grand Army of the Republic, most earnestly tender thanks to Comrade Arthur Hendricks, Department Commander of the Department of the Potomac, as well as the comrades of that Department, for the kind and sympathetic attention to our late beloved Commander-in-Chief during his illness at Garfield Hospital, as well as the complete and appropriate arrangements, so tenderly and carefully executed, in conveying the remains from hospital to depot in Washington, D. C.

V Department Inspectors are reminded that they are required by the Rules and Regulations (Chap. V, Art. V, Section 1) to furnish a consolidated report to the Inspector-General within thirty days after the completion of the inspection of their several Departments. Several Department Inspectors are delinquent and should forward report without delay. Department Commanders should give this matter attention, and ascertain if reports have been forwarded.

VI. The following appointment as Assistant Inspector-General is announced :

S. E. Fink Winfield, Kansas
Vice T. S. Stover, resigned.

Comrade Fink will report by letter to the Inspector-General, Alonzo Williams, Providence, Rhode Island, for instructions.

VII. The following comrades are appointed Special Aides in Charge of Military Instruction in Public Schools :

Charles H. Boyd Post No. 2 Portland, Maine
William Clendenin " 312 Moline, Illinois
O. A. Reynold " Covington, Kentucky

They will report to Allan C. Bakewell, P. O. Box 645, New York City, for instructions.

VIII. In appointments as Special Aides in Charge of Military Instruction in Public Schools, announced in General Orders No. 6, the name of Grover S. Warner should be Grover S. Worman.

Thirty-third National Encampment

IX. The following appointments as Aides-de-Camp on the Staff of the Commander-in-Chief are hereby announced. They will report direct by letter to Senior Aide-de-Camp William L. Smith, 209 Great Northern Building, Chicago, Illinois. Upon reporting as directed commissions will be issued.

ILLINOIS.

T. J. Abbott Post No. 1 Rockford

IOWA.

E. B. Soper	Post No. 150	Emmetsburg
Chas. E. Lane	" 284	Sac City
E. G. Stephens	" 5	Burlington
C. M. Brown	" 167	Sigourney
Horace Pool	" 78	Dubuque
D. B. Hamill	" 2	Keokuk
Luman L. Cadwell	" 168	Decorah
A. B. Ecker	" 48	West Union
		(Burlington P. O.)
A. D. Collier	" 22	Sioux City

MARYLAND.

John G. Maynard Post No. 44
 (P. O. address Room 149, A. G. O. War Dept., Washington, D. C.)
 Vice Lewis M. Zimmerman, elected Department Commander.

MICHIGAN.

J. B. Griswold	Post No. 5	Grand Rapids
J. H. Powell	" 16	Evart
S. S. Babcock	" 17	Detroit
		(Hammond Building)
Eber Rice	" 29	Grand Rapids
J. K. P. McCullough	" 36	Berrien Centre
H. M. Parker	" 43	Blissfield
Wm. F. Bradley	" 45	Adrian
James Greenfield	" 89	Flushing
James I. Peck	" 110	Hudson
George W. Buckingham	" 145	Flint
Thomas N. Stevens	" 179	Stanton
Henry King	" 205	Owosso
William A. Richard	" 205	Owosso
M. D. Richardson	" 365	Lake City
L. N. Case	" 384	Detroit
John Kidder	" 393	Detroit
Robert Calhoun	" 419	Bay City
R. P. Tuten	" 426	Iron Mountain

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D. C. Spears	Post No. 10	Azalia
R. B. Davis	" 10	Dundee
Eugene Muffat	" 17	Detroit

MINNESOTA.

J. S. Benard	Post No. 95	Pipestone
L. W. Collins	" 134	St. Cloud
James Shaver	" 51	Alexandria
Charles H. Robinson	" 93	Waterville

MISSOURI.

James Ewart	Post. No. 96	Maysville
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OHIO.

M. J. Sloan	Post No. 36	Warren
P. W. Jordon	" 23	Dayton
W. S. Merrill	" 165	Ironton
Vice E. S. Wilson, resigned.		
Myron S. Harding	Post No. 195	Cincinnati
J. W. Crumb	" 202	Lima
Joseph Dunn	" 141	Cleveland
William J. Gleason	" 187	Cleveland
R. B. Hart	" 169	Medina
B. H. Millikan	" 92	Wash'gton C. H.
W. R. Thrall	" 401	Cincinnati
Joseph W. Hawkins	" 209	Cincinnati
Joseph L. Gaul	" 67	Cincinnati

PENNSYLVANIA.

C. S. Marks	Post No. 220	Franklin
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POTOMAC.

Abram Hart	Post No. 2	Wash'gton, D.C.
Vice Ambrose Cook, Post No. 4, appointment revoked.		
Lyman B. Cutler	Post No. 2	Wash'gton, D.C.
		312 12th St., N. W.
A. F. Brooks		Wash'gton, D.C.

VERMONT.

Heman W. Allen	Post No. 2	Burlington
Vice G. W. Bridgeman Post 25, failed to report.		

BY COMMAND OF W. C. JOHNSON,

Senior Vice Commander-in-Chief, Commanding.

THOS. J. STEWART,

Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS	}	HEADQUARTERS GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC,
No. 8.		INDEPENDENCE HALL, PHILADELPHIA, April 20, 1899.

COMRADES: In accordance with the requirements and customs of our Order the Senior Vice Commander-in-Chief calls attention to the approaching Memorial Day, May 30th, 1899, confident that every comrade of the Grand Army of the Republic will unite in paying our annual tribute of flag and flowers to the memory of men who, in the days gone by, fought for the unity of the Nation, the purity and truth of the flag, and who stood ready to yield up their lives to secure to us as a people the inestimable blessings of liberty.

The year closing with the next Memorial Day has added new strength and power to the Nation and new glory to the flag. The worth and the fame of the American Soldier and Sailor has been gloriously advanced. The achievements of the "days of the sixties" still remain, and have rendered possible the glorious victories won in the interests of liberty and humanity. Let us, then, on Memorial Day, strew Spring's choicest flowers in tenderness and love upon the grave of every defender of the Republic, and in song, story and fitting ceremony recall the services and unmatched sacrifice of those who, sleeping in the gardens of the sea or in the bosom of the Nation, their place of sepulchre unmarked and unknown, gave not only their lives but their very name for their country.

The men whose memory is perpetuated by the loving service of Memorial Day were part of the greatest comradeship the world has ever known. Let us, who still survive, be so earnest in our tribute, so pure in our affection, and so loving in our remembrance of them, that the lessons of patriotism which we teach shall find a lodgment in the hearts of all the people, binding all together in devotion to flag and country.

.II. It is enjoined upon every Post that, in accordance with a custom now firmly established, they attend Divine Service on the Sunday preceding Memorial Day.

.III. The Thirtieth National Encampment provided that the reading of President Lincoln's Address at Gettysburg be made a special feature in all Memorial Day Exercises conducted under the auspices of the Grand Army of the Republic. The address is published herewith. Commanders of Posts will direct that it be read in connection with the exercises of the day.

BY COMMAND OF W. C. JOHNSON,

Senior Vice Commander-in-Chief, Commanding.

THOS. J. STEWART,

Adjutant-General.

President Lincoln's Address at Gettysburg November 19, 1863.

Four score and seven years ago our fathers brought forth on this continent, a new nation, conceived in liberty, and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal. Now we are engaged in a great civil war; testing whether that nation, or any other nation so conceived, and so dedicated, can long endure. We are met on a great battlefield of that war. We have come to dedicate a portion of that field as a final resting place for those who here gave their lives that that nation might live. It is altogether fitting and proper that we should do this.

But, in a larger sense, we cannot dedicate—we cannot consecrate—we cannot hallow—this ground. The brave men, living and dead, who struggled here, have consecrated it, far above our poor power to add or detract. The world will little note, nor long remember what we say here, but it can never forget what they did here. It is for us the living, rather, to be dedicated here to the unfinished work which they who fought here have thus far so nobly advanced. It is rather for us to be here dedicated to the great task remaining before us,—that from these honored dead we take increased devotion to that cause for which they gave the last full measure of devotion—that we here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain—that this nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom—and that government of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from the earth.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

GENERAL ORDERS } HEADQUARTERS GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC,
 } INDEPENDENCE HALL,
 No. 9. } PHILADELPHIA, June 24, 1899.

I. The following information is published regarding rates of transportation to the Thirty-third National Encampment :

Circular No. 1088, of the CENTRAL PASSENGER ASSOCIATION.

RATES.

(a) For tickets good going and returning via the same direct route (except that the fare will not apply via Pittsburg, Penna. Road and Washington, but via Harrisburg direct) without privilege of stopping over at any point in either direction, two cents per mile per capita, one way short line distance, with a minimum of \$11.00 for the round trip, except that from points contiguous to Trunk Line western gateways the \$11.00 minimum will be waived in all cases where the current standard first-class limited one-way fare is less; the fare in such cases to be computed on the basis of two cents per mile one-way short line distance added to the authorized one-way fare for the round trip from the nearest Trunk Line gateway.

(b) For tickets going and returning via the same direct route, with privilege of one stop-over in Trunk Line Territory in each direction, in addition to the regularly authorized stop-overs on one-way tickets, one standard first-class fare per capita for the round trip.

(c) For tickets going via one direct route and returning via another direct route, with privilege of one stop-over in Trunk Line territory in each direction in addition to the regularly authorized stop-overs on one-way tickets, one standard first-class limited fare plus \$2.00.

SELLING DATES.

September 1st to 4th, inclusive.

OPEN RETURN LIMIT

To leave Philadelphia not later than September 12th.

EXTENDED RETURN LIMIT

By depositing tickets with Joint Agent at Philadelphia between September 5th and 9th (both dates inclusive), and on payment of fee of 50 cents at the time of deposit, return limit may be extended to leave Philadelphia on or before September 30th.

For Trunk Line Territory (East of Pittsburg) one fare for the round trip with the usual extension privileges. For Central Passengers Association Territory one cent per mile without stop-over privileges, with stop-over privileges one fare for the round trip. Further concessions may be secured. The Transportation Committee has this matter still under consideration and further announcement will be made in future orders.

II. The attention of Post Commanders is directed to the necessity of forwarding promptly to the respective Department Headquarters the semi-annual reports of Post Adjutants and Quartermasters for the term ending June 30th 1899.

Reports from Department Headquarters must be forwarded to these headquarters not later than August 1st, 1899. Posts not reporting to Department Headquarters in time will be delinquent. Every Post can be reported by July 15th if Post officers will but perform their duty.

III. The roll of the Thirty-third National Encampment must be compiled and printed. Retiring Department Commanders are charged with the duty of furnishing these headquarters with credentials of members of the Thirty-third National Encampment from their respective Departments. Several Departments are delinquent. Unless credentials are received at these Headquarters by August 10th, Departments delinquent in this respect will not appear in the printed roll of the Encampment.

IV. The Rules and Regulations (Article XV, Chapter V,) provide that all alterations in, or amendments thereto, that have been approved and are presented by a Department Encampment, must be published, and at least

thirty days notice thereof given before the assembling of the National Encampment. To comply with this provision of the Rules and Regulations, alterations or amendments to be presented to the National Encampment must be certified to the Adjutant General not later than July 10th, 1899. Immediate acknowledgement will be made of all received.

IMPORTANT.

V. Announcement is again made that the Thirty-third National Encampment will be held in Philadelphia, Pa., during the week September 4th to 9th inclusive.

The parade will be on Tuesday, September 5th. The sessions of the Encampment on Wednesday and Thursday, September 6th and 7th.

The Local Committee in charge of hotel accommodations, free quarters, camp fires, halls for reunions, etc., have communicated with every Post of the Grand Army of the Republic direct. Posts, organizations, committees or comrades desiring to be advised on matters pertaining to the exercises or entertainment of the week should communicate at earliest date with the Secretary of the Local Committee, ROBERT B. BEATH, S. W. Cor. FIFTH AND CHESTNUT, STREETS, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

The committee will be materially aided in their work, and disappointment avoided by comrades, by prompt action on the part of those who will require the services or the advice of the committee.

VI. The resignation of Benjamin F. Hegler, as Assistant Inspector-at-Large, Department of Oklahoma, has been accepted.

VII. The following appointment as Assistant Inspector-General is announced :

Phillip B. Low, Post No. 182, 28 South Street, New York City, vice Louis E. Griffith, Post No. 34, Troy, N. Y. declined. He will be obeyed and respected accordingly. Comrade Philip B. Low will report for duty by letter to the Inspector-General Alonzo Williams, Providence, R. I.

VIII. The following appointments of Aides de-Camp upon the staff of Commander-in-Chief are announced : The comrades appointed will at once report for duty by letter to Senior Aide-de-Camp, Wm. L. Smith, Room 309, Great Northern Building, Chicago. Comrades reporting as directed will be certified to the Adjutant-General for commission. No commission will be issued unless the appointee reports for duty.

Special Aide in Charge of Military Instruction.

James O. Ladd, Summerville, S. C.

Aides-de-Camp.

COLORADO.

James A. Wilson Post No. Pueblo

FLORIDA.

John E. Rainey	Post No. 11	St. Augustine
John F. Chase	" 26	St. Petersburg

ILLINOIS.

John H. Sherratt	Post No. 1	Rockford
Alexander Gibson	" 181	Sparta
Charles B. Thomas	" 445	9432 Lowe ave., Chicago
H. G. Bates	" 668	8423 Kerfoot ave., Chicago

INDIANA.

Henry C. McMaken	Post No. 40	Fort Wayne
David H. Miller	" 127	Franklin
Fremont E. Swift	" 209	Indianapolis
Henry M. Bronson	" 369	Indianapolis
John W. Woods	" 539	Indianapolis
David N. Huey	" 165	Indianapolis
George W. Weir	" 281	Indianapolis
James W. Milam	" 70	Indianapolis

IOWA.

J. D. Fegan	Post No. 68	Clinton
J. A. Spaulding	" 29	Council Bluffs

KANSAS.

John Y. Miller	Post No. 34	Mankato
J. F. Burriss	" 1	Topeka
W. H. Smith	" 9	Marysville
J. M. Arthurs	" 17	Hutchinson
J. H. Buckman	" 19	Lyndon
A. E. Magoffin	" 20	Lyons
J. M. Minnick	" 25	Wichita
Stephen Sampman	" 40	Baldwin
Benj. B. Wilson	" 57	Wellington
M. P. Jolley	" 63	Abilene
J. B. Cook	" 118	Chetopa
Wm. Flanders	" 127	Salina
Robt. Henderson	" 132	Junction City
S. A. Robinson	" 177	Logan
George R. Waters	" 321	Topeka
Stanton Park	" 336	Atchison
A. B. McNair	" 408	Perth
A. M. Crary	" 424	Herrington

MARYLAND.

Philip L. Hiteshew	Post No. 2	Frederick
George T. Leech	" 3	1819 N. Broadway, Baltimore
James F. Wesley	" 7	1004 S. Howard st., Baltimore

Grand Army of the Republic

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T. H. Savage	Post No. 29 . . .	P. O. Address Winchester, Va.
Richard C. Cushing	" 44 . . .	Carrollton Hotel, Baltimore
John G. Taylor	" 46 . . .	11 W. Fayette st., Baltimore

MASSACHUSETTS.

William C. Litchfield	Post No. 112	Middleboro
Peter Snyder	" 79	North Adams
J. F. Hamblett	" 66	Mcdford
Charles McDermott	" 26	Roxbury

MINNESOTA.

D. A. Morrison	Post No. 44	Rochester
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MISSOURI.

George H. Sease	Post No. 69	Springfield
Jacob Sands	" 22	Kirkville
H. G. Ossig	" 13	St. Louis
S. M. Sparklin	" 131	St. Louis
E. W. Greene	" 53	Sedalia
J. L. Nichols	" 72	Trenton
J. Morgan	" 110	Kahoka
H. Fairback	" 107	St. Louis

NEW YORK.

W. H. Bartlett	Post No. 523 . . .	Silver Creek
J. C. J. Crandall	" 276 . . .	Corning
Henry H. Jones	" 78 . . .	Seneca Falls
James R. Brightman	" 527 . . .	Rockville, L. I.
N. P. Rockwood	" 199 . . .	Whitneys Point
Robert M. Place.	" 625 . . .	Caledonia
George Hollands.	" 226 . . .	Hornellsville
George C. Althusar	" 279 . . .	Port Jervis
J. G. Thompson	" 202 . . .	Angola
George P. Martin	" 366 . . .	Plattsburg
Chas. A. Rubright	" 276 . . .	Corning
Carroll Whitaker	" 215 . . .	Saugerties
Richard Ker	" 6 . . .	Elmira
Martin Snyder	" 127 . . .	Kingston
Andrew Shaw	" 5 . . .	Albany
John M. McCluskey	" 560 . . .	Richmond Hill, L. I.
Francis J. Werneck	" 192 . . .	244 E. 86th st., N. Y. City
Albert J. Adams	" 77 . . .	3 E. 69th st. N. Y. City
Joseph P. Lord	" 394 . . .	1147 Broadway, N. Y. City
Joseph Murphy	" 578 . . .	1845 Park ave., N. Y. City
William J. Kent	" 42 . . .	168 E. 117th st., N. Y. City
Daniel F. Crowley	" 128 . . .	7 Attorney st., N. Y. City

Stephen G. Cook	Post No. 100 . .	111 W. 12th st., N. Y. City
William M. Abbott	" 135 . . .	349 W. 24th st., N. Y. City
John Mulligan	" 146 . . .	422 8th ave., N. Y. City
Sam'l W. Swayze	" 307 . . .	P. O. Barge Office, N. Y. City
William O'Brien	" 16 . . .	39 Bergen st., Brooklyn
Walter Thorn	" 435 . .	26 Court st., Brooklyn
Peter D. Myers	" 187 . . .	351 Graham ave., Brooklyn
Chas. G. Hall	" 206 . . .	943 Gates ave., Brooklyn
E. H. Dickey	" 362 . . .	365 Bedford av., Brooklyn
William Kemble	" 399 . . .	38 St. Marks Place, Brooklyn
R. S. Seckerson	" 443 . . .	124 S. Elliott Place, Brooklyn
Chas. H. Cotton	" 197 . . .	196 Greene ave., Brooklyn
James H. McKenna	" 3 . .	679 Tenth st., Brooklyn
James A. Tappan	" 620 . . .	70 Rockaway ave., Brooklyn
N. Frank Blake	" 233 . . .	1121 Herkimer st., Brooklyn
W. Lafayette Ames	" 53 . . .	Utica

OHIO.

Geo. Wm. Schachleiter	Post No. 165	Ironton
Leroy D. House	" 228	Oxford
George W. Temple	" 487	Amelia
P. O. Address, Lindale, O.		
G. W. Early	" 451	Columbus
Chas. A. Miller	" 76	Cincinnati

PENNSYLVANIA

Wm. H. Jones	Post No. 595	Pottstown
J. R. Cullingworth	" 25	Chester
Thos. Sinex	" 61	Mauch Chunk
J. R. Cressinger	" 335	Sunbury
Josiah Linton	" 12	Philadelphia

WEST VIRGINIA

George B. Woodcock	Post No. 17	N. Martinsville
Peter Moeck	" 14	Parkersburg
Joseph A. Arkle	" 53	Wheeling
W. H. Glover	" 64	Terre Alta

WISCONSIN

Henry A. Heath	Post No. 1	Milwaukee
		3315 Clyborn Street

BY COMMAND OF W. C. JOHNSON,
Senior Vice Commander-in-Chief, Commanding.

THOS. J. STEWART,
Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS } **HEADQUARTERS GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC,**
No. 10. } **INDEPENDENCE HALL,**
PHILADELPHIA, July 29, 1899.

I. The Thirty-third National Encampment, to be held in Philadelphia, Pa., during the week of September 4 to 9, 1899, inclusive, will be among the largest that has ever assembled. Every effort is being put forth to arrange for comfort and entertainment on a most elaborate scale. The Local Committee are laboring judiciously and dilligently in the prosecution of their work and the Commander-in-Chief is assured that every comrade and friend of the Grand Army of the Republic that may visit Philadelphia during the Encampment will be hospitably welcomed.

II. Headquarters will be established at the Continental Hotel, S. E. cor. of Ninth and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia, Pa., on Monday, September 4th, at 10 o'clock A. M. The National officers will report for duty at that hour.

III. The Executive Committee of the National Council of Administration will meet at Headquarters Room, Continental Hotel, Monday, September 4th, at 12 o'clock, noon.

IV. The National Council of Administration will meet at Headquarters Room, Continental Hotel, on Monday, September 4th, 1899, at 4 o'clock, P. M.

V. Aides-de-Camp on the staff of the Commander-in-Chief will report for duty not later than 6 o'clock P. M., Monday, September 4th, to Senior Aide-de-Camp Wm. L. Smith, who will be on duty at Headquarters, Continental Hotel, from 10 o'clock A. M., same date. Aides-de-Camp who have reported for duty in accordance with General Orders announcing their appointment have been communicated with direct by the Senior Aide-de-Camp, regarding uniform and mount for parade.

VI. The Thirty-third National Encampment will convene in business session promptly at 10 A. M., Wednesday, September 6th, 1899, in the Grand Opera House, Broad St. and Montgomery Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.

VII. The following named comrades will constitute the Committee on Credentials :

The Adjutant-General.

R. M. Smock, Asst. Adj't Gen. Department of Indiana.

Jno. H. Thacher, Asst. Adj't Gen. Department of Connecticut.

C. M. Hassler, Delegate Department of Ohio.

E. M. Clarke, Delegate Department of New York.

VIII. The Committee on Credentials will be on duty at Headquarters, Continental Hotel, from 4 P. M. to 9 P. M., Monday, September 4th, and after 4 P. M. Tuesday, September 5th. Department Commanders or their Assistant Adjutant-General will report to the Committee on Credentials at hours and place named, furnishing credentials for members of the National Encampment present from their respective Departments.

IX. The parade of the Grand Army of the Republic will take place on Tuesday, September 5, 1899, and will move at 10 A. M. The President of the United States, accompanied by his Cabinet, will review the parade at Broad and Market Streets from reviewing stand at that point, and by the Commander-in-Chief from reviewing stand at Broad and Locust Streets.

The Commander-in Chief and Staff will leave Continental Hotel at 9 A. M., and proceed to the right of the line.

The Local Committee, having with the approval of the Commander-in-Chief, designated James W. Latta, Chairman of Sub-committee on Parade, as Marshal of the Parade, authority is hereby given him to designate the place and hour of formation, character of formation in column, and point of dismissal. Department Commanders and Posts will be communicated with direct by the Marshal and will conform to orders and instructions issued by him.

X. No organizations but those of the Grand Army of the Republic will be permitted in line.

Department Commanders will command their respective Departments and will be held accountable for the discipline and organization of their respective commands. Comrades should be directed to appear in uniform and to strictly conform to all orders issued governing the parade. Working and efficient staffs should be organized in each Department and staff officers distributed through the column, and see that distances are maintained and that no features or displays of an unmilitary or improper character be permitted in the column.

XI. The Rules and Regulations, Article XV, Chapter V, provide that amendments or alterations thereto shall have been approved and presented by a Department Encampment, and notice thereof given by the Adjutant-General at least thirty days before the assembling of the National Encampment.

The following amendments have been properly certified to the Adjutant-General and are published for the information of all concerned :

BY THE DEPARTMENT OF INDIANA.

Substitute for Section 3, Article V, Chapter IV :

Vacancies occurring in the elective offices, other than Commander-in-Chief or Senior Vice Commander-in-Chief, shall be filled by the National Council of Administration as follows: The Commander-in-Chief shall notify the officers and members of the Council that such vacancy exists, and at the end of thirty days furnish them the names of all comrades presented for said office, and the Council shall thereupon vote by mail in a sealed envelope, marked "Ballot," addressed to the Adjutant-General, which ballots shall be opened and counted on a date specified in said notice by the Commander-in-Chief in the presence of

not less than three members of the Council of Administration and of such other officers as he may designate. The comrade receiving a majority of the votes cast shall be declared elected to the office designated.

Substitute for Section 2, Article VI, Chapter IV :

The Vice Commanders-in-Chief shall assist the Commander-in-Chief, by counsel or otherwise, and in his absence or disability they shall discharge the duties of his office according to seniority.

In the event of the death of the Commander-in-Chief the Senior Vice Commander-in-Chief shall at once succeed to the title and duties of the Commander-in-Chief, and the Junior Vice Commander-in-Chief shall become Senior Vice Commander-in-Chief, in the event of the death of the Senior Vice Commander-in-Chief the Junior Vice Commander-in-Chief shall at once succeed to the title and duties of that office.

A vacancy in the office of Junior Vice Commander-in-Chief shall be filled by the National Council of Administration, as provided in Section 3, Article V, of this Chapter.

These officers shall be installed by or under the the direction of the Commander of the Department of which the comrades promoted are members.

BY THE DEPARTMENT OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Substitute for Section 2, Article VI, Chapter IV :

The Vice Commanders-in-Chief shall, when called upon, assist the Commander-in-Chief by counsel and otherwise, and in his absence or disability they shall discharge the duties of his office according to seniority.

In the event of a vacancy in the office of Commander-in-Chief the Senior Vice Commander-in-Chief shall at once succeed to the title and duties of the position and the Junior Vice Commander-in-Chief shall become Senior Vice Commander-in-Chief. In the event of a vacancy in the office of Senior Vice Commander-in-Chief, the Junior Vice Commander-in-Chief shall at once succeed to the title and duties of that office.

A vacancy in the office of Junior Vice Commander-in-Chief shall be filled by the National Council of Administration, as provided in Section 2, Article IV, of this Chapter.

Substitute for Section 3, Article V, Chapter IV :

Vacancies occurring in any of the elective offices of the National Encampment (other than as provided for in Section 2, Article VI) shall be filled by the National Council of Administration, in manner following :

The Commander-in-Chief shall only notify all members of the Council that such vacancy exists, and, thirty days thereafter shall advise them of the names of comrades presented for the same. Members of the Council may vote to fill such vacancy in a sealed envelope, marked "Ballot," enclosed in an envelope and forwarded direct to the Adjutant-General.

These ballots shall be opened at a time specified by the Commander-in-Chief by tellers appointed by him, in the presence of such officers of the National Encampment as the Commander-in-Chief may designate. The comrade receiving the highest number of votes shall be declared duly elected to the office designated.

Add to Section 2, Article VI, Chapter III.

In the event of a vacancy in the office of Department Commander the Senior Vice-Commander shall at once succeed to the title and duties of that office, and the Junior Vice-Commander shall succeed to the title and duties of the Senior Vice-Commander.

The Council of Administration shall be convened by the Department Commander to elect a Junior Vice-Commander, vacancies in other elective offices shall be filled as heretofore prescribed.

Amend Section 1, Article II, Chapter IV.

By inserting in the sixteenth (16) line, seven hundred and fifty (750) members, in the place of one thousand (1,000) members.

Add to the Rules and Regulations in place of the present standing Resolution the following :

“ The National Council of Administration shall meet immediately after the adjournment of the Encampment, at which they are elected and shall elect by ballot four of their number who, with the Commander-in-Chief and Vice Commander-in-Chief shall be a committee to consider such details of Administration as may be referred to them by the Commander-in-Chief or which may have been referred by the National Encampment to the Council, and by the Council referred to such committee, but no action affecting the general interests of the Order shall be had until the whole subject shall have been submitted in writing to all members of the Council for their information and an expression of opinion thereon.

The actual expenses of such committee and of such officers as the Commander-in-Chief may deem necessary to attend meetings duly called by him shall be defrayed from the funds of the National Encampment upon vouchers duly approved.

The rule requiring a majority of all the votes cast to be qualified by the words ‘except where otherwise designated.’ ”

BY THE DEPARTMENT OF NEW YORK.

Amend Article IV, Chapter I, to read as follows :

Soldiers and Sailors of the United States Army, Navy or Marine Corps, who served between April 12th, 1861 and August 25th, 1865, in the War for the Suppression of the Rebellion, and those having been honorably discharged after such service, and of such State Regiments as were called into active service and

subject to the orders of United States General Officers between the dates mentioned, shall be eligible to membership in the Grand Army of the Republic. No person shall be eligible to membership who has at any time borne arms against the United States.

BY THE DEPARTMENT OF TENNESSEE.

Resolved, That hereafter the ribbon for the membership badge of the Grand Army of the Republic shall be one and one-half inches in length in the clear, and one and one-fourth inches in width ; and that hereafter all swivels attached to the eagle and star be of proper width to receive this ribbon. The object being to make all swivels and ribbons of the same width.

That hereafter the insignia of rank on the strap for the Official Staff of the Commander-in-Chief shall be designated by initial letters in Old English characters, as follows : Adjutant General, A. G.; Quartermaster-General, Q.M.G.; Judge Advocate General, J. A. G.; Inspector General, I. G.; Assistant Adjutant General, A. A. G. For the Official Staff of Department Commanders, as follows : Assistant Adjutant General, A. A. G.; Assistant Quartermaster General, A. Q. M. G.; Inspector, I.; Judge Advocate, J. A.; Chief Mustering Officer, C. M. O. And that the letter C on the strap for the members of the Council of Administration be an old English character C.

That the Council of Administration be authorized to have manufactured a lapel button to designate members of the National Encampment. This button to be made by attaching a rim of yellow metal underneath the official bronze button, this rim to project one-twelfth of an inch and to bear upon its front in raised letters the words " Member National Encampment."

BY THE DEPARTMENT OF VERMONT.

Amend Section 3, Article IV, Chapter V, by adding the following :

" And provided, further, that the Post shall not be liable for the per capita tax of such member during such disabilities ; but such per capita tax shall be remitted by the State and National Encampment."

XII. The following is published for the information of all concerned, inasmuch as the subject will be presented for the action of the Thirty-third National Encampment. It was presented to the Thirty-second National Encampment by the Department of New York and reported adversely by the Committee on Rules and Regulations (page 263 of the Journal.)

"WHEREAS, Congress, after a long period of delay, has at last rightfully recognized the members of the United States Military Telegraph Corps who served in the army during the war of the Rebellion as an integral part of the army, and by Act approved January 26, 1897, fixed its status as a corps of the United States Army ; and

“WHEREAS, The Grand Army of the Republic through its National Encampment has declared that the said corps constituted in fact a part of the Union Army, partaking largely of its hardships and dangers, whilst rendering invaluable aid ; and

“WHEREAS, The Members of the United States Military Telegraph Corps have made an appeal to the Grand Army of the Republic for admission into its ranks ; therefore be it

“*Resolved*, That we hereby endorse that appeal and earnestly request the National Encampment to grant it.”

In 1889 the National Encampment at Milwaukee voted in favor of a resolution “ that Congress should promptly recognize the status and service of said corps by appropriate legislation.”

On January 26, 1897, the President approved an act entitled “ An Act for the Relief of Telegraph Operators who Served in the War of the Rebellion,” reading as follows :

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War is hereby authorized and directed to prepare a roll of all persons who served not less than ninety days in the operation of military telegraph lines during the late Civil War, and to issue to each, upon application, unless it appears that his service was not creditably performed, or to the representatives of those who are dead, suitable certificates of honorable service in the military telegraph corps of the Army of the United States, stating the service rendered, the length of such service, and the dates, as near as may be, between which said service was performed. *Provided*, That this law shall not be construed to entitle the person herein mentioned to any pay, pension, bounty or rights not herein specifically provided for.

XIII. The Commander-in-Chief announces with regret the deaths of

THOMAS CORWIN WARNER, D. D.,

Past Chaplain-in-Chief, who died in his home at Knoxville, Tennessee, July 19, 1899. He was unanimously chosen Chaplain-in-Chief by the Twentieth National Encampment. He enlisted June 4, 1861, in Company E, Fourth Ohio Vol. Infantry ; transferred June 28, 1861, to Company C, same regiment, discharged March 25, 1863, by reason of wounds received in the battle of Fredericksburg. He was, at the time of his death, a member of Post No. 2, Department of Tennessee.

GEORGE K. MALLORY

member of National Council of Administration from the Department of West Virginia. Died in Parkersburg, West Virginia, July 14th, 1899.

XIV. The Rear Admiral Commanding National Association Naval Veterans extends an invitation to all members of the Grand Army of the Republic who served in the Navy to parade with the Naval Veterans on Monday, September 4th, in Philadelphia, Pa.

XV. The address of Daniel Lucas, Chaplain-in-Chief, has been changed from Indianapolis, Indiana, to Rockford, Ill.

XVI. The following appointments as Aides-de-Camp on the Staff of the Commander-in-Chief are announced. They will be obeyed and respected accordingly. They will report at once in writing to the Senior Aide-de-Camp, William L. Smith, Room 209, Great Northern Building, Chicago, Illinois.

CONNECTICUT.

Clayton H. Case	Post No. 50	Hartford
Casper D. Wallace	" 3	Bridgeport
Morton Sanford	" 78	New Hartford
John S. Lane	" 8	Meriden

GEORGIA

S. F. B. Gillespie	Post No. 7	Savannah
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ILLINOIS.

James C. Irey	Post No. 706	Chicago
James J. Healey	" 708	Chicago
R. H. Peters	" 28	Chicago
J. A. Montgomery	" 602	Chicago
James O'Donnell	" 40	Chicago
J. R. Fitch	" 510	Chicago
Robert F. Wilson	" 706	Chicago

INDIANA.

J. W. Headington	Post No. 151	Portland
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KENTUCKY

George W. Smith	Post No. 12	Louisville
Matthew Wade	" 154	Summer Shade
William Harrington	" 128	Lancaster
Warfield Carpenter	" 12	Louisville

MICHIGAN

J. R. Stephenson	Post No. 5	Grand Rapids
George D. Moreau	" 160	Corunna

MISSOURI

O. P. Smith	Post No. 8	Kansas City 753 Woodland Avenue
Henry Lange	" 13	St. Louis
Henry Frein	" 2	St. Louis 3816 LaCade Avenue
W. E. Evans	" 115	Carl Junction

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Thirty-third National Encampment

E. Boucher	Post No; 118	Mt. Vernon
J. Lloyd	" 26	Nevada
Nelson Church	" 124	Bethany
E. D. Cornish	" 17	Cameron
A. McCandless	" 5	Moberly

OHIO

Peter Moser Post No. 178 Marietta

BY COMMAND OF W. C. JOHNSON,
Senior Vice Commander-in-Chief, Commanding.
THOS. J. STEWART,
Adjutant General.

GENERAL ORDERS. } HEADQUARTERS GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC,
No. 11. } INDEPENDENCE HALL,
PHILADELPHIA, September 7, 1899.

The death of Commander-in-Chief James A. Sexton placed upon the Senior Vice Commander-in-Chief the duties and responsibilities of administering the affairs of the Grand Army of the Republic during the term for which Comrade Sexton was chosen Commander-in-Chief. The Thirty third National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic, upon assembling in Philadelphia, September 6, 1899, by unanimous action, elected Senior Vice Commander in Chief W. C. Johnson Commander-in Chief, and Junior Vice Commander in-Chief Daniel Ross, Senior Vice Commander-in-Chief, and decided that the office of Junior Vice Commander-in-Chief should not be filled for the unexpired term. For the honor thus conferred upon me I desire to record my appreciation and thankfulness, and to assure the comrades of the Grand Army of the Republic that the co-operation given to me as Senior Vice Commander-in-Chief and acting Commander-in-Chief enabled me to administer the affairs of our organization under very trying circumstances, but I hope to their entire satisfaction.

Comrade Albert D. Shaw, of the Department of New York, having been chosen Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic for the ensuing year, upon his installation my duties as Commander-in-Chief will cease. To the comrades who have been officially associated with me during the past year, all of whom gave me their cordial support and confidence, my thanks are due and hereby tendered.

BY COMMAND OF W. C. JOHNSON,
Commander-in-Chief.
THOS. J. STEWART,
Adjutant Genaral.

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JOURNAL

OF THE

Thirty-fourth National Encampment

OF THE

GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

AUGUST 28TH AND 30TH 1900



PRINTED BY
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1900





Robert D. Shaw

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OF THE
THIRTY-FOURTH
National Encampment
OF THE
Grand Army of the Republic

AUGUST 29TH AND 30TH, 1900

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

PHILADELPHIA, PA.
TOWN PRINTING COMPANY,
1020 Arch Street.
1901.

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INFORMAL PROCEEDINGS

UPON THE OPENING OF THE

Thirty-fourth National Encampment

GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC

AT THE STUDEBAKER HALL IN CHICAGO, ILLINOIS,

AUGUST 19, 1900, AT 10 A. M.

The Hon. Carter H. Harrison, Mayor of the City of Chicago, was introduced and extended the welcome of the city in these terms :

Commander-in-Chief Shaw and Gentlemen of the Grand Army of the Republic :

I esteem it a high privilege to be permitted on behalf of the City of Chicago, the metropolis of the great northwest, to extend its official greeting to the Grand Army of the Republic, and in its name to welcome each and every member of your association to our hearths, our homes and our hearts. Chicago is at all times a hospitable city. Its latch string is ever hanging on the outside and all its visitors may count with absolute certainty upon receiving from the citizens that western welcome which springs from the heart and feels itself amply repaid when made the recipient of a warm hand-clasp from those whom it delights to bid welcome and to honor. If Chicago's greeting to the stranger within its gates be always warm and spontaneous, what must it be when that guest is the great organization of men who for four long years braved all the dangers of disease, wounds and death, who suffered from all the privations of the most savage of all conflicts, civil strife, and all from a pure, unselfish devotion to the best interests of our common country ?

The people of Chicago regard the Grand Army of the Republic as the living embodiment of the vital principle of patriotism, which, from 1861 to 1865, never for a moment faltered in its determination that this union of States should remain one and inseparable.

The records of the world since the dawn of civilization are bright with the deeds of bravery and daring and countless acts of the most devoted patriotism, but nowhere in all history can we find a counterpart of the record of this Nation during the civil war when an almost countless army of patriots forsook their homes and fire-sides, trusted their loved ones to the mercy of God, that this government of freemen, the first in all the world, might remain mighty and intact, and ever be a beacon light of civilization, of progress and of liberty.

Wherever our people live we have the same traditions to teach our children for the gratification of our own pride and for their instruction. We have a common past and a common future. For this condition the thanks of the Nation are due to the soldiers of the early sixties, who, with shot and shell, with drawn sabre and lowered bayonet, hurled back to defeat every attack upon the integrity of the Union. The people of Chicago, in common with all the Nation, appreciative of your services, bid you a welcome so hearty and so warm, that if the thanks of a grateful community count for anything you may feel in some measure repaid for the trials, the dangers and the sufferings of the past. Chicago is yours, not only for to-day but for all days.

The Commander-in-Chief, Albert D. Shaw, responded as follows :

Mayer Harrison, Ladies and Gentlemen :

The comrades of the Grand Army are deeply touched by the splendor of Chicago's welcome and the wealth of her boundless hospitality. Your eloquent words find an echo in every heart before you, and over all this broad land they will charm and delight the ageing heroes of other times and other scenes, when war's horrid sacrifices filled the Nation with mourning. Such unexcelled evidences of the patriotism and appreciative gratitude of your citizens as we see on every hand on this great occasion of our 'Thirty-fourth Annual Encampment, touch us almost to tears, for it is "sweet to

be remembered." It is especially gratifying for our comrades to meet in the State home of that hero, soldier and statesman, the chief founder and three times Commander-in-Chief of our Order, our beloved and lamented John A. Logan. A few weeks ago I stood on the old battlefield about Atlanta, and in viewing the panorama of that desperate conflict an ex-confederate officer pointed to the picture of Logan on horseback, flag in hand, leading the brilliant charge, and said :

"It was a grand sight, and nothing could resist such heroic valor. I shall never forget the dauntless bravery of that thrilling battle scene."

It is one of the wonders of our age how a city like this could have grown to such power and population within a narrow circle of a single life. The wife of Comrade Lenon, of Iowa, a member of the Executive Committee of the Council of Administration of the Grand Army of the Republic, was the second white child born on the site of the present Chicago, and she is comparatively well and in the full enjoyment of her faculties.

Your soil, Mr. Mayor, will forever be rich with the dear dust of the greatest and best ruler that ever graced and blest the world, that of the gentle, just, prudent, wise and commanding in his uncommon common sense, the heir of all the ages of manhood's richest product—plain, simple, noble and lofty souled Abraham Lincoln—our martyr President and our greatest American. His life is our imperishable American monument of the greatest century in the history of all ages.

Department Commander Longenecker, of Illinois, in extending a welcome on behalf of the Grand Army of the Republic, said :

Commander-in-Chief and Comrades:

I greet you a representative men of one of the grandest organizations the world ever knew, and a lot of them representing the Grand Army too. You are representatives of men of all people of your States and we are not only glad to see you all leaders. Twenty-four years ago the first Grand Army men have filled the President's chair, they have been Governors, Senators and Congressmen. They have been judges, lawyers and doctors. Comrades, you are not only leaders, but you are present

Grand Army men have pushed themselves out into the far West and have built up towns and cities and opened up the land to agriculture until to-day the saying, Go west and grow up with the country, is resented by the stalwart Westerner because the country is full grown. Comrades, you have come to a State that has furnished to the Grand Army as true leaders as were ever elected to office. I call to mind General Palmer and General Stephen A. Hurlburt and that greatest volunteer general, John A. Logan ; I call to mind our old friend Lawler, who marched at the head of his Post yesterday, and Sexton, and while I do not intimate that they are greater than other comrades, the world never saw a better set of men than we have furnished you for Commanders-in-Chief. You are here in a city destined to be the greatest in the Union, and in a State destined to be the the greatest one in the Union, with her four million people, shaking the very earth with her industrial tread, marching along the line to prosperity until it is almost beyond comprehension the strides that Illinois makes, and this State welcomes you and this city welcomes you. Go over to the City Hall and tell them that you own the town. We want you to feel at home, and in behalf of the Department of Illinois, with its twenty-four thousand comrades, I bid you thrice welcome.

Past Commander-in-Chief Louis Wagner responded as follows :

Department Commander of Illinois :

In the name of the Comrades here assembled, and as the senior Past Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, I thank you most cordially for this welcome to your Department.

When the Grand Army of the Republic gathers within the limits of the great State of Illinois, the visit becomes a family re-union. We return to the old homestead, the birthplace of our organization, and we felicitate ourselves upon our marvelous growth and rejoice in the hearty reception accorded us.

Nothing mars our anticipated enjoyment but the thought that the men to whose patriotism and foresight the Grand Army owes its existence, are not here to join in this grand gathering. They have been transferred from the army militant to the army triumphant, and we can only honor their memory, but if spirits ever re-visit this earth, theirs are with us now.

Dr. Stephenson, whose patriotic heart conceived and whose fertile brain devised the plan of our order; General Hurlburt, our first Commander-in-Chief; the brave and brilliant John A. Logan, who for three years after our permanent organization had chief command; Commander-in-Chief James A. Sexton, who but last year passed to the great beyond, and the living Lawler, all sons of Illinois, have made indelible impress upon the Grand Army. In accepting your invitation to hold our Thirty-fourth National Encampment with you, we honor ourselves, we express our love for the memories of the dead, and our respect for the living for their ever-continued devotion to the principles of our order.

These annual encampments have brought us into most of the prominent cities of this great country, and we have met with the heartiest hospitality, but I am sure that our second meeting in Chicago will show that nowhere in all this land does the veteran of the war for the suppression of the Rebellion find a warmer welcome than here. Your people always welcome the coming and speed the parting guest, but when that guest is one of the men who, in 1861-65, dared death for the flag, we know that nothing you have is too good to offer him. We know that we are welcome here, and we accept your tender of affection and regard to the full measure, satisfied that there is ample and to spare.

We gather, as we have done on thirty-three similar occasions, not to fight our battles over again, except figuratively, but to interchange the greetings of an exalted friendship and to counsel as to the means best adapted to emphasize the principles upon which the Grand Army of the Republic is founded: Fraternity with each other, Charity to the needy and Loyalty to the country.

Since the war in which we fought, and in which so many others died that the country might live, now and forever, one and inseparable, there have been other wars, and others may unfortunately follow; but surely none have been, or can be, fought for a more righteous cause, and every Comrade feels proud of his share in that conflict and in its glorious results.

And yet while of the past, we should not live in the past, nor for the past, but in the immediate living present. Let us remember that not only are we bound to defend the Nation, to honor its Constitution and to obey the laws of the land, but that we are also pledged to encourage honor and purity in public affairs.

A faithful adherence to the teachings of our Order will make the best Grand Army man the best citizen, and by daily putting into public and private practice these teachings, we shall extort even from our enemies the admission that we were not only ready to die, but that we also live for the principles that made us soldiers forty years ago.

Applying, in the past tense, the words of Abraham Lincoln, in his second annual message: "We cannot escape history. We will be remembered in spite of ourselves. No personal significance nor insignificance can spare us. The fiery trials through which we pass will light us down in honor or dishonor to the latest generation. The way is plain—a way which, if followed, the world will forever applaud and God must forever bless."

Let the Grand Army of the Republic therefore be in the future, as it has been since its organization: For the dead a Tribute. For the living a Memory. For posterity an Emblem of Loyalty to the flag of our country.

Comrade Longenecker, again I thank you, and through you our Comrades of the Department of Illinois, for this cordial greeting.

JOURNAL

OF THE

Thirty-fourth National Encampment

GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC.

The Thirty-fourth Annual Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic convened at Studebaker Hall, in Chicago, at 10 o'clock A. M., August 29, 1900, and was opened in due form.

The Chaplain-in-Chief, Rev Jacob L. Grimm, invoked the Divine blessing.

The hall of the Encampment was in charge of the following named comrades :

Officers of the Day : W. H. Bean, Post 5, Chicago ; E. M. Edgerton, Post 444, Chicago.

Officers of the Guard : G. W. G. Estover, Post 445, Chicago ; Z. P. Hotchkiss, Post 615, Oak Park.

Guard : E. H. Kimberley, Post 28, Chicago ; W. H. Doherty, Post 28 ; Jacob M. Hoyt, Post 445 ; E. A. Stone, Post 147, Department of Indiana ; John M. F. Spitler, Post 107, Department of Michigan ; F. J. Collins, Post 45, Springfield, Ohio ; A. D. Edgewerth, Post 28, Chicago.

The Adjutant General called the roll of the officers of the Encampment.

Thirty-fourth National Encampment

The report of the Committee on Credentials was presented by the Adjutant General, and on motion of Past Commander-in-Chief Walker, the report was adopted and the calling of the Roll of the members of the Encampment dispensed with.

The report was as follows :

HEADQUARTERS GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC,

CHICAGO, ILL., August 29, 1900.

To the Commander-in-Chief, Grand Army of the Republic :

The Committee on Credentials beg leave to report that they have examined the Roll of the Thirty-fourth Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic, to be held in Chicago, on August 29th and 30th, 1900, as prepared by the Adjutant General, and find that it corresponds with the regularly presented credentials and reports from the several Departments, and is correct.

The Committee, therefore, respectfully recommend said Roll to be adopted as the Roll of membership of this Thirty-fourth Encampment.

The whole number of members entitled to vote at present is divided as follows :

National officers	9
Past National officers	48
Council of Administration	45
Representatives	1,250
	<hr/>
Total membership	1,352

THOMAS J. STEWART,

Adjutant General.

RICHARD M. SMOCK, Indiana.

J. H. THACHER, Connecticut.

ELLIOT CALLENDER, Illinois.

The Roll of the Encampment is as follows, those present being marked with an asterisk [*].

ROLL OF THE THIRTY-FOURTH NATIONAL ENCAMPMENT.

~1900~

NATIONAL OFFICERS.

- **Commander-in-Chief* ALBERT D. SHAW,
Watertown, N. Y.
- **Senior Vice Commander-in-Chief* . IRVIN ROBBINS,
Indianapolis, Ind.
- **Junior Vice Commander-in-Chief* . MICHAEL MINTON,
Louisville, Ky.
- **Surgeon General* WILLIAM H. BAKER,
Lynn, Mass.
- **Chaplain-in-Chief* JACOB L. GRIMM,
Baltimore, Md.
- **Adjutant General* THOS. J. STEWART,
Norristown, Pa.
- **Quartermaster General* EDW. J. ATKINSON,
New York City, N. Y.
- **Inspector General* M. J. CUMMINGS,
Brooklyn, N. Y.
vice Nathan P. Pond resigned.
- **Judge Advocate General* ELL. TORRANCE,
Minneapolis, Minn.

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF ADMINISTRATION.

- *ALABAMA M. D. Wickersham . Mobile
- ARIZONA Charles D. Belden . Phoenix
- ARKANSAS Peter S. Smith . . . Little Rock
- CALIFORNIA & NEVADA . C. A. Woodruff . . Governor's
Island, N. Y.
- *COLORADO & WYOMING . J. B. Cooke Denver
- *CONNECTICUT D. W. Sharp . . . Guilford

Thirty-fourth National Encampment

*DELAWARE	Winfield Scott Byron	Wilmington
*FLORIDA	T. S. Wilmarth . . .	Jacksonville
*GEORGIA	J. A. Commerford . .	Marietta
IDAHO	R. Pickering	Genesee
*ILLINOIS	Thomas W. Scott . . .	Fairfield
*INDIANA	Wm. H. Armstrong . .	Indianapolis
INDIAN TERRITORY . .	R. M. J. Shriver . . .	Miami
*IOWA	P. H. Lenon	Guthrie Centre
*KANSAS	P. H. Coney	Topeka
*KENTUCKY	C. A. Bliss	Louisville
*LOUISIANA & MISSISSIPPI	Clayton Simms	New Orleans
*MAINE	E. A. Butler	Rockland
MARYLAND	Marian A. Brian . . .	Baltimore
*MASSACHUSETTS	E. T. Harvell	Rockland
*MICHIGAN	Aaron T. Bliss	Saginaw
*MINNESOTA	Loren W. Collins . . .	St. Cloud
*MISSOURI	Frank M. Sterrett . .	St. Louis
MONTANA	H. S. Howell	Helena
*NEBRASKA	Andrew Traynor . . .	Omaha
NEW HAMPSHIRE	A. D. Emery	Auburn
	(vice John Drown, deceased.)	
*NEW JERSEY	James A. Morrisse . .	Paterson
NEW MEXICO	Leverett Clarke . . .	Albuquerque
*NEW YORK	John Conway	Albany
NORTH DAKOTA	George E. Winship . .	Grand Forks
*OHIO	B. M. Moulton	Lima
*OKLAHOMA	John T. Baldwin . . .	Hennessey
OREGON	Orvil Dodge	Washington,
	(vice A. J. Goodbrod, resigned) D. C.	
PENNSYLVANIA	William F. Stewart . .	Philadelphia
*POTOMAC	Lorenzo Vanderhoef .	Wash'ton, D. C.
RHODE ISLAND	Nelson Viall	Howard
*SOUTH DAKOTA	E. W. Foster	Armour
*TENNESSEE	George W. Patten . . .	Chattanooga
*TEXAS	John L. Tygard	Dennison
UTAH	F. M. Bishop	Salt Lake City
*VERMONT	John W. Currier . . .	North Troy
VIRGINIA & N. CAROLINA	James E. Fuller	Norfolk, Va.

*WASHINGTON & ALASKA. Harry A. Bigelow . Seattle, Wash.
 *WEST VIRGINIA W. C. Leonard . . Parkersburg
 *WISCONSIN A. H. DeGroff . . . Nelson

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE NATIONAL COUNCIL OF ADMINISTRATION.

Thomas W. Scott Fairfield, Illinois
 William H. Armstrong Indianapolis, Indiana
 F. M. Sterrett St. Louis, Missouri,
 M. D. Wickersham Mobile, Alabama
 P. H. Coney Topeka, Kansas
 Aaron T. Bliss Saginaw, Michigan
 P. H. Lenon Guthrie Centre, Iowa

PAST NATIONAL OFFICERS.

PAST COMMANDERS-IN-CHIEF.

†B. F. Stephenson, (Provisional) [died Aug. 30, 1871] 1866
 †S. A. Hurlburt, Illinois [died March 27, 1882] . . 1866-7
 †John A. Logan, Illinois [died Dec. 26, 1886] . . . 1868-9-70
 †Ambrose E. Burnside, Rhode Island [died Sep. 18, '81] 1871-2
 †Charles Devens, Massachusetts [died Jan. 7, 1891] 1873-4
 †John F. Hartranft, Pennsylvania [died Oct 17, 1889] 1875-6
 †John C. Robinson, New York [died Feb. 18, 1897] 1877-8
 †William Earnshaw, Ohio [died July 17, 1885] . . 1879
 *Louis Wagner, Philadelphia, Pa. 1880
 †George S. Merrill, Mass. [died Feb. 17, 1900] . . 1881
 *Paul Van Der Voort, Omaha, Nebraska 1882
 *Robert B. Beath, Philadelphia, Pa. 1883
 *John S. Kountz, Toledo, Ohio 1884
 *S. S. Burdett, Washington, D. C. 1885
 †Lucius Fairchild, Wisconsin [died May 23, 1896] . 1886
 †John P. Rea, Minnesota [died May 28, 1900] . . 1887
 *William Warner, Kansas City, Missouri 1888
 Russell A. Alger, Detroit, Michigan 1889

† Deceased.

† Wheelock G. Veazey, Vermont [died March 22, 1898]	1890
* John Palmer, Albany, New York	1891
* A. G. Weissert, Milwaukee, Wisconsin	1892
* John G. B. Adams, Lynn, Mass.	1893
* Thomas G. Lawler, Rockford, Illinois	1894
* Ivan N. Walker, Indianapolis, Indiana	1895
* T. S. Clarkson, Omaha, Nebraska	1896
* John P. S. Gobin, Lebanon, Penna.	1897
† James A. Sexton, Illinois [died Feb. 5, 1899]	1898
* W. C. Johnson, Cincinnati, O. (elected Sept. 6, 1899)	1899

PAST SENIOR VICE COMMANDERS-IN-CHIEF.

† Joshua T. Owen, Pennsylvania [died Nov. 7, 1887]	1868
† Lucius Fairchild, Wisconsin [died May 23, 1896]	1868-70
† Louis Wagner, Philadelphia, Pa.	1871-2
† Edward Jardine, New York	1874
* Joseph S. Reynolds, Chicago, Illinois	1875-6
Elisha H. Rhodes, Providence, Rhode Island	1877
† Paul Van Der Voort, Omaha, Nebraska	1878
† John Palmer, Albany, New York	1879
Edgar D. Swain, Chicago, Illinois	1880
Charles L. Young, Toledo, Ohio	1881
W. E. W. Ross, Baltimore, Maryland	1882
† William Warner, Kansas City, Missouri	1883
† John P. Rea, Minnesota [died May 28, 1900]	1884
Seldon Connor, Portland, Maine	1885
S. W. Backus, San Francisco, Cal.	1886
† Nelson Cole, Missouri	1887
Moses H. Neil, Columbus, Ohio	1888
† A. G. Weissert, Milwaukee, Wisconsin	1889
† Richard F. Tobin, Mass. [died Nov. 22, 1890]	1890
Geo. H. Innis, S. Boston, Mass. [elected Apr. 7, 1891]	1891
* Henry H. Duffield, Detroit, Michigan	1891
R. H. Warfield, San Francisco, Cal.	1892
† Ivan N. Walker, Indianapolis, Indiana	1893
* A. P. Burchfield, Pittsburg, Penna.	1894
* E. H. Hobson, Greensburg, Kentucky	1895

† Deceased. ‡ Present as Past Commander-in-Chief.

- *John H. Mullen, Wabasha, Minnesota 1896
 *Alfred Lyth, Buffalo, New York 1897
 1 W. C. Johnson, Cincinnati, Ohio 1898
 *Daniel Ross, Wilmington, Del. (elected Sept. 5, 1899) 1899

PAST JUNIOR VICE COMMANDERS-IN-CHIEF.

- Joseph R. Hawley, Hartford, Connecticut 1868-9
 1 Louis Wagner, Philadelphia, Pa. 1870
 *J. Warren Kiefer, Springfield, Ohio 1871-2
 *Ed. Ferguson, Milwaukee, Wisconsin 1873
 *Guy T. Gould, Chicago, Illinois 1874
 †C. J. Buckbee, Connecticut [died Nov. 5, 1896] 1875-6
 †William Earnshaw, Ohio [died July 17, 1885] 1877
 †H. E. Hill, Massachusetts [died April 8, 1892] 1878
 H. Dingman, Washington, D. C. 1879
 †G. Bowers, New Hampshire [died Feb. 14, 1884] 1880
 2 C. V. R. Pond, Lansing, Michigan 1881
 I. S. Bangs, Waterville, Maine 1882
 †W. H. Holmes, California [died March 26, 1889] 1883
 *Ira E. Hicks, New Britain, Connecticut 1884
 †John R. Lewis, Georgia [died Feb. 8, 1900] 1885
 Edgar Allan, Richmond, Virginia 1886
 *John C. Linehan, Penacook, New Hampshire 1887
 †Joseph Hadfield, New York, N. Y. 1888
 John F. Lovett, Trenton, New Jersey 1889
 †George B. Creamer, Maryland [died Sept. 16, 1896] 1890
 1 T. S. Clarkson, Omaha, Nebraska 1891
 *Peter B. Ayars, Wilmington, Delaware 1892
 J. C. Bigger, Dallas, Texas 1893
 *Charles H. Shute, New Orleans, La. 1894
 S. G. Cosgrove, Pomeroy, Washington 1895
 3 Charles W. Buckley, Montgomery, Alabama 1896
 Francis B. Allen, Hartford, Connecticut 1897
 Daniel Ross, Wilmington, Delaware (elected Senior-
 Vice Sept. 6, 1899- office of J. V. left vacant) 1898

† Deceased. † Dropped from the rolls.

1 Present as Past Commander-in Chief.

2 Present as Assistant Adjutant-General.

3 Present as Past Department Commander

DEPARTMENTS.

The figures within the () show the number of each Department in order of permanent organization.

ALABAMA. (42.)

Organized March 12, 1889. Number of members Dec. 31, 1899, 192.

*Commander George B. Randolph, Anniston

Senior Vice-Commander R. H. Allison, New Decatur

*Junior Vice-Commander H. J. Remington, Moulton

*Assistant Adjutant-General W. H. Hunter, Birmingham

REPRESENTATIVE

ALTERNATE

*Geo. F. Jackson (at large) George Hoenig, Cullman
Birmingham

PAST DEPARTMENT COMMANDERS

*Geo. H. Patrick, Washington, D.C., *J. Clyde Millar, Birmingham, 1893
1876-80 *C. W. Buckley, Montgomery, 1894

*F. G. Sheppard, Birmingham, 1889 Manoah Bostick, Birmingham, 1895

W. H. Hunter, Birmingham, 1890 *Geo. F. Wollenhaupt, Cullman, 1896

†Seymour Bullock, 1891

A. B. Hayes, 1891

*W. H. Black, Montgomery, 1897

*William Snyder, Birmingham, 1892 *A. G. Bethard, Decatur, 1898

A. P. Stone, Birmingham, 1899

ARIZONA. (40.)

Organized Jan. 17, 1888. Number of members Dec. 31, 1899, 187.

Commander R. H. G. Minty, Jerome

Senior Vice-Commander P. P. Parker, Phoenix

Junior Vice-Commander Philip Hoover, Prescott

Assistant Adjutant-General W. F. R. Schindler, Phoenix

REPRESENTATIVE

ALTERNATE

*Alexander Duff, (at large) Junction W. H. Ferguson, Prescott

PAST DEPARTMENT COMMANDERS

A. L. Grow, Tombstone, 1888

W. F. R. Schindler, Phoenix, 1895

A. B. Sampson, Tucson, 1889

A. J. Sampson, U. S. Minister to

Geo. F. Coats, Los Angeles, Cal.,

Ecuador, 1896

1890 George Hoxworth, Flagstaff, 1897

Edward Schwartz, Phoenix, 1891-2 †James Finley, 1898

Douglas Snyder, Tucson, 1893

Geo. Broughton, Prescott, 1899

*Chas. D. Belden Bloomton, N. J.,

1894

† Deceased.

Grand Army of the Republic.

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ARKANSAS. (31.)

Organized July 11, 1883. Number of members Dec. 31, 1899, 631.

*Commander A. L. Thompson, Springdale
Senior Vice-Commander W. G. Akers, Little Rock
Junior Vice-Commander J. H. Denby, Crystal Springs
*Assistant Adjutant-General W. G. Gray, Springdale

REPRESENTATIVES

ALTERNATES

Ed. T. Wolfe, (at large) Rogers John H. Avery, Hot Springs
A. A. Whissen, Little Rock Emanuel Aiken, Little Rock

PAST DEPARTMENT COMMANDERS

†Stephen Wheeler, 1883-4 †Logan H. Roots, 1893
C. C. Waters, Little Rock, 1886 †Thomas H. Barnes, 1893-4
*Thomas Boles, Fort Smith, 1887 W. C. Roberts, Huntsville, 1895
S. K. Robinson, Fort Smith, 1888 O. M. Spellman, Little Rock, 1896
A. S. Fowler, Little Rock, 1889-90 A. H. Sækland, Stuttgart, 1897
W. H. H. Clayton, S. McAllister, *W. G. Gray, Springdale, 1898
Indian Territory, 1891 *Geo. W. Clark, Little Rock, 1899
Powell Clayton, Mexico City,
Mexico, 1892

CALIFORNIA AND NEVADA. (10.)

Organized Feb. 21, 1868. Number of members Dec. 31, 1899, 5,093.

*Commander George M. Mott, Sacramento, Cal.
Senior Vice-Commander S. D. Ballou, San Luis Obispo, Cal.
Junior Vice-Commander Horace Bell, Los Angeles, Cal.
*Assistant Adjutant-General T. C. Masteller, San Francisco, Cal.

REPRESENTATIVES

ALTERNATES

*F. J. Cressey, (at large) E. W. Field, Los Angeles, Cal.
Los Angeles, Cal. Frank Miller, Sacramento, Cal.
*F. L. Turpin, San Francisco, Cal. *H. J. Wallace, San Jose, Cal.
C. A. Woodruff, Governor's A. Drahms, San Quentin, Cal.
Island, N. Y. H. Hotchkiss, Los Gatos, Cal.
*Geo. H. Wallis, San Francisco, Cal. L. Siebe, Oakland, Cal.
*S. W. Wood, San Francisco, Cal. S. A. Wylis, San Diego, Cal.
*T. D. Barnstead, San Francisco, R. P. Thomas, Berkeley, Cal.
Cal.
Chas. G. Kellogg, Los Angeles, Cal.
E. L. Hawk, Newcastle, Cal.

PAST DEPARTMENT COMMANDERS

W. H. Aiken, Wrights, Cal., 1873-4 A. J. Buckles, Fairfield, Cal.,
E. Carlson, Berkeley, Cal., 1875 1890

† Deceased.

CALIFORNIA AND NEVADA—Continued.

PAST DEPARTMENT COMMANDERS.

S. W. Backus, San Francisco, Cal. '77	W. H. L. Barnes, San Francisco, Cal., 1891
†S. P. Ford, 1878-9	
C. Mason Kinne, San Francisco, Cal., 1880-1	J. B. Fuller, San Francisco, Cal., 1892
W. A. Robinson, San Francisco, Cal., 1882	E. C. Seymour, Patton, Cal., 1893
†James W. Staples, 1883	J. M. Walling, Nevada City, Cal., 1894
†James M. Davis, 1884	*Charles E. Wilson, San Francisco, Cal., 1895
R. H. Warfield, San Francisco, Cal., 1885	*T. C. Masteller, San Francisco, Cal., 1896
W. R. Smedberg, San Francisco, Cal., 1886	N. P. Chipman, San Francisco, Cal., 1897
E. S. Salomon, San Francisco, Cal., 1887	Solomon Cahen, San Francisco, Cal. 1898
T. H. Goodman, San Francisco, Cal., 1888	A. F. Dill, San Diego, Cal. 1899

COLORADO AND WYOMING. (21.)

Organized as the Department of the Mountains, December 11, 1879 ; name changed to Colorado, July 31, 1882 ; name changed to Colorado and Wyoming, Aug. 28, 1889. Number of members Dec. 31, '99, 2,26

*Commander	Harper M. Orahood, Denver, Col.
Senior Vice-Commander	M. J. Hogerty, Greeley, Col
Junior Vice-Commander	A. S. Artist, Cheyenne, Wyo.
*Assistant Adjutant-General	Thomas J. Foote, Denver, Col.

REPRESENTATIVES

ALTERNATES

*L. E. Sherman, (at large) Col. Springs	W. H. Whitehead, Denver, Col.
*Theodore Lucas, Greeley, Col	E. H. Mileisen, Breckenridge, Col.
*J. S. Fritz, Victor, Col.	B. F. Rockafellow, Canon City, Col.
*Richard Burke, Cripple Creek, Col.	J. M. Meyers, Denver, Col.

PAST DEPARTMENT COMMANDERS

†Andrew Taylor, 1875-7	*George W. Cook, Denver, Col., 1891
F. J. Bancroft, Denver, Col., 1878	John C. Kennedy, Denver, Col., 1892
J. W. Donnellan, Laramie, Wyo., 1880	†Myron W. Reed, 1893
†Byron L. Carr, 1884	N. Rollins, Leadville, Col., 1894
*A. V. Bohn, Leadville, Col., 1885	N. J. O'Brien, Cheyenne, Wyo., '95
*George Ady, Denver, Col., 1887	*H. O. Dodge, Boulder, Col., 1896
J. W. Browning, Denver, Col., 1888	*U. S. Hollister, Denver, Col., 1897
Delos L. Holden, Pueblo, Col., 1890	W. T. S. May, Denver, Col., 1898
	Andrew Royal, Pueblo, Col., 1899

† Deceased.

Grand Army of the Republic.

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CONNECTICUT (6.)

Organized April 11, 1867. Number of members Dec. 31, 1899, 4,950.

*Commander John K. Bucklyn, Mystic
*Senior Vice-Commander Henry F. Hart, Hartford
Junior Vice-Commander Irving Phelps, Winsted
*Assistant Adjutant-General John H. Thacher, Hartford

REPRESENTATIVES

ALTERNATES

*James N. Coe, (at large) Noroton Heights	*V. F. McNiel, New Haven D. W. Grosvenor, Westbrook
*Christian Quien, Danbury	Wm. Ferguson, So. Manchester
*H. W. Deming, Hartford	D. W. Clark, Southington
*Thos. L. Bartholomew, Bridgeport	Wm. H. Loomis, Rockville
*Wm. E. Quigley, Waterbury Charles French, Ansonia	Wallace Miles, Meriden Alex. Eades, New Britain
*R. J. Cutbill, Norwalk	
*J. W. Lake Mystic	

PAST DEPARTMENT COMMANDERS

Edward Harland, Norwich, 1867	John T. Crary, Norwich, 1886
†Theo. G. Ellis, 1868-9	*Henry E. Taintor, Hartford, 1887
†Wm. H. Mallory, 1870-1	Samuel B. Horne, Winsted, 1888
L. A. Dickinson, Hartford, 1872-3	Wm. H. Pierpont, New Haven, '89
†Charles J. Buckbee, 1874-5	John C. Broatch, Middletown, 1890
Wm. E. Disbrow, Bridgeport, '76-7	†Henry N. Fanton, 1891
†Frank G. Otis, 1878	Benajah E. Smith, Willimantic, '92
†Charles E. Fowler, 1878-9	Wilbur F. Rogers, Meriden, 1893
George S. Smith, Norwich, 1880	S. G. Blakeman, Birmingham, 1894
*Alfred B. Beers, Bridgeport, 1881	John M. Brewer, Norwich, 1895
†Ira E. Hicks, New Britain, 1882	Oscar W. Cornish, Waterbury, 1896
Isaac B. Hyatt, Meriden, 1883	Gustavus D. Bates, Putnam, 1897
†William Berry, 1884	W. E. Simonds, Hartford, 1898
Frank D. Sloat, New Haven, 1885	*Henry R. Jones, New Hartford, '99

DELAWARE, (23.)

Organized Jan. 14, 1881. Number of members Dec. 31, 1899, 680.

*Commander Wm. A. Reilly, Wilmington
*Senior Vice-Commander John Garner, Smyrna
*Junior Vice-Commander William Kelley, jr., Wilmington
*Assistant Adjutant-General Wm. G. Baugh, Wilmington

REPRESENTATIVES

ALTERNATES

Wm. H. Blake, (at large) Wilmington	Hibbard D. Entriken, Wilmington *A. A. Anderson, Wilmington
*J. Rankin Armstrong, Newark	

† Deceased. † Present as Junior Vice Commander-in-Chief.

DELAWARE—Continued.

PAST DEPARTMENT COMMANDERS

†W. S. McNair, 1881	A. J. Woodman, Wilmington, 1891
John Wainwright, Wilmington, '82	Geo. W. Stradley, Bridgeville, 1892
°Daniel Ross, Wilmington, 1883	B. D. Bogia, Wilmington, 1893
*J. S. Litzenberg, Wilmington, 1885	J. E. Vantine, New Castle, 1894
†John M. Dunn, 1886	Edwin F. Wood, Dover, 1895
John E. Mowbray, Phila., Pa., '87	Wm. B. Norton, Wilmington, 1896
R. G. Buckingham,	Joseph S. Bradley, Milford, 1897
Pleasant Hill, 1888	*Robert Liddell, Choate, 1898
‡Peter B. Ayars, Wilmington, 1889	*Wm. H. Moystin, Wilmington, '99
Samuel Lewis, Wilmington, 1890	

FLORIDA. (36.)

Organized June 19, 1884.	Number of members Dec. 31, 1899, 370
*Commander	John S. Fairhead, Jacksonville
Senior Vice-Commander	F. G. Parcell, Tampa
Junior Vice-Commander	H. Donahue, Sanford
*Assistant Adjutant-General	Sannel W. Fox, Jacksonville

REPRESENTATIVE	ALTERNATE
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J.F.Chase,(at large) St.Petersburg	*G. H. Mathews, Daytona
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PAST DEPARTMENT COMMANDERS

*T. S. Wilmarth, Jacksonville, '84-5	Geo. F. Foot, Washington, D. C , '93
G. H. Norton, Eustis, 1886	D. L. Way, Sanford, 1894
E.W.Henck, Philadelphia, Pa., '87	†P. E. McMurray, 1895
Wm. James, Jacksonville, 1888	L. Y. Jenness, St. Petersburg, 1896
*J. W. V. R. Plummer,	*Charles M. Ellis, Jacksonville, 1897
Key West, 1889	Geo. H. Packwood,
Fred. Goddrich, DeLand, 1890	Havana, Cuba, 1898
John H. Welsh, Miami, 1891	Edwin Kirby, Fruitland, 1899
J. DeV. Hazzard, Eustis, 1892	

GEORGIA. (41.)

Organized Jan. 25, 1889	Number of members Dec. 31, 1899, 502.
*Commander	S. A. Darnell, Jasper
*Senior Vice-Commander	Lewis Thayer, Fitzgerald, Ga.
*Junior Vice-Commander	G. E. Whitman, Fitzgerald, Ga.
*Assistant Adjutant-General	Wm. M. Scott, Atlanta, Ga.

REPRESENTATIVES	ALTERNATES
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J. T. Eichberg, (at large) Atlanta	*Chas. F. Fairbanks, Atlanta
M. S. Harrod, Fitzgerald	*R. E. Mansfield, Charleston, S. C.

† Deceased. ° Present as Past S. V. Commander-in-Chief.
‡ Present as Past J. V. Commander-in-Chief.

GEORGIA--Continued.

PAST DEPARTMENT COMMANDERS

†John R. Lewis, 1889	L. B. Nelson, Atlanta, 1895
†David Porter, 1890	John L. Clem, San Juan, 1806
A. E. Sholes, Savannah, 1891	*James P. Averill, Atlanta, 1897
Thos. F. Gleason, Savannah, '92 3	*Jas. O. Ladd, Summerville, S. C.'98
C. T. Watson, Atlanta, 1894	Alex. Mattison, Atlanta, 1899

IDAHO. (39.)

Organized Jan. 11, 1888.	Number of members Dec. 31, 1899, 266.
Commander	Charles A. Clark, Boise
Senior Vice-Commander	Charles H. Murphy, Genesee
Junior Vice-Commander	J. M. Wells, Caldwell
Assistant Adjutant-General	D. F. Baker, Boise

REPRESENTATIVE	ALTERNATE
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*H. F. Reel, (at large) Boise	J. M. Wells, Caldwell
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PAST DEPARTMENT COMMMANDERS

†Wm. H. Nye, 1888	Thos. J. Groome, 1894
†Almon S. Senter, 1889	D. H. Budlong, Coeur d'Alene, '95
W. T. Riley, Hailey, 1890	James M. Fuller, Bliss, 1896
Judson Spofford, Boise, 1891	*Lindoll Smith, Moscow, 1897
A. O. Ingalls, 1892	Nelson F. Kimball, Weiser, 1898
R. H. Barton, Moscow, 1893	S. L. Thompson, Lewiston, 1899

ILLINOIS. (1.)

Organized April 1, 1866.	Number of members Dec. 31, 1899, 22,811.
*Commander	Joel M. Longenecker, Chicago
*Senior Vice-Commander	Fred. N. Boyer, Olney
*Junior Vice-Commander	Thos. F. Blankley, Litchfield
*Assistant Adjutant-General	C. A. Partridge, Chicago

REPRESENTATIVES	ALTERNATES
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*E. B. Hamilton, (at large) Quincy	Jasper Partridge, Carmi
*J. L. Bennett, Chicago	John Amply, Chicago
*Louis A. Brucks, Chicago	George O. Pratt, La Grange
*L. M. Freeling, Chicago	Fred. E. Zimmerman, Chicago
*C. F. Hall, Chicago	M. L. Bennett, Chicago
*E. P. Murdock, Chicago	D. S. Sherman, Chicago
*John H. Colvin, Chicago	James Donahue, Chicago

† Deceased.

Thirty-fourth National Encampment

ILLINOIS—Continued.

REPRESENTATIVES

*G. W. G. Estover, Chicago
 *A. T. Lewis, Elgin
 *T. J. Abbott, Rockford
 *Wm. Harbaugh, Geneseo
 *S. M. Witt, Pontiac
 *M. H. Peters, Watseka
 George F. Dick, Bloomington
 *Eliot Callender, Peoria
 *Peter Jackson, Carthage
 *W. G. Secor, Greenfield
 *E. S. Johnson, Springfield
 *T. I. Williams, Bethalto
 *M. A. Ewing, Neoga
 *W. P. Aldridge, New Haven
 *James H. Hindman, Rockwood
 *R. B. Stinson, Anna
 *B. F. Funk, Bloomington
 *Geo. R. Lyon, Waukegan
 *James O'Donnell, Chicago
 *Wm. Somerville, Quincy
 *R. H. Peters, Chicago
 *W. F. Martin, Decatur
 *J. D. McClure, Peoria
 Charles Bogardus, Paxton

ALTERNATES

J. R. Fitch, Evanston
 I. M. Mallory, Chicago
 F. C. Held, Freeport
 G. D. John, Sterling
 George Cleal, Ransom
 J. C. Lang, Joliet
 F. H. Gray, Homer
 C. Zoll, Vermont
 George Thrush, Quincy
 C. M. Hurt, Barry
 A. D. Cadwallader, Lincoln
 J. H. Kirker, Moweaqua
 T. J. Morrison, Mattoon
 E. Dillon, Benton
 James A. Smith, Chester
 N. B. Thistlewood, Cairo
 *A. J. Cheney, Oak Park
 Martin Kingman, Peoria
 *James M. Taylor, Taylorville
 A. B. Leeper, Owaneco
 S. S. Dodge, Dixon
 W. J. Smith, Chicago
 M. L. Whiteside, Paris
 E. A. Stone, Champaign

PAST DEPARTMENT COMMANDERS

†B. F. Stephenson, 1866	†James A. Sexton, 1888
‡Guy T. Gould, Chicago, 1873	*James S. Martin, Salem, 1889
†H. H. Hilliard, 1874-5-6	Wm. L. Distin, Sitka, Alaska, 1890
‡J. S. Reynolds, Chicago, 1877	Horace S. Clark, Mattoon, 1891
T. B. Coulter, Canon City, Col., '78	Edwin Harlan, Marshall, 1892
E. D. Swain, Seneca Falls, N. Y., '79-80	*E. A. Blodgett, Chicago, 1893
*J. W. Burst, Sycamore, 1881	*H. H. McDowell, Pontiac, 1894
‡Thomas G. Lawlor, Rockford, '82	*W. H. Powell, Belleville, 1895
S. A. Harper, Peoria, 1883	*W. G. Cochran, Sullivan, 1896
L. T. Dickason, Chicago, 1884	*A. L. Schimpff, Peoria, 1897
†W. W. Berry, 1885	*John C. Black, Chicago, 1898
†P. S. Post, 1886	*John B. Inman, Springfield, 1899
†A. C. Sweetser, 1887.	

† Deceased. ‡ Present as Past National Officers.

INDIANA. (20.)

Organized Aug. 20, 1866. Re-organized Oct. 3, 1879.
Number of members Dec. 31, 1899, 16,615.

- *Commander David E. Beem, Spencer
- *Senior Vice-Commander A. R. Seward, Indianapolis
- *Junior Vice-Commander John C. Gordon, Argos
- *Assistant Adjutant-General R. M. Smock, Indianapolis

REPRESENTATIVES

ALTERNATES

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| *Geo. Brown(at large)Indianapolis | *James A. Mount, Indianapolis |
| *James J. Hartin, Princeton | Isaac C. Higgins, Petersburg |
| *Harvey Manning, Elnora | Ellis House, Bicknell |
| *W. R. Atkins, New Albany | Theodore Ruth, Elizabeth |
| *Louis H. Hill, North Vernon | James B. Clegg, Madison |
| *Thomas A. Shirk, Sardinie | F. M. Miller, Loughery |
| *John W. White, Danville | P. G. Hauk, Terre Haute |
| *Henry H. Woods, Martinsville | John Burnside, Russellville |
| *Benjamin Starr, Richmond | John K. Henby, Greenfield |
| *Joseph B. Randall, Shelbyville | George Muhl, Richmond |
| *William A. Ketcham, Indianapolis | R. L. Stott, Edinburg |
| *Fremont E. Swift, Indianapolis | James H. Kelley, Greenwood |
| *George L. Gegner, Ridgeville | Perry J. Albright, Alexandria |
| *Ezra M. Stahl, Hartford City | Norval Blackburn, Decatur |
| *Alexander M. Scott, Ladoga | A. B. Crampton, Delphi |
| *James T. Bell, Covington | D. W. Girard, Crawfordsville |
| *F. M. Oswalt, Kentland | Henry A. Root, Michigan City |
| *Henry A. Miller, Montmorency | John E. Luther, Crown Point |
| *Henry C. Gemmill, Markle | Orlando A. Somers, Kokomo |
| *Alexander Hess, Wabash | Joseph E. Crain, Logansport |
| *I. N. Medsker, Fort Wayne | William R. Brown, Monroeville |
| *Wm. B. Donaldson, Millersburg | William B. Hess, Plymouth |
| *W. H. Reprogle, North Judson | Wilbur E. Gorsuch, South Bend |

PAST DEPARTMENT COMMANDERS

- | | |
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| *Robert S. Foster, Indianapolis,
1866-7-8 | Argus D. Vanosdal, Madison, 1888 |
| †Nathan Kimball, 1869 | *Chas. M. Travis, Crawfordsville, '89 |
| †Lewis Humphrey, 1879 | *Gil R. Stormont, Princeton, 1890 |
| †Jonathan B. Hager, 1880 | †Ivan N. Walker, Indianapolis, '91 |
| *Wm. W. Dudley, Washington,
D. C., 1881 | Jos. B. Cheadle, Frankfort, 1892 |
| Jas. R. Carnahan, Indianapolis,
1882-3 | Jas. T. Johnston, Rockville, 1893 |
| *Edwin Nicar, South Bend, 1884 | Albert O. Marsh, Winchester, 1894 |
| *David N. Foster, Fort Wayne, 1885 | Harvey B. Shiveley, Wabash, 1895 |
| †Thomas W. Bennett, 1886 | *Henry M. Caylor, Noblesville, 1896 |
| †Ira J. Chase, 1887 | James S. Dodge, Elkhart, 1897 |
| | *Daniel Ryan, Flat Rock, 1898 |
| | Wm. L. Dunlap, Franklin, 1899 |

† Deceased. ‡ Present as Past Commander-in-Chief.

INDIAN TERRITORY. (45.)

Organized July 3, 1891. Number of members Dec. 31, 1899, 323
*Commander John S. Hammer, Ardmore
Senior Vice-Commander B. C. Wigand, Colbert
Junior Vice-Commander Jonathan Palmer, Bartlesville
*Assistant Adjutant-General Stewart Dennee, Ardmore

REPRESENTATIVES ALTERNATES
C. W. Meade, (at large) Colbert S. Y. Seeds, Pauls Valley

PAST DEPARTMENT COMMANDERS
*E. Calkins, Tulsa, 1891 Wm. H. Harrison, Checotah, 1896
R. W. Hill, Muscogee, 1892 R. M. J. Shriver, Miami, 1897
J. H. Spann, So. McAllister, 1893 *David Redfield, Ardmore, 1898
*Savelon Boyles, Tahlequah, 1894 Gideon S. White, Vinita, 1899
J. L. Thomas, Muscogee, 1895

IOWA. (19.)

Organized Sep. 26, 1866. Re-organized Jan. 23, 1879.
Number of members Dec. 31, 1899, 14,718
*Commander Madison B. Davis, Sioux City
*Senior Vice-Commander T. E. McCurdy, Havelton
*Junior Vice-Commander Lawrence Schoonover, Anamosa
*Assistant Adjutant-General Geo. A. Newman, Des Moines

REPRESENTATIVES ALTERNATES
*L. M. Black, (at large) Ireton George Jenkins, Dubuque
*J. B. Dey, Brighton George Van Beek, Mount Pleasant
*James Carr, Farmington W. A. Duckworth, Keosauqua
*W. W. Tannery, Maquoketa J. H. Monroe, Muscatine
*R. S. Rathburn, Clinton H. H. Clemons, Williamsburg
*L. B. Raymond, Hampton M. Payton, Eldora
*L. M. Langstaff, Dubuque J. A. Wheeler, Waterloo
*John Everall, Elkader Harry B. Shaw, Nora Springs
*R. J. Young, Oelwein Jason W. Kinsley, Mt. Gregor
*W. W. Gist, Cedar Rapids Geo. A. Smith, Marshalltown
*E. J. Wood, Anamosa G. H. Onstedt, Mechanicsville
*James H. Coe, Ottumwa C. S. Troutman, Kinross
E. C. W. Chrisman, Colfax *W. Kirkpatrick, Oskaloosa
*H. B. Hedge, Des Moines V. P. Twombly, Des Moines
*J. L. Smith, Nevada W. H. Conwell, Knoxville
*W. M. Wilson, Creston L. C. Johnson, Osceola
*G. W. Blake, Chariton S. C. James, Centerville
*John Hayes, Redoak D. R. Witter, Council Bluffs
*M. H. Byers, Glenwood F. L. Davis, Missouri Valley
*H. H. Busch, Garner Aug. Stack, Carroll
*Isaac Daniels, Sanborn W. A. Welch, Sioux City.

† Deceased.

IOWA—Continued.

PAST DEPARTMENT COMMANDERS

†J. C. Parrott, 1874-5	*Chas. H. Smith, Aurora, Ill., 1889
A. A. Perkins, Denver, Col., 1876-8	†Mason P. Mills, 1890
H. E. Grisworld, Atlantic, 1879	†Charles L. Davidson, 1891
W. F. Conrad, Des Moines, 1880	J. J. Steadman, Council Bluffs, 1892
Peter V. Carey, Des Moines, 1881	Phil Schaller, Sac City, 1893
†G. B. Hogin, 1882	*Geo. A. Newman, Cedar Falls, 1894
†John B. Cook, 1883	*J. K. P. Thompson, Rock Rapids, 1895
*E. G. Miller, Waterloo, 1884	Josiah Given, Des Moines, 1896
*W. R. Manning, Newton, 1885	*A. H. Evans, Keokuk, 1897
W. A. McHenry, Denison, 1886	R. W. Tirrill, Manchester, 1898
†J. M. Tuttle, 1887	C. F. Bailey, Ireton, 1899
E. A. Consigny, Avoca, 1888	

KANSAS. (22.)

Organized Dec. 7, 1866. Re-organized March 16, 1880.

Number of members Dec. 31, 1899, 13,900

*Commander	W. W. Martin, Fort Scott
*Senior Vice-Commander	Martin Norton, Blue Rapids
*Junior Vice-Commander	J. R. Baird, Spearville
*Assistant Adjutant-General	F. A. Lyon, Topeka

REPRESENTATIVES

ALTERNATES

J. K. Hudson, (at large) Topeka	*Geo. H. Barker, Holton
*S. J. Churchill, Lawrence	P. D. Whitzel, Lawrence
*F. A. Du Boise, Longton	R. W. Blue, Columbus
*John McPherson, Blue Rapids	G. M. Stratton, Clay Center
*W. H. Mitchell, Beloit	L. G. Parker, Oberlin
*A. W. Smith, Groveland	Jerry Shaw, Dodge City
*John Seaton, Atchison	Henry Isely, Sabetha
*J. T. Grimes, Hiawatha	R. H. Montgomery, Troy
*David Miller, Ottawa	J. P. Highner, Paola
*H. G. Herrick, Argentine	H. M. Ellis, Garnett
C. W. Munn, Coffeyville	*J. W. Baugham, Chanute
*George Burton, Hallowell	*W. P. Lynch, Cedarvale
*Ira P. Nye, Eureka	George Trout, Wamego
C. R. Stone, Emporia	*M. McNally, Michigan Valley
*T. D. Mattison, Abilene	S. P. Burnell, Broughton
*P. L. Jennings, Chapman	Jesse White, Riley
S. B. Farwell, Osborne	I. A. Hopkins, Ellsworth
*Amos Peck, Oberlin	H. Naylor, Lucas
*G. N. Moses, Great Bend	Thomas Jackson, Newton
*J. L. Finley, Dodge City	L. A. Bigger, Hutchison

† Deceased.

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Thirty-fourth National Encampment

KANSAS—Continued.

PAST DEPARTMENT COMMANDERS

†John A. Martin, 1866-7	†Henry Booth, 1889
*John C. Carpenter, Chanute, 1868	*Ira F. Collins, Sabetha, 1890
W. S. Jenkins, Leavenworth, 1872	†Timothy McCarthy, 1891
John Guthrie, Topeka, 1876	A. R. Greene, Lecompton, 1892
J. H. Gilpatrick, Leavenworth,	D. F. Wyatt, Topeka, 1892.
1877-8	(from Oklahoma)
J. C. Walkenshaw, Leavenworth,	*Bernard Kelley, Fort Crook, 1893
1879-82	W. P. Campbell, Wichita, 1894
*T. J. Anderson, Topeka, 1883	*J. P. Harris, Ottawa, 1895
Homer W. Pond, Denver, Col., '84	W. C. Whitney, Cawker City, 1896
C. J. McDivitt, Randsburg,	*Theo. Botkin, Hutchison, 1897
Cal., 1886	*D. W. Eastman, Enid, O. T., 1898
†J. W. Feighn, 1888	*O. H. Coulter, Topeka, 1899

KENTUCKY. (27.)

Organized Jan. 16, 1883.	Number of members Dec. 31, 1899, 3,290.
*Commander	L. M. Drye, Lebanon
Senior Vice-Commander	William Herndon, Lancaster
*Junior Vice-Commander	Moses Allen, Louisville
*Assistant Adjutant-General	John Barr, Lebanon

REPRESENTATIVES

ALTERNATES

*R. M. Buckley, (at large)	S. D. Van Pelt, Danville
Louisville	Edwin Vincent, Hissville
*John Blaes, Louisville	C. C. Degman, Fearis
*Bernard Matthews, Louisville	Phil Roberts, Richmond
*P. W. Hager, Louisville	Lewis Robinson, Bowling Green
*Warfield Carpenter, Louisville	

PAST DEPARTMENT COMMANDERS

J. C. Michie, Dayton, O., 1883	Samuel G. Hillis, Vanceburg, 1891
*W. H. Harton, Newport, 1884	°Edward H. Hobson, Greensburg, '92
Geo. W. Northrup, St. Louis,	T. D. Livezey, Cincinnati, O., 1893.
Mo., 1885	*Daniel O'Riley, Leitchfield, 1894
Thomas Z. Morrow, Somerset, '86	Robert M. Kelley, Louisville, 1895
*Wm. Bowman, Tollesboro, 1887	*Americus Wheedon, Louisville, '96.
*O. A. Reynolds, Covington, 1888	*A. J. Tharp, Winston, 1897
Vincent Boreing, London, 1889	*J. W. Hammond, Louisville, 1898
†Michael Minton, Louisville, 1890	*Jos. H. Browning, Louisville, 1899

† Deceased. ‡ Present as S. V. Commander-in-Chief.
° Present as Past S. V. Commander-in-Chief.

LOUISIANA AND MISSISSIPPI. (35.)

Organized as the Department of the Gulf May 15, 1884; changed to Louisiana and Mississippi June 13, 1888.

Number of members Dec. 31, 1899, 1,069.

- *Commander Chas. W. Keeting, New Orleans, La.
- *Senior Vice-Commander Paul Bruce, New Orleans, La.
- *Junior Vice-Commander Isaiah Kelly, Vicksburg, Miss.
- *Assistant Adjutant-General R. B. Baquie, New Orleans, La.

REPRESENTATIVES

ALTERNATES

- *A. J. Barrett, (at large)

New Orleans, La.

N. A. Anderson, Vicksburg, Miss.
- *F. J. Chase, New Orleans, La.

Franklin Taylor, New Orleans, La.

PAST DEPARTMENT COMMANDERS

- William Roy,

J. W. Scully,

A. S. Badger, New Orleans, La.,

†Chas. H. Shute, Cambridge,
- 1884

1885

'86-92

Mass., 1893-4
- Chas. W. Keeting, New Orleans,

La., 1894 99

*F. C. Antoine, New Orleans, La.,

1900

MAINE. (9.)

Organized Jan. 10, 1868. Number of members Dec, 31, 1899, 7,067.

- *Commander Seth T. Snipe, Bath
- *Senior Vice-Commander E. P. Faunce, Oxford
- Junior Vice-Commander A. H. Pratt, No. Turner
- *Assistant Adjutant-General James L. Merrick, Waterville

REPRESENTATIVES

ALTERNATES

- *C. S. Crowell, (at large) Lewiston

F. D. Pullen, Bangor

*Ruel C. Burgess, No. Vassalboro

*Geo. G. Downing, Dover

*Ira C. Jordan, Bethel

*Geo. H. Smith, Houlton

M. E. Lawrence, Freedom

*Isaac B. Russell, Farmington

Stanley Plummer, Dexter

*James E. Parsons, Ellsworth
- *E. C. Milliken, Portland

O. D. Bryant, Rockport

A. R. G. Smith, No. Whitefield

F. S. Walls, Vinalhaven

*Geo. S. Goodwin, Skowhegan

V. L. Coffin, Cherryfield

C. W. Price, Richmond

J. C. Whitcomb, Ellsworth

A. E. Nickersen, Searsport

*C. E. Wing, Wayne

PAST DEPARTMENT COMMANDERS

- †George L. Beal, 1868-9

C. P. Mattocks, Portland, 1870-1

†Daniel White, 1872-3
- R. K. Gatley, Portland, 1887

H. H. Burbank, Saco, 1888

F. M. Drew, Lewiston, 1889

† Deceased. † Present as Past J. V. Commander-in-Chief.

MAINE—Continued.

PAST DEPARTMENT COMMANDERS.

Selden Connor, Portland, 1874-5	J. D. Anderson, Gray, 1890
Nelson Howard, Lewiston, 1876	Samuel L. Miller, Waldoboro, 1891
†John D. Myrick, 1877	Isaac Dyer, Skowhegan, 1892
Aug. C. Hamlin, Bangor 1878	*W. Cushing, Foxcroft, 1893
†Windsor B. Smith, 1879	J. W. Gilman, Oakland, 1894
I. S. Bangs, Waterville, 1880	W. H. Green, Portland, 1895
Aug. B. Farnham, Bangor, 1882	L. D. Carver, Rockland, 1896
E. M. Shaw, Lisbon, N. H., 1883	L. T. Carleton, Winthrop, 1897
Benj. Williams, Rockland, 1884	C. A. Southard, Lewiston, 1898
†James A. Hall, 1885	Frederick Robie, Portland, 1899
Samuel W. Lane, Augusta, 1886	

MARYLAND. (16.)

Organized Jan. 8, 1868. Re-organized June 9, 1876.
Number of members Dec. 31, 1899, 2,675

*Commander	John R. King, Baltimore
*Senior Vice-Commander	Alex. M. Briscoe, Baltimore
*Junior Vice-Commander	James Murphy, Baltimore
Assistant Adjutant-General	J. Leonard Hoffman, Baltimore

REPRESENTATIVES

ALTERNATES

*John F. Hough, (at large) Baltimore	*William V. Vannort, Chestertown
John G. Taylor, Baltimore	George T. Leech, Baltimore
† Allan Green, Baltimore	Joseph C. Ward, Hagerstown
D. W. Young, Annapolis	J. B. Littlewood, Washington, D.C.
*John Reeder, Baltimore	John J. Goodmansson, Baltimore

PAST DEPARTMENT COMMANDERS

Andrew W. Donnan, 1875-82	Theo. F. Lang, Baltimore, 1888
F. V. Goldsborough, Frederick, 82	George F. Wheeler, Baltimore, 89
William L. Decker, Baltimore, 84	George S. Graham, Baltimore, 1890
Adam F. King, Baltimore, 1872	Joseph C. Hoffman, 1891
† F. B. Tyler, 1873-78	Walter A. Nathan, Washington, 1892
Wm. F. Griffith, Cumberland, 82	W. C. 1892
Wm. F. W. Ross, Baltimore, 85	Mark N. 1893
Charles F. 1894	Mark N. 1894
John H. 1895	1895
Mark A. 1896	1896
1897	1897
1898	1898
1899	1899
1900	1900

MASSACHUSETTS. (7.)

Organized May 7, 1867.

Number of members Dec. 31, 1899, 19,227.

*Commander	Peter D. Smith, Andover
*Senior Vice-Commander	Silas A. Barton, Waltham
*Junior Vice-Commander	Wilmon W. Blackmar, Boston
*Assistant Adjutant-General	Edward P. Preble, Boston

REPRESENTATIVES	ALTERNATES
*Dwight O. Judd, (at large)	*Chas. S. Anthony, Taunton
Holyoke	Thomas W. Cook, New Bedford
M. G. B. Swift, Fall River	George I. Briggs, Bourne
Joseph Austin, New Bedford	*A. M. Stickney, Medford
George A. Grant, Brockton	*J. Willard Brown, Cambridgeport
*R. C. Waterman, Hanover	Wm. A. Croak, Randolph
Samuel A. Foster, Randolph	Joseph W. Bryant, Avon
*S. F. Oliver, Avon	*E. B. Stillings, Boston
Wm. M. Olin, Boston	*George A. J. Colgan, Chelsea
*A. T. Somerby, East Boston	*Chas. E. Pierce, Boston
*Joseph W. Hill, Charlestown	Herbert Smith, Boston
*John H. Putnam, Boston	Isaac C. Day, So. Groveland
John C. Goodwin, Haverhill	Chas. H. Gilbert, Andover
Charles T. Jackson, Lynn	*Marcus Kimball, Lynn
*Lewis G. Holt, Lawrence	John H. Russell, Salem
*Fred. E. Lowell, Salisbury Point	C. A. Patch, Melrose
E. P. Miles, Hudson	*J. R. Bartlett, Brockton
Henry Parsons, Marlboro	Chas. H. Coburn, Lowell
C. A. R. Dimon, Lowell	Albert P. Barrett, Woburn
*N. C. Hunter, Wakefield	A. H. Drown, Malden
*Charles Thompson, Stoneham	*J. H. Wolff, Brighton
*Wm. H. Hinman, Fiskdale	Thomas J. Ames, Leominster
*W. H. Wheeler, Fitchburg	George H. Dean, Brookfield
W. W. Scott, Worcester	*W. W. Castle, Brighton
*George W. Corey, Southbridge	A. O. Kinney, Chicopee
*Charles R. Kaplinger, Springfield	*F. P. Clark, Ware
*F. E. Mole, Adams	James F. Hunter, Shelburne Falls
*A. A. Jewett, Deerfield	

PAST DEPARTMENT COMMANDERS

Austin S. Cushman, E. Orange, N. J., 1866 7	J. D. Billings, Cambridgeport, '84
A. B. R. Sprague, Worcester, 1868	John W. Hersey, Springfield, 1885
Francis A. Osborn, Boston, 1869	†Richard S. Tobin, 1886
†James L. Bates, 1870	Charles D. Nash, Whitman, 1887
†Wm. Coggs well, 1871	Myron P. Walker, Belchertown, '88
	Geo. L. Goodale, Medford, 1889

† Deceased.

MASSACHUSETTS—Continued.

PAST DEPARTMENT COMMANDERS

†A. B. Underwood, 1873	George H. Innis, So. Boston, 1890
John W. Kimball, Fitchburg, 1874	*Arthur A. Smith, Colrain, 1891
†George S. Merrill, 1875	Jas. K. Churchill, Worcester, 1892
Horace B. Sargent, Santa Monica,	*Eli W. Hall, Lynn, 1893
Cal., 1876-7-8	*Wilfred A. Wetherbee, Boston, '94
‡J. G. B. Adams, Lynn, 1879	*Joseph W. Thayer, Chelsea, 1895
†John A. Hawes, 1880	Wm. P. Derby, Springfield, 1896
George W. Creasey, Chelsea, 1881	*John M. Deane, Fall River, 1897
†George H. Patch, 1882	Wm. H. Bartlett, Worcester, 1898
Geo. S. Evans, Cambridgeport, '83	*John E. Gilman, Roxbury, 1899

MICHIGAN. (18.)

Organized May 6, 1868. Re-organized Jan. 22, 1879.

Number of members Dec. 31, 1899, 15,102

*Commander	Ethel M. Allen, Portland
*Senior Vice-Commander	Theo. C. Putnam, Grand Rapids
*Junior Vice-Commander	Samuel J. Lawrence, Wyandotte
*Assistant Adjutant-General	Cornelius V. R. Pond, Lansing

REPRESENTATIVES

ALTERNATES

*John T. Spillane, (at large) Detroit	*H. A. Backus, Detroit
*Samuel W. Burroughs, Detroit	Charles Dupont, Detroit
*A. D. Jackson, Milan	Daniel J. Willson, Jackson
*Phillip D. Miller, Schoolcraft	W. D. Brainerd, Eaton Rapids
Ashabel W. Snyder, Three Rivers	Joseph R. Edwards, Dowagiac
*John C. Christenson, Grand Rapids	Melvin Stilson, Soldiers Home
John W. Begg, Flint	*James M. Greenfield, Flushing
*E. S. Pettitt, Port Huron	N. N. Green, Hadley
*O. F. Webster, Owosso	Thos. M. Chaplin, Saginaw
*Wm. E. Thorp, Hart	L. P. Judson, Benzonia
*Chas. M. Ramsay, Cheboygan	Henry W. Simms, Bay City
*James F. Fillmore, Carson City	Henry C. Stoddard, Reed City
*Edward C. Anthony, Negaunee	Chas. D. Blanchard, Marquette
*Orrin Bump, Bay City	L. H. Ives, Mason
*F. Schneider, Lansing	Oscar Palmer, Grayling
*E. E. Lewis, Coldwater	J. H. Harter, Niles
*Wm. R. Jones, Muskegon	James H. Conner, Caro
*A. B. Weston, North Branch	Walter S. Cole, Coopersville
*H. A. Chapin, Paw Paw	J. R. Stephenson, Grand Rapids
*D. C. Spear, Azalia	W. C. Parker, Grand Rapids
*Wellington Rasco, Sand Lake	

† Deceased. ‡ Present as Past Commander-in-Chief.

MICHIGAN—Continued.

PAST DEPARTMENT COMMANDERS

Russell A. Alger, Detroit, 1868	*Michael Brown, Big Rapids, 1889
†William Humphrey, 1869	°Henry M. Duffield, Detroit, 1890
*C. V. R. Pond, Lansing, 1878-9	†Charles L. Eaton, 1891
†Andrew T. McReynolds, 1880	Henry S. Dean, Ann Arbor, 1892
*Byron R. Pierce, Grand Rapids, '81.2	James H. Kidd, Ionia, 1893
*Oscar A. Janes, Detroit, 1883	*Louis Kanitz, Muskegon, 1894
Rush J. Shank, Lansing, 1884	Sherman B. Daboll, St. Johns, 1895
Charles D. Long, Lansing, 1885	William Shakespeare, Kalamazoo, 1896
*John Northwood, New Lathrop, '86	
L. G. Rutherford, Hart, 1887	‡Aaron T. Bliss, Saginaw, 1897
*Washington Gardner, Albion, 1888	†Alex. L. Patrick, 1898
	*Russel R. Pealer, Three Rivers, '99

MINNESOTA. (24.)

Organized Aug. 14, 1867. Re-organized Aug. 17, 1881.
Number of members Dec. 31, 1899, 6,572.

*Commander	Gideon S. Ives, St. Peter
*Senior Vice-Commander	Wm. H. Harries, Caledonia
Junior Vice-Commander	C. E. Bullard, Verndale
*Assistant Adjutant-General	Orton S. Clark, Minneapolis

REPRESENTATIVES	ALTERNATES
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J. Frank Locke, (at large) Long Prairie	A. R. McGill, St. Paul
*Edwin Dunn, Eyota	C. P. Silloway, Minneapolis
*A. H. Fowler, Slayton	H. H. Fitch, St. Paul
*H. M. Richardson, Rochester	H. G. Bixby, Owatonna
*J. I. Bernard, Pipestone	B. C. Sanburn, Madelia
*C. H. Hopkins, Fairfax	Kee Wakefield, Hutchinson
*E. H. Wood, St. Paul	F. C. Mallory, St. Paul
*J. F. Force, Minneapolis	M. G. Larnell, Minneapolis
*A. H. Fitch, Anoka	David Donivan, Princeton
*Peter Czizek, Moorhead	M. D. Manning, Willmar

PAST DEPARTMENT COMMANDERS

*H. G. Hicks, Minneapolis, 1868	James Compton, Fergus Falls, 1890
*H. A. Castle, Washington, D. C., 1872-3-4	†Charles D. Parker, 1891
Adam Marty, Stillwater, 1881-2	L. M. Lange, Marshall, 1892
†John P. Rea, 1883	*John Day Smith, Minneapolis, '93
†E. C. Babb, 1884	*Sam'l R. Van Sant, Winona, 1894
*R. A. Becker, St. Paul, 1885	‡Ell Torrance, Minneapolis, 1895
	*J. J. McCardy, St. Paul, 1896

† Deceased. ‡ Present as National Officer.
° Present as Past S. V. Commander-in-Chief.

MINNESOTA—Continued.

PAST DEPARTMENT COMMANDERS

William Thomas, Mankato, 1886 E. B. Wood, Long Prairie, 1897
 *L. L. Wheelock, Owatonna, 1887 *E. W. Mortimer, Minneapolis, 1898
 James H. Ege, Minneapolis, 1888 *D. B. Searle, St. Cloud, 1899
 †Alphonso Barto, 1889

MISSOURI. (25.)

Organized May 16, 1867. Re-organized April 22, 1882.

Number of members Dec. 31, 1899, 11,913.

*Commander Wilbur F. Henry, Kansas City
 *Senior Vice-Commander W. H. Skinner, Bethany
 *Junior Vice-Commander A. R. McDonald, Springfield
 *Assistant Adjutant-General Thos. B. Rodgers, St. Louis

REPRESENTATIVES

*T. J. Ferril, (at large) Wellsville
 *Joseph McAdoo, Springfield
 *James A. Stewart, Kansas City
 *John T. Birdseye, Nevada
 *W. B. Dean, St. Louis
 *J. W. Trader, Sedalia
 *O. P. Smith, Kansas City
 O. C. Snyder, Kirksville
 *H. Phelps, Joplin
 *Henry Fairback, St. Louis
 *Chas. F. Vogel, St. Louis
 *A. McKinney, Peirce City
 *D. T. Ferrier, Springfield
 R. D. Cramer, Memphis
 *Nich. Matthias, Moberly
 *Adam Ofenstein, St. Louis
 *H. C. Robinson, Maryville

ALTERNATES

*Thomas H. Hagerty, St. Louis
 *O. M. Fuller, Tarkio
 Peter Bobe, St. Louis
 A. L. McBride, Butler
 Daniel Gillson, Appleton City
 Eli A. Cook, Spickards
 C. W. Corkran, Novelty
 Chas. P. Woodruff, St. Louis
 D. C. Graves, Eldorado Springs
 J. F. Brown, Jerico
 E. R. Bates, Adrian
 Joseph Morgan, Kahoka
 J. C. Decker, Republic
 Wm. Maynard, Moberly
 J. W. Eldridge, Springfield
 J. N. Hosey, Brookline
 Henry F. Glahn, Clarence

PAST DEPARTMENT COMMANDERS

‡Wm. Warner, Kansas City, 1882-3 C. W. Whitehead, Kansas City, '92
 W. F. Chamberlain, Hannibal, '84 *Charles G. Burton, Nevada, 1893
 †Nelson Cole, 1885-6 *Louis Grund, St. Louis, 1894
 †E. E. Kimball, 1887 *Louis Benecke, Brunswick, 1895
 †Hiram Smith, Jr., 1888 °Thos. B. Rodgers, St. Louis, 1896
 John E. Phelps, Springfield, 1889 *John P. Platt, Cameron, 1897
 *Leo Rassieur, St. Louis, 1890 *A. G. Peterson, St. Louis, 1898
 *George W. Martin, Brookfield, '91 *John W. Scott, Moberly, 1899

† Deceased. ‡ Present as Past Commander-in-Chief.

° Present as Assistant Adjutant-General.

Grand Army of the Republic

33

MONTANA. (37.)

Organized March 10, 1885. Number of members Dec. 31, 1899, 359.

*Commander P. H. Manchester, Butte
Senior Vice-Commander A. N. Bull, Bozeman
Junior Vice-Commander J. M. Lindley, Bozeman
Assistant Adjutant-General S. H. Almon, Butte

REPRESENTATIVE

ALTERNATE

*John A. Schmitt, (at large) Helena W. H. Black, Butte

PAST DEPARTMENT COMMANDERS

†Thomas P. Fuller, 1885	*Joseph O. Gregg, Great Falls, 1893
Charles S. Warren, Butte, 1886	Peter R. Dolman, Butte, 1894
Ela C. Waters, 1887	*Robert E. Fisk, Helena, 1895
Junius G. Sanders, Denver, Col., '88	Lester S. Willsen, Bozeman, 1896
Jas. E. Calleway, Butte, 1889	Thaddeus C. Davidson, Anaconda, '97
Ed. F. Ferris, Dillon, 1890	W. H. H. Dickinson, Missoula, '98
Harry C. Kessler, Butte, 1891	C. B. Miller, Helena, 1899
John L. Sloan, Missoula, 1892	

NEBRASKA. (17.)

Organized June 11, 1877. Number of members Dec. 31, 1899, 6,125.

*Commander John Reese, Broken Bow
*Senior Vice-Commander Robt. S. Wilcox, Omaha
*Junior Vice-Commander C. F. Steele, Fairbury
*Assistant Adjutant-General James D. Gage, Lincoln

REPRESENTATIVES

ALTERNATES

*Jacob Dew, (at large) Tecumseh	Lee S. Estelle, Omaha
*John Skirvin, O'Neill	James Stevenson, Lincoln
*J. H. Ager, Lincoln	W. H. Smith, Sutton
*Patrick Ruddy, North Platte	A. S. Pierce, Hastings
W. E. Majors, Peru	R. D. Pine, Ashland
*B. R. Ball, Omaha	Jesse Chapp, Lincoln
*Jasper Rewey, Wisner	W. D. Pruitt, Arapahoe
*John W. Hughes, Hebron	J. G. Ripetoe, Riverton
*J. R. Williamson, Humboldt	J. B. Dreesbach, Omaha

PAST DEPARTMENT COMMANDERS

†Paul Van Der Voort, Omaha, 1877	†T. S. Clarkson, Omaha, 1890
†J. W. Savage, 1879-80	*Joe Tettters, Lincoln, 1891
S. J. Alexander, Lincoln, 1881-2	†C. J. Dilworth, 1892
*H. E. Palmer, Omaha, 1884	†Alonzo Church, 1893
*A. V. Cole, Hastings, 1885	Church Howe, Auburn, 1894

† Deceased. ‡ Present as Past Commander in-Chief.

Thirty-fourth National Encampment

NEBRASKA—Continued.

PAST DEPARTMENT COMMANDERS

John M. Thayer, Lincoln, 1886	*C. E. Adams, Superior, 1895
H. C. Russell, Schuyler, 1887	J. H. Culver, Manila, P. I., 1896
W. C. Henry, Fairmont, 1888	John A. Ehrhardt, Stanton, 1897
†J. B. Davis, 1889	*Thomas J. Majors, Peru, 1898
S. R. Morrison, Nebraska City, '89	John E. Evans, North Platte, 1899

NEW HAMPSHIRE. (12.)

Organized June 30, 1868.	Number of members Dec. 31, 1899. 3,676
*Commander	D. E. Proctor, Wilton
*Senior Vice-Commander	A. C. Haines, Newmarket
*Junior Vice-Commander	Wm. S. Carter, Lebanon
*Assistant Adjutant-General	Frank Battles, Concord

REPRESENTATIVES

ALTERNATES

*Charles E. Bartlett, (at large) Derry Depot	William P. Nevens, Derry Depot
*Hanson H. Young, Barnstead Centre	David N. Sackett, Barnstead Centre
	C. C. Bunce, Dover
*Charles M. Jones, Dover	Thos. J. Wiggins, Manchester
*Andrew J. Bennett, Manchester	John O. Connor, Laconia
*George H. Tebbetts, Laconia	Daniel Kidder, Rumney Depot
*Wm. S. Learned, Rumney Depot	

PAST DEPARTMENT COMMANDERS

Matthew T. Betton, Portsmouth, 1867	Marcus M. Collis, Portsmouth, '85
†William R. Patten, 1868	†George Farr, 1886
Dan'l J. Vaughan, Cambridge, Mass., 1869	Otis C. Wyatt, Tilton, 1887
Jas. E. Larkin, Everett, Mass., '70	†A. B. Thompson, 1888
Aug. H. Bixby, Frankestown, 1871	James F. Grimes, Hillsboro, 1889
Wm. H. Trickey, Claremont, 1872	Thomas Cogswell, Gilmanton, 1890
†Timothy W. Challis, 1873-4	Everett B. Huse, Enfield, 1891
Alvin S. Eaton, Nashua, 1875	Daniel Hall, Dover, 1892
*Chas. J. Richards, Chicago, Ill., 1876-7-8	Frank G. Noyes, Nashua, 1893
†George Bowers, 1879-80	David R. Pierce, Fargo, N. D., 1894
Martin A. Haines, Lakeport, '81-2	Chas. E. Buzzell, Lakeport, 1895
†John C. Linehan, Penacook, '83-4	Lewis W. Aldrich, Westmorel'd, '96
	*James Minot, Concord, 1897
	A. S. Twitchell, Gorham, 1898
	H. L. Worcester, Rochester, 1899

† Deceased. Present as Past J. V. Commander-in-Chief.

NEW JERSEY. (8.)

Organized Dec. 10, 1867. Number of members Dec. 31, 1899, 5,875.

*Commander E. V. Richards, Trenton
 *Senior Vice-Commander Joseph Colyer, Jr., Newark
 Junior Vice-Commander Wm. F. Britton, Burlington
 *Assistant Adjutant-General E. P. Southwick, Trenton

REPRESENTATIVES

ALTERNATES

*R. D. Brower, (at large) Millburn	*Edwin Marsh, Elizabeth
*John Lawrence, New Brunswick	Wm. H. Appleby, South River
*W. W. Watts, Mt. Holly	W. H. Black, Jersey City
*Robert Johnson, Newark	J. Newton Terrell, New Brunswick
*James H. Putnam, Rahway	*Wm. M. Mendell, Elizabeth
*W. H. H. Wyckoff, Somerville	P. W. O'Neal, Port Norris
Abraham Lower, Point Pleasant	Albert Knack, Town of Union
*William Ossenberrg, Trenton	P. W. Stone, Phillipsburg
A. S. Hill, Trenton	Isaac Inslee, Woodbridge

PAST DEPARTMENT COMMANDERS

†E. Jardine, 1868	E. Burd Grubb, Edgewater Park, '88
†Wm. Ward, 1869-70	W. B. E. Miller, Camden, 1889
†Richard H. Lee, 1871-2	A. M. Matthews, Orange, 1890
*Charles Burrows, Rutherford. '74-5	*J. R. Mullikin, Newark, 1891
E. W. Davis, Kearny, 1876	R. A. Donnelly, Trenton, 1892
†John Mueller, 1877-8	H. L. Hartshorn, Camden, 1893
Samuel Hufty, Camden, 1879	*John Shields, Flemington, 1894
†George W. Gile, 1880	Henry S. White, Red Bank, 1895
Chas. H. Houghton, Jersey City, '81	*E. C. Stahl, Trenton, 1896
Geo. B. Fielder, Jersey City, 1883	†Emanuel Sands, 1897
*Henry M. Nevius, Red Bank, '84-5	*Samuel G. Hayter, Bloomfield, '97
Frank O. Cole, Jersey City, 1886	Wm. C. Smith, Plainfield, 1898
†John L. Wheeler, 1887	George Barrett, Camden, 1899

NEW MEXICO. (32.)

Organized July 14, 1883. Number of members Dec. 31, 1899, 148.

*Commander John R. McFie, Santa Fe
 Senior Vice-Commander Theodore W. Heman, White Oaks
 Junior Vice-Commander Thomas W. Collier, Raton
 Assistant Adjutant-General F. P. Crichton, Santa Fe

REPRESENTATIVE

ALTERNATE

Wm. M. Berger, (at large)	Henry M. Davis, Santa Fe
Santa Fe	

† Deceased.

NEW MEXICO—Continued.

PAST DEPARTMENT COMMANDERS

†Henry M. Atkinson, 1883	†A. P. Fountain, 1891
†E. W. Wynkoop, 1884	S. W. Dorsey, Denver, Col., 1892
J. J. Fitzgerald, 1885	W. H. Whiteman, Santa Fe, 1893
E. S. Storer, Albuquerque, 1886	Geo. W. Knaebel, Santa Fe, 1894
J. Y. Hewitt, White Oaks, 1887	T. W. Collier, Raton, 1895
†Francis Downs, 1888	Jno. C. Bromegem, E. Las Vegas, '96
†J. H. Mills, 1889	†Francis Downs, 1897
*Lee H. Rudisille, White Oaks, 1889	*Leverett Clarke, Albuquerque, '98
A. M. Whitcomb, Albuquerque, '90	Geo. W. Knaebel, Santa Fe, 1899

NEW YORK. (5.)

Organized April 3, 1867. Number of members Dec. 31, 1899, 32,909.

*Commander	Nathan P. Pond, Rochester
*Senior Vice-Commander	Edward J. Mitchell, Yonkers
*Junior Vice-Commander	Philo H. Conklin, Penn Yan
*Assistant Adjutant-General	Nathan Munger, Albany

REPRESENTATIVES

ALTERNATES

Noah Tebbetts, (at large) Brooklyn	*Jacob Rider, Dunkirk
*Cornelius Ten Eycke, N. Y. City	Jas. A. Blanchard, New York City
James Low, Niagara Falls	*C. A. Shaw, Brooklyn
*Allan C. Bakewell, New York City	C. H. Schermerhorn, Olean
*Timothy Dasey, Little Falls	J. B. Black, New York City
*John A. Brown, Jamestown	*Edward Kenaley, Rochester
Charles W. Miller, Yorkshire	E. B. Long, White Plains
*James D. Bell, Brooklyn	*A. J. Lyons, Brooklyn
*P. D. Leys, Roslyn	*E. A. Wheeler, Waterville
George A. Green, Andover	Henry Stowell, Troy
*Jacob Scheider, New York City	*Joseph Murphey, New York City
George W. Payne, Norwich	F. E. Tibbetts, Ithaca
*George W. Stanley, Batavia	H. Bowen, Medina
*John McKenzie, Troy	D. F. Crowley, New York City
*Charles C. Caldwell, Canton	Tobias Berry, Clarence Centre
*Thomas H. Kiernan, Brooklyn	Andrew Stein, Hamburg
David W. Lee, E. Grange, N. J.	David Isaacs, Niagara Falls
Peter D. Myers, Brooklyn	*J. T. O'Brien, Brooklyn
Joseph A. Goulden, New York City	C. E. Innes, New York City
Andrew Dodds, New York City	Lewis Crazer, Newburgh

† Deceased.

NEW YORK—Continued.

REPRESENTATIVES

Henry Fera, New York City
 Louis Owens, New York City
 *R. S. Heilferty, New York City
 H. E. Smith, West Nyack
 *Geo. C. Altheisar, Port Jervis
 *I. G. Manning, Poughkeepsie
 *W. W. Rider, Sing Sing
 *Joseph E. Ewell, Buffalo
 *J. T. Outterson, Watertown
 *A. M. Clarke, Buffalo
 F. Buehler, Utica
 *L. H. Carrington, Whitehall
 *D. S. Binnings, Plattsburgh:
 *Joseph B. Abbott, Binghamton
 *Frank W. Downing, Bath
 *John S. Koster, Port Leydon
 *R. R. Stilwell, Port Byron
 *John H. Deal, Amsterdam
 *J. J. Perkins, Schuylerville
 *Thomas Coles, Fulton
 *William Kramer, Dansville
 *B. J. McGown, Long Island City
 *Joseph Silva, New York City
 B. J. Bodine, Port Richmond
 Thomas Moore, New York City

ALTERNATES

Fred. A. Lamb, Cornwall on Hudson
 John Broadhead, Kingston
 *D. L. Lawton, New Haven
 *C. S. Thorpe, New York City
 H. F. Fok, Geneva
 W. C. Plumb, Brooklyn
 J. K. Cullen, Troy
 J. E. Almey, Dundee
 E. J. Barker, Crown Point
 W. G. Shepard, Naples
 B. L. Lord, New Haven
 J. Campbell, New York City
 J. Humphreys, New York City
 *David N. Evans, Buffalo
 E. B. Black, Whitneys Point
 W. E. Howard, North Hector
 Peter Rafferty, New York City
 S. G. Sutherland, Buffalo
 F. W. Clemons, Palmyra
 *Fred. Cossum, Auburn
 George L. Hughson Peekskill
 Philip Yung, New York City
 J. H. Kent, Utica
 Alfred T. Wilson, Brooklyn
 *J. H. Barker, New York City

PAST DEPARTMENT COMMANDERS

†James B. McKean, 1866-7	*Joseph I. Sayles, Rome, 1886
*Daniel E. Sickles, N. Y. City, '68-9	Geo. H. Treadwell, Albany, 1887
†John C. Robinson, 1870	N. Martin Curtis, Ogdensburg, 1888
†Henry A. Barnum, 1871-2	Harrison Clark, Albany, 1889
Stephen P. Corliss, Albany, '73-4	†Floyd Clarkson, 1890
†John Palmer, Albany, 1875	*Chas. H. Freeman, Corning, 1891
*Jas. Tanner, Washington, D.C. 76-77	Theodore L. Poole, Syracuse, 1892
†William F. Rogers, 1878	*Joseph P. Cleary, Rochester, 1893
†James McQuade, 1879	*John C. Shotts, Yonkers, 1894
L. Coe Young, Binghamton, 1880	*Edward J. Atkinson, N. Y. City, '95
†Abram Merrett, 1881	*James S. Graham, Rochester, 1896
James S. Frazer, New York City, '82	°Albert D. Shaw, Watertown, 1897
John A. Reynolds, Rochester, 1883	*Anson S. Wood, Wolcott, 1898
*Ira M. Hedges, Haverstraw, 1884	*Joseph W. Kay, Brooklyn, 1899

† Deceased. ‡ Present as Past Commander-in-Chief.

° Present as Commander-in-Chief.

NORTH DAKOTA. (43.)

Organized April 23, 1890. Number of members Dec. 31, 1899, 556.
*Commander Freeman Orcutt, Wahpeton
 Senior Vice-Commander Geo. A. Wheeler, Sr., Grand Forks
*Junior Vice-Commander J. B. Vallandigham, Valley City
 Assistant Adjutant-General Wm. Ackerman, Grand Forks

REPRESENTATIVES ALTERNATES

*A. W. Edwards, (at large) Fargo A. J. Pierce, Grand Forks
 A. S. Pattee, Devils Lake *J. M. Johnson, Fargo

PAST DEPARTMENT COMMANDERS

*Harrison Allen, Fargo, 1888 A. P. Rounsevell, Larimore, 1895
 Geo. B. Winship, Grand Forks, '90 *Wm. H. Brown, Grand Forks, 1896
 W. A. Bentley, Bismarck, 1891 E. C. Gearey, Fargo, 1897
 S. G. Roberts, Fargo, 1892 Edwin Southard, Grafton, 1898
*John D. Black Valley City, 1893 Wm. Ackerman, Grand Forks, '99
 J. M. O'Neale, Grand Forks, 1894

OHIO. (4.)

Organized Jan. 3, 1867. Number of members Dec. 31, 1899, 26,869.
*Commander E. R. Monfort, Cincinnati
*Senior Vice-Commander E. T. Dunn, Findlay
*Junior Vice-Commander Charles H. Newton, Marietta
*Assistant Adjutant-General Matt. J. Day, Cincinnati

REPRESENTATIVES ALTERNATES.

*O. F. Crall, (at large,) Ashland Theo. McNeily, Ashland
*David T. Tealon, Cincinnati J. W. Hawkins, Cincinnati
*D. R. Herrick, Cincinnati W. B. Folger, Cincinnati
*C. A. Smith, Waynesville D. Giles, Trenton
*A. S. Jones, Dayton A. J. Kepler, Dayton
*C. F. Wilson, Greenfield T. M. Fargurson, Rainsboro
*John T. Raper, Chillicothe W. S. Withrow
*Vallentine Newman. Irontown W. G. Castor, Point Rocks
*J. A. Floyd, McConnelsville W. M. Montgomery, Logan
*John T. Riley Ashville J. Foark, Hilliards
*T. E. Lott, Springfield E. Meacham, Woodstock
*J. S. Walker, Greenville Samuel Folker, West Milton
*David R. Jenkins, Ottawa Eli Davis, Sidney
*W. F. Hufford, Ada S. D. Evans, Racine

† Deceased.

OHIO—Continued.

REPRESENTATIVES

ALTERNATES

*R. F. Heaton, Mt. Gilead	B. T. Lauck, Bucyrus
J. Lisle, Pataskala	S. S. Weist, Baltimore
*W. H. King, Coshocton	H. L. Anderson
*A. A. Taylor, Cambridge	A. Haas, Bellaire
*George M. McConnell, Lisbon	W. Horne, Salem
*R. A. Pinn, Massillon	J. B. Taylor, Wooster
*S. S. Macklin, Youngstown	S. S. Pelton, Warren
*A. P. Segar, Conneaut	S. J. Baker, West Mentor
*J. L. Smith, Cleveland	C. C. Dewstowe
*E. F. Taggart, Akron	J. F. Harmon, Oberlin
*J. H. Sprague, Norwalk	F. E. Fitch, Bellevue
*G. C. Neering, Bowling Green	C. E. Reynolds, Napoleon
*George Scheets, Toledo	J. M. Longnecker, Delta
*T. S. Gilliland, Van Wert	Johnson Miller, Mark Center
*Amos Huffman, Wilmington	Henry Mull, Lebanon
*Robert B. Jones, Milford	T. W. Connelly, Manchester
*J. E. Cook, Athens	D. J. Cutter, Marietta
*Geo. E. Hall, Lima	C. F. Grosvenor, Troy
*George Pfiefer, Mansfield	T. B. Colton, Mt. Vernon
*John Hudson Millersburg	O. C. Powelson, New Philadelphia
*Peter L. Webb, Warren	N. O. Smith, Ashtabula
*H. A. Kasson, Akron	Charles Stacy, East Townsend
*J. B. Dutton Toledo	D. R. Hunt, Elmore

PAST DEPARTMENT COMMANDERS.

†B. F. Potts, 1866	†Arthur L. Conger, 1886
†Thos. L. Young, 1867	†D. C. Putnam, 1887
°J. W. Keifer, Springfield, 1868-9-70	J. W. O'Neill, Lebanon, 1888
†W. C. Bunts, 1871-2	*S. H. Hurst, Chillicothe, 1889
G. M. Barber, Cleveland 1873-74	*P. H. Dowling, Toledo, 1890
Alvin C. Voris, Akron, 1875.	*A. M. Warner, Cincinnati, 1891
†W. Earnshaw, 1876-7	*Isaac F. Mack, Sandusky, 1892
†Nathan L. Guthrie, 1878	*L. H. Williams, Ripley, 1893
*James H. Seymour, Akron, 1878	*E. E. Nutt, Sidney, 1894
†James H. Steedman, 1879	†Charles Townsend, 1895
David W. Thomas, Akron, 1880	E. L. Lybarger, Spr. Mountain, '96
‡John S. Kountz, Toledo, 1881	*Henry Kissinger, Dayton, 1897
Charles T. Clark, Columbus, 1882-3	David F. Pugh, Columbus, 1898.
H. P. Lloyd, Cincinnati, 1884	*Thomas R. Shinn, Ashland, 1899
*R. B. Brown, Zanesville, 1885	

† Deceased. ‡ Present as Past Commander-in-Chief.

° Present as Past J. V. Commander-in-Chief.

Thirty-fourth National Encampment

OKLAHOMA. (44.)

Organized Aug. 29, 1890. Number of members Dec. 31, 1899, 969.
*Commander M. L. Mock, Guthrie
*Senior Vice-Commander C. L. Hicks, El Reno
Junior Vice-Commander J. P. Barton, Ponca
Assistaut Adjutant-General W. B. Herod, Guthrie

REPRESENTATIVES ALTERNATES

C. T. Prouty, (at large) Kingfisher G. A. Garrison, Mulhall
*J. M. Bishop, Norman *G. M. Parks, Enid

PAST DEPARTMENT COMMANDERS

C. M. Barnes, Guthrie, 1890 *W. A. Cater, Nesbitt, 1896
†G. D. Colton, 1891 C. R. Young, Guthrie, 1897
Thos. Soward, Perry, 1893 *G. D. Munger, Oklahoma City, 98
*J. P. Cummins, Kingfisher, 1894 †J. J. S. Hassler, 1899
H. G. Trosper, Oklahoma City, '95 I. W. Rush, Stroud, 1899

OREGON. (26.)

Organized Sep. 28, 1882. Number of members Dec. 31, 1899, 1,760.
Commander A. J. Goodbrod, Union
Senior Vice-Commander B. F. Pike, Moro
Junior Vice-Commander William Bates, Portland
Assistant Adiutant-General J. E. Mayo, Portland

REPRESENTATIVES ALTERNATES

*H. S. Allen, (at large) Portland J. W. Whittaker, Eugene
Warden Hathaway, Union George Waun, Hillsboro
*I. N. Pancake, Pine *John Zurcher, Enterprise

PAST DEPARTMENT COMMANDERS

N. S. Pierce, Portland, 1882 H. H. Northup, Portland, 1892
G. E. Cankin, Portland, 1883 J. C. Cooper, McMinnville, 1893
†F. J. Babcock, 1884 S. B. Ormsby, Salem, 1894
E. H. Lamb, San Francisco, Cal., 1885-6 E. W. Allen, Portland, 1895
D. C. Sherman, Washington, D. C., 1896
[M. L. Olmstead, Baker City, 1887
A. E. Borthwick, Portland, 1888 Frank Reisner, Eugene, 1897
E. B. McElroy, Salem, 1889 C. P. Hollaway, Portland, 1898
†James A. Varney, 1890 H. V. Gates, Hillsboro, 1899
O. Summers, Portland, 1891

† Deceased.



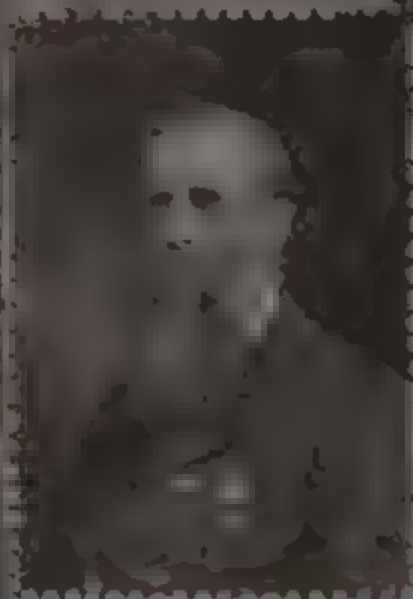
Mr. J. H. Smith



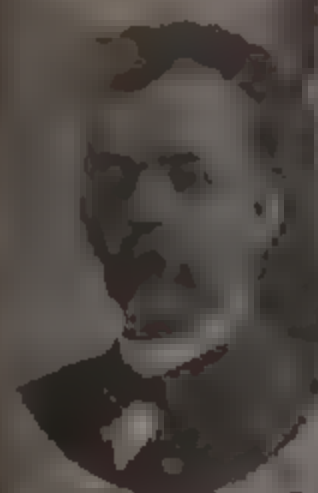
Miss M. A. Jones



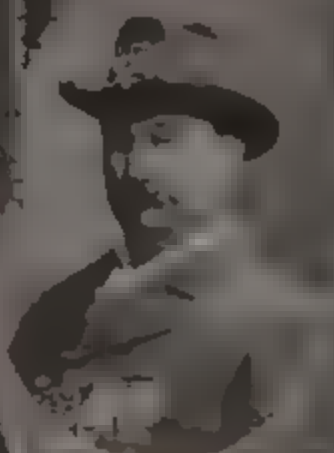
Miss E. L. Brown



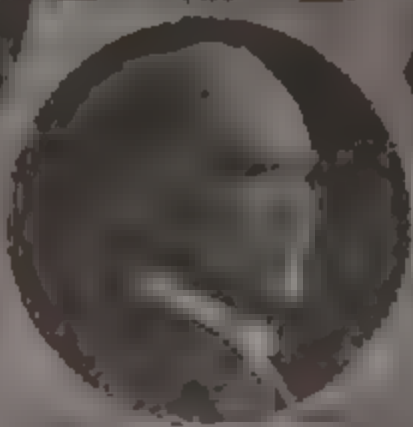
Mr. W. R. Taylor



Mr. J. M. White



Miss S. P. Green



Mr. T. N. Black

PENNSYLVANIA. (3.)

Organized Jan. 16, 1867. Number of members Dec. 31, 1899, 29,837

*Commander Charles Miller, Franklin
 *Senior Vice-Commander John N. Banks, Indiana
 Junior Vice-Commander William R. Parks, Easton
 *Assistant Adjutant-General Robert B. Wallace, Philadelphia

REPRESENTATIVES

ALTERNATES

*Wm. A. Stone, (at large)	John Q. Stewart, Harrisburg
Harrisburg	J. C. Jones, Conshohocken
*J. M. Stoeber, Philadelphia	P. R. Kirk, Bryn Mawr
G. Harry Davis, Philadelphia	*Wendell Miller, Pittsburg
F. B. Speakman, Coatesville	James McCormick, Philadelphia
*John F. Peters, Allegheny	E. D. Brush, Wilkinsburg
*L. Y. Diller, Gettysburg	*S. T. Henderson, Houtzdale
*L. L. Shattuck, Titusville	*S. C. Bratton, Newport
*T. N. Boyle, Pittsburg	C. M. Ewing, Catawissa
*A. B. Stevens, Scranton	Geo. O. Jones, Washington
*Edward S. Rice, Philadelphia	*Charles Deininger, Philadelphia
*James A. Hutton, Philadelphia	John C. Pile, Somerset
*Joe. Gould, Mount Carmel	Lewis Schuck, Kane
*T. Charles, Altoona	Geo. W. Dennis, McKeesport
*Wm. N. Jones, Williamsport	Levi Oberton, Philadelphia
*H. Watson, Greenville	John Kirk, New Cumberland
*Jacob Hoever, Lewisburg	James Lowden, Tyrone
*Geo. F. Bailey, Norristown	J. C. Rosser, Mechanicsburg
H. F. Beardsley, Montrose	Luther Bernheisel, Harrisburg
*Wm. C. Knox, Ligonier	W. A. Goranflo, Allentown
*James B. Ross, Pittsburg	D. L. Vanhorn, Mahanoy City
James Hine, Dubois	Montgomery Cook, Allegheny
*W. C. Besselievre, Philadelphia	John L. Wells, Erie
*Philip Heist, Etna	John W. McElfresh, Philadelphia
*R. H. Holgate, Waverly	*Theo. Schweringer, Germantown
*J. Banks Hunter, Leechburg	M. A. Royce, Erie
J. H. Druckemiller, Lehighton	Owen Jones, Philadelphia
*Walter S. Graham, Butler	*James Walker, Philadelphia
*James Sweger, Lancaster	Henry Foster, Philadelphia
*D. A. Jones, Pittsburg	Samuel M. Jones, Philadelphia
*W. A. Stewart, Philadelphia	Charles Swank, Shamokin
*L. S. Eisenhower, Carlisle	
*William Stiles, Philadelphia	
*John Watson, Philadelphia	
*John Brackenridge, Steelton	
*J. I. Shoemaker, Wyoming	

† Deceased.

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Thirty-fourth National Encampment

PENNSYLVANIA—Continued.

REPRESENTATIVES

***F. J. Totten, Pittsburg**
***D. L. Deane, Wellsboro**
A. C. Koser, Mechanicsburg
***John E. Manship, Germantown**
***Milton A. Gherst, Lebanon**
***Isaac C. Booth, Philadelphia**

ALTERNATES

PAST DEPARTMENT COMMANDERS

‡Louis Wagner, Philadelphia, '66-7
A. L. Pearson, Pittsburg, 1868
O. C. Bosbyshell, Philadelphia, '69
‡Robt. B. Beath, Philadelphia, '73
†A. Wilson Norris, 1874
W. W. Tyson, Erie, 1875
Jas. W. Latta, Philadelphia, '76
Samuel I. Givin, Phila., 1877
Chas. T. Hull, Athens, 1878
***Geo. L. Brown, Minersville, '79**
Chill W. Hazzard, Monongahela,
1880
†John Taylor, 1881
John M. Vanderslice, Phila., 1882
†E. S. Osborne, 1883
F. H. Dyer, Detroit, Mich, 1884

Austin Curtin, Roland, 1885
‡J. P. S. Gobin, Lebanon, 1886
†Samuel Harper, 1887
†Frank J. Magee, 1888
°Thomas J. Stewart, Norristown, '89.
†Jos. F. Denniston, 1890
Geo. G. Boyer, Harrisburg, 1891
John P. Taylor, Reedsville, 1892
Thos. G. Sample, Allegheny, 1893
***Wm. Emsley, Philadelphia, 1894**
***H. H. Cumings, Tidioute, 1895**
***Alfred Darte, Wilkes-Barre, 1895**
Wm. D. Stauffer, Lancaster, 1897
***Wm. J. Patterson, Pittsburg, 1898**
Jas. F. Morrison. Philadelphia, '99.

POTOMAC. (14)

Organized Feb. 13, 1869.	Number of members Dec. 31, 1899, 2,640.
*Commander	George H. Slaybaugh, Washington
*Senior Vice-Commander	Leander P. Williams, Washington
*Junior Vice-Commander	Israel W. Stone, Washington
*Assistant Adjutant-General	B. F. Chase, Washington

REPRESENTATIVES		ALTERNATES	
*John M. Keogh, (at large)		W. H. Fuss, Washington	
Washington		*Fred. H. Smith, Washington	
*L. K. Brown, Washington		*Dennis O'Connor, Washington	
Charles Matthews, Washington		B. F. Graham, Washington	
J. T. Thomas, Washington		Richard Henderson, Washington	
*Lawrence Wilson, Washington			

† Deceased. ‡ Present as Past Commander-in-Chief. ° Present as Adjt-General.

POTOMAC—Continued.

PAST DEPARTMENT COMMANDERS

†Timothy Luby, 1870-2	*Chas. P. Lincoln, Washington, '88
Frank H. Sprague, Washington, 1873 4	Wm. S. Odell, Washington, 1889
*Benj. F. Hawkes, Washington, '76	*M. Emmet Urell, Washington, '90
*A.H.G. Richardson, Washint'n, '77	J. M. Pipes, Washington, 1891
Geo. E. Corson, Washington, 1878	A. F. Dinsmore, Washington, 1892
Harrison Dingman, Washint'n, '79	S. E. Faunce, Washington, 1893
Chas. C. Royce, Chico, Cal., 1880	Nathan Bickford, Washington, '94
William Gibson, Washington, '81	*Marion T. Anderson, Washint'n, '95
†Saml. S. Burdett, Washington, '82 3	*John McElroy, Washington, 1896
D. S. Alexander, Buffalo, N. Y., '84	Thos. S. Hopkins, Washington, '97
Newton M. Brooks, Washington, '85	*Arthur Hendricks, Kensington, Md., 1898
Jerome B. Burke, Washint'n, '86-7	Calvin Farnsworth, Washington, '99

RHODE ISLAND. (II.)

Organized March 24th, 1868. Number of members Dec. 31, 1899, 1,877

*Commander	Walter A. Read, Providence
*Senior Vice-Commander	Charles P. Moies, Central Falls
*Junior Vice-Commander.	Geo. H. Chenery, Providence
*Assistant Adjutant General	Philip S. Chase, Providence

REPRESENTATIVES.

ALTERNATES.

*Geo. L. Smith, (at large), Nayatt	J. M. Burdick, River Point
*William H. McTwiggan, E. Providence	Stephen H. Sanborn, Woonsocket
*Charles E. Harvey, Newport	Willis C. Capron, Pawtucket
*John Kendrick, Providence	Henry S. Olney, Providence

PAST DEPARTMENT COMMANDERS.

†Ambrose E. Burnside, 1869	Eugene A. Cory, Philadelphia, 1885
Horatio Rogers, Providence, 1869	Theo. A. Barton, Providence, 1886
C. R. Brayton, Providence, 1870-1	Benjamin L. Hall, Bristol, 1887.
E H. Rhodes, Providence, 1872-3	Gideon Spencer, Providence, 1888
†Edwin Metcalf, 1874	Alonzo Williams, Providence, 1889
†Edwin C. Pomroy, 1875	Benj. F. Davis, Pawtucket, 1890
C. H. Williams, Providence, 1876	Benj. H. Child, Providence, 1891
H. J. Spooner, Providence, 1877	David S. Ray, E. Providence, 1892
Fred A. Arnold, Providence, 1878	†George T. Cranston, 1893
H. R. Barker, Providence, 1879	Chas. H. Baker, Bristol, 1894
Chas. C. Gray, Providence 1880	Daniel R. Ballou, Providence, 1895
†William H. P. Steere, 1881	*William E. Stone, Providence, 1896
Henry F. Jenks, Pawtucket, 1882	Livingston Scott, Woonsocket, 1897
2Philip S. Chase, Providence 1883	S. W. K. Allen, E. Greenwich, 1898
A. K. McMahon, Newport, 1884	*Charles O. Ballou, Providence 1899

† Deceased. ‡ Present as Past Commander-in-Chief. 2 Present as A. A. G.

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Thirty-fourth National Encampment

SOUTH DAKOTA. (29.)

Organized March 20, 1883. Number of members Dec. 31, 1899, 2,014.

*Commander Philip Lawrence, Pierre

*Senior Vice-Commander F. D. Powers, Mitchell

*Junior Vice-Commander Henry Wyttenbach, Sturgis

Assistant Adjutant-General T. E. Blanchard, Pierre

REPRESENTATIVES.	ALTERNATES.
*J. S. Perriton, (at large), Ashton	Melvin Grigsby, Sioux Falls
*John Morris, Arlington	W. R. Stowe, Brookings
*T. C. DeJean, Plankinton	E. C. Dudley, Yankton
Asher F. Pay, Huron	*W. H. Loucks, Egan

PAST DEPARTMENT COMMANDERS.	
†Thomas S. Free, 1883-4	*S. R. Drake, Plankinton, 1895
W. V. Lucas, Chamberlain, 1885-6	†John Ackley, 1896
*Geo. A. Silsby, Mitchell, 1889	*John F. Baker, Hermosa, 1896
*C. S. Palmer, Sioux Falls, 1891	C. B. Clarke, Deadwood, 1897
*N. C. Nash, Canton, 1893	*E. P. Farr, Pierre, 1898
*G. W. Carpenter, Watertown, 1894	*W. L. Palmer, Carthage, 1899

TENNESSEE. (34.)

Organized Feb. 26, 1884. Number of members Dec. 31, 1899, 1,756.

*Commander S. T. Harris, Johnson City

*Senior Vice-Commander Geo. W. Patten, St. Elmo

Junior Vice Commander John M. Wilcox, Elizabethton

*Assistant Adjutant-General Frank Seaman, Knoxville

REPRESENTATIVES	ALTERNATES
*S. W. Pickens, (at large) Cusick	Geo. W. Peters, Knoxville
*D. C. Demude, Chattanooga	G. W. Emert, Elizabethton
*R. Baker, Broadway	John Murphy, Morristown

PAST DEPARTMENT COMMANDERS	
†Edward S. Jones, 1884-5	†H. C. Whitaker, 1892
E. E. Winters, Macon, Ga., 1886	*Frank Seaman, Knoxville, 1893
*Wm. J. Ramage, Knoxville, 1887	W. E. F. Milburn, Greenville, 1894
William Rule, Knoxville, 1888	*Wm. J. Smith, Memphis, 1895
A. H. Pettibone, Huntsville,	Halbert B. Case, Chattanooga, '96-7
Ala., 1889	*W. H. Nelson, Backwoods, 1898
Chas. F. Muller, Paris, France, '90	H. Crumbliss, Kingston, 1899
A. J. Gahagan, Chattanooga, 1891	

† Deceased.

TEXAS. (38.)

Organized March 25, 1885.	Number of members Dec. 31, 1899, 781.
*Commander	Charles B. Peck, Houston
Senior Vice-Commander	Nathan Underwood, San Antonio
*Junior Vice-Commander	H. W. Clingman, Christian
*Assistant Adjutant-General	E. G. Rust, Houston

REPRESENTATIVES	ALTERNATES
*H. A. Johnson, (at large) Sherman	J. W. Ayers, Dallas
*C. C. Haskell, Denison	H. E. Conger, Waco

PAST DEPARTMENT COMMANDERS	
W. D. Wylie, Dallas, 1885	J. W. Parks, Dallas, 1893
O. T. Lyon, Sherman, 1886	R. M. Moore, San Antonio, 1894
†W. H. Sinclair, 1887	W. W. Bostwick, Denison, 1895
†J. C. DeGress, 1888	*G. W. McCormick, Dallas, 1896
A. G. Malloy, El Paso, 1889	*Edwin Ketchum, Galveston, 1897
A. K. Taylor, Houston, 1890	*W. F. Conner, Dallas, 1898
M. W. Mann, Dallas, 1891	*John Roch, Dublin, 1899
†O. G. Peterson, 1892	

UTAH. (33.)

Organized October 8, 1883.	Number of members Dec. 31, 1899, 208.
Commander	M. A. Breeden, Ogden
Senior Vice-Commander	A. L. Johnson, Provo
Junior Vice-Commander	Henry Logan, Salt Lake City
Assistant Adjutant-General	Henry E. Steele, Ogden

REPRESENTATIVE	ALTERNATE
W. A. Stanton, (at large), Salt Lake City	W. P. Rowe, Salt Lake City

PAST DEPARTMENT COMMANDERS.	
†George C. Douglass, 1883	†J. R. Elliott, 1892
†Ransford Smith, 1884	John W. Greenman, Peele, 1893
H. C. Wardleigh, Ogden, 1885	Thos. C. Iliff, Salt Lake City, 1894
†Elijah Sells, 1886	C. O. Farnsworth, Salt Lake City 1895
†Eli H. Murray, 1887	M. M. Kellogg, Provo, 1896
†Nathan Kimball, 1888	Thos. C. Bailey, Salt Lake City, 1897
Henry T. Snyder, Ogden, 1889	Norman Ives, Ogden, 1898
Henry Page, U. S. A., Cuba, 1890	M. M. Kaighn, Salt Lake City, 1899
F. Hoffman, Salt Lake City, 1891	

† Deceased.

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Thirty-fourth National Encampment

VERMONT (13.)

Organized October 23, 1868. Number of members Dec. 31, 1899, 3,885
*Commander U. A. Woodbury, Burlington
*Senior Vice-Commander J. W. Currier, North Troy
Junior Vice-Commander Geo. H. Bond, Brattleboro
*Assistant Adjutant-General . . . E. N. Peck, Burlington

REPRESENTATIVES.

ALTERNATES.

*Myron J. Horton, (at large)	Mark J. Sargent, St Royalton
Poultney	Peter S. Chase, Brattleboro
John L. Barstow, Shelburne	Henry A. Wheeler, Bellows Falls
*H. C. Saint Pierie, Montreal P.Q.	D. M. Blackmer, Bennington
*Stephen E. Brown, Swanton	Milo Lyman, Rutland
Hiram E. Perkins, St. Albans	Daniel W. Davis, Chester
Abel W. Roberts, St. Johnsbury.	Chester M. Ferrin, Essex Junction

PAST DEPARTMENT COMMANDERS.

†George P. Foster, 1868-9	H. E. Taylor, Brattleboro, 1888
W. W. Henry, Quebec, Que., 1870-1	A. S. Tracy, No. Troy, 1889
†W. G. Veazey, 1872-3	Z. M. Mansur, Newport, 1890.
Stephen Thomas, Montpelier, 1874-5	D. L. Morgan, Rutland, 1891
Theo. S. Peck, Burlington, 1876-7	Hugh Henry, Concord, N. H. 1892
J. H. Goulding, Wilmington, 1878-9	Geo. W. Doty, Morrisville, 1893
G. W. Hooker, Brattleboro, 1880-1	C. F. Branch, Amherst, Mass., 1894
*A. B. Valentine, Ben'ington, 1882-3	B. Canon, Jr., Bellows Falls 1895
C. C. Kinsman, Rutland, 1884	*N. M. Puffer, Bennington, 1896.
W. L. Greenleaf, Burlington, 1885	E. W. Jewett, Swanton, 1897
Geo. T. Childs, St. Albans, 1886	L. B. Harris, Lyndonville, 1898
P. D. Blodgett, St. Johnsbury, 1887	F. G. Butterfield, Derby Line, 1899

VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA. (15)

Organized July 27, 1871. Number of members Dec. 31, 1899, 1,051.
Commander A. B. Heistand, Norfolk, Va.
Senior Vice-Commander W. F. Larrabee, Phoebus, Va.
Junior Vice Commauder R. G. Griffin, Yorktown, Va.
Assistant Adjutant-General . . . A. A. Hager, Nat'l Soldiers Home,
Va.

REPRESENTATIVES

ALTERNATES

*Isaac Powell (at large)	Louis Dawley, Norfolk, Va.
New Berne, N. C.	John L. Gibbs, Norfolk, Va.
*M. H. Haas, Phoebus, Va.	

† Deceased.

VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA—Continued.

PAST DEPARTMENT COMMANDERS

Wm. N. Eaton, Portsmouth, Va., 1874	N. J. Smith, Richmond, Va., 1890 H. B. Nichols, Norfolk, Va., 1891 Edgar Allan, Richmond, Va., 1892 T. T. Whitcomb, Elizabeth City, N. C., 1893
†W. H. Appenzeller, 1875-6 Wm. Ryder, Portsmouth, Va., 1877	*Jos. G. Fulton, Ft. Monroe, Va., 1894
†R. G. Staples, 1878 Richard Bond, Phoebus, Va., 1879	
A. B. Hurlburt, Phila., Pa., 1890	
†W. Hervey King, 1881 P. T. Woodfin, Nat'l Soldiers Home, Va., 1882-3	Jas. E. Porter, Pittsburg, Pa., 1895 H. W. Weiss, Emporia, Va., 1896 *John W. Stebbins, Norfolk, Va., 1897
B. C. Cook, Richmond, Va., 1884	
†H. DeB. Clay, 1885-6 J. W. Woodman, Portsmouth, Va., '87-8	Jas. M. Davis, Pawtucket, R. I., '98 *John W. Rutter, Portsmouth, Va., 1899
†R. P. Wheeler, 1889	

WASHINGTON AND ALASKA. (30.)

Organized June 20, 1883.	Number of members Dec. 31, 1899, 2,445.
*Commander	B. R. Freeman, Spokane
Senior Vice-Commander	Thad. S. Smith, Port Townsend
Junior Vice Commander	J. S. Smith, Ellensburg
Assistant Adjutant General	Henry C. Olney, Spokane

REPRESENTATIVES

ALTERNATES

*T. M. Young, (at large) Seattle	J. S. Smith, Ellensburg
*F. M. Davis, Seattle	D. Kinkade, Ellensburg
*J. M. Comstock, Spokane	James Sutton, Seattle
*R. B. Scott, Spokane	Fred. McFarland, Sumner

PAST DEPARTMENT COMMANDERS

†Geo. D. Hill, 1883	J. S. Brown, Spokane, 1892
†H. A. Morrow, 1884	†Joseph F. Sinclair, 1893
A. M. Brooks, Seattle, 1885	†J. N. Scott, 1894
C. M. Holton, No. Yakima, 1886	Norman Buck, Spokane, 1895
A. P. Curry, Spokane, 1887	C. T. Patterson, So. Tacoma, 1896
†J. W. Sprague, 1888	John F. McLean, Walla Walla, 1897
S. G. Cosgrove, Pomeroy, 1889	Geo. W. Tibbetts, Seattle, 1898
M. M. Holmes, Seattle, 1890	J. W. Langley, Seattle, 1899
D. G. Lovell, Tacoma, 1891	

† Deceased.

WEST VIRGINIA. (28.)

Organized April 9, 1868. Re-organized February 20, 1883.
Number of members Dec. 31, 1899. 1,154

- *Commander Arnold Brandley, Elkins
- *Senior Vice-Commander M. B. Bartlett, Parkersburg
- Junior Vice-Commander C. C. Mathews, Moundsville
- *Assistant Adjutant-General . . . Calvin Matteson, Elkins

REPRESENTATIVES ALTERNATES

- *A. C. Moore, (at large), Clarksburg Daniel Tounkin, Moundsville
- *William Kirk, Parkersburg Thomas Mills, New Martinsville
- *W. C. Parker, Fairmont S. B. Ayer, Grafton

PAST DEPARTMENT COMMANDERS

- | | |
|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| W. H. H. Flick, Martinsburg, '82-3 | I. H. Duval, Wellsburg, 1891 |
| †Charles B. Smith, 1884 | Chas. E. Anderson, Weston, 1892 |
| †John Carlin, 1885 | Anthony Smith, Wick, 1893 |
| G. W. Taggart, Parkersburg, 1886 | F. H. Crago, Wheeling, 1894 |
| †Lee Hammond, 1887 | R. H. Lee, St. Albans, 1895. |
| R. E. Flemming, New London, | R. H. Freer, Harrisville, 1896 |
| Pa., 1888 | Thos. A. Maulsby, Fairmont, 1897 |
| S. S. Hazen, Parkersburg, 1889 | *Richard Robertson, Wheeling, 1898 |
| †Geo. J. Walker, 1890 | Chas. R. Lavalley, Huntington, '99 |

WISCONSIN. (2.)

Organized June 7, 1866. Number of members Dec. 31, 1899, 10,057.

- *Commander D. G. James, Richland Center
- *Senior Vice-Commander James H. Agen, West Superior
- *Junior Vice Commander P. H. Saylor, Green Bay
- *Assistant Adjutant-General . . . John C. McFarlin, Madison

REPRESENTATIVES ALTERNATES

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| *Robert Inglis, (at large) Bayfield | C. Werden Doane, Antigo |
| *Theodore Riel, Burlington | A. Erickson, Black River Falls |
| *H. C. Putnam, Brodhead | A. H. Kruckman, Wilmot |
| *J. W. Curran, Madison | C. P. Goodrich, Black River Falls |
| *W. H. Bennett, Meneral Point | J. T. Worthman, Baraboo |
| *Alex. Goldsmith, Milwaukee | Albert Bleuel, Milwaukee |
| *W. M. Root, Sheboygan | W. H. Landolt, Wauwatosa |
| *John H. Thomas, Berlin | H. C. Eaton, Fond du Lac |
| *J. B. Miller, Alma Center | Austin Chrysler, Eau Claire |
| *D. J. Brothers, Kaukauna | J. W. Evans, Waupaca |
| *F. M. Mason, Rhineland | Ed. La Londe, Antigo |
| *E. B. Armstrong, River Falls | P. H. Swift, Rice Lake |
| *O. J. Burnham, Richland Center | H. D. Barnes, Elkhorn |
| *Geo. E. Smith, Racine | Geo. A. Barry, Eau Claire |

† Deceased.

WISCONSIN—Continued.

PAST DEPARTMENT COMMANDERS

J. K. Proudfit, Kansas City, Mo., '66	†James Davidson, 1885
†H. A. Starr, 1867	*H. P. Fisher, Milwaukee, 1886
†J. M. Rusk, 1868	†Michael Griffin, 1887
T. S. Allen, Oshkosh, '69-70	†A. G. Weissert, Milwaukee, 1888-9
2Edw. Ferguson, Milwaukee, '71-2	*L. Ferguson, Brandon, 1889
†A. J. McCoy, 1873	*B. F. Bryant, LaCrosse, 1890
G. A. Hannaford, Chicago,	*W. H. Upham, Marshfield, 1891
Ill., 1874-5	*C. B. Welton, Madison, 1892
†John Hancock, 1876	*E. A. Shores, Ashland, 1893
*H. G. Rogers, Milwaukee, 1877	*J. A. Watrous, Milwaukee, 1894
S. F. Hammond, St. Paul,	W. D. Hoard, Ft. Atkinson. 1895
Minn., 1878	D. Lloyd Jones, Milwaukee, 1896
G. J. Thomas, Harvard, Neb.,	*E. B. Gray, Madison, 1897
1879-80-1	*C. H. Russell, Berlin, 1898
H. M. Enos, Waukesha, 1882	†Henry Harnden, 1899
*Phil Cheek, Baraboo, 1883-4	*S. H. Tallmadge, Milwaukee, 1900

† Deceased. ‡ Present as Past Commander-in-Chief.

2 Present as Past S. V. Commander-in-Chief.

The Commander-in-Chief presented and read his address, the Senior Vice Commander-in-Chief, Irvin Robbins, being in the chair. After the reading of the address of the Commander-in-Chief and the presentation of the reports of the other officers of the Encampment, Comrade Cumings, of Pennsylvania, moved that they be referred to appropriate committees without further reading, and the motion prevailed.

The address of the Commander-in Chief, and reports of the other officers, together with the proceedings of the Council of Administration and Executive Committee, are as follows :

Address of the Commander-in-Chief.

Comrades :

The honor conferred by my unanimous election as your Commander-in-Chief one year ago, placed me at the head of the greatest patriotic organization in the world, and it has been my ambition to worthily discharge the manifold duties of this great office. To this end I have devoted all my time to the demands of the position in the endeavor to make good my promise made on entering upon the work that I would try and make "a busy year among comrades." I appear before you to render an account of my stewardship, and to make such recommendations as seem desirable at the close of the year of service.

COMRADESHIP.

My first official act was to send out a fraternal circular letter to the comrades of the nation, calling upon them to unite in an earnest effort to build up our membership through prudent and wise consideration of the claims of comradeship. Special reference was made to the "dropped" and "suspended" members, and the need of Fraternity, Charity and Loyalty, in the largest sense, in the line of securing the aid and comfort of all veterans of The Great War.

The result of this appeal has been most gratifying as a whole. Department Commanders, Aides-de-Camp, and faithful comrades have done much to strengthen our noble order, through personal efforts in behalf of this great organization.

While the Grand Army of the Republic is a fraternal and reminiscent order, and one that has no equal in its unique objects and membership, the fact is, that constant effort is necessary to insure its highest usefulness. We are all growing old, and with increasing infirmities, there is urgent need of a closer touch and larger sympathy with, and for each other. "Kind words are more than coronets," and the comradely cheer that

knows no shadow of turning, this side of the grave, should be the unfailing basis of our relations to the Grand Army. It is a source of peculiar gratification to your Commander-in-Chief to know that during the past year a remarkable record of concord has followed this policy of fraternity in all departments.

THE "DEWEY DAY" PARADE.

The question of submitting to a rear assignment for the aged comrades of the Grand Army in the Civil Pageantry of patriotism in the Dewey Parade in New York led to a somewhat earnest protest, and the final refusal to march at all. This action was based upon the belief that the heroes who saved the nation to full union and unchallenged liberty, and so made it possible for the great Admiral Dewey to win the honors of Manila Bay, entitled them to march in glory and in joy at the head of the line, in his honor. The loyalty of comrades in refusing to march—under the protest of that splendid comrade and Department Commander, Joseph W. Kay, was as prudent and timely as it was commendable. Some phases of that unpatriotic occurrence would have been severely dealt with had it not been for a fraternity which overlooked the good natured weakness of several comrades whose lack of the plainest knowledge and observance of Grand Army regulations and obligations was almost amusingly displayed.

Your Commander-in-Chief fully endorsed the right action of Department Commander Kay and desires to thank the comrades for their object lesson of loyalty to the Grand Army, and to the dignity and honor of the saviors of the republic. Unless survivors of the Great War march at the front in all such pageantries, they should not consent to appear in line. No sophism as to troops "carrying arms" can have force, in the light of the glorious services of the veterans of the Union, so far as a place in the line is concerned.

REPORTS OF NATIONAL OFFICERS.

I respectfully refer you to the able reports of national officers of the Grand Army for a detailed review of the various branches under their supervision. These will prove how zeal-

ously and worthily the work committed to their care has been done, and are evidences of rare fitness for the trusts committed to their keeping. Entire harmony and faithful services have marked the relations of these officials, and my best thanks are due them for the most efficient manner in which they have discharged their respective duties.

GRAND ARMY FINANCES.

The report of the Quartermaster-General will clearly present the financial record of the past year, and in view of the important work accomplished it is confidently believed that the exhibit will be generally satisfactory. The finances of the order are in excellent condition and the Woman's Relief Corps are entitled to cordial praise for their generous aid. My visitations in the interest of the Order have been both extensive and laborious as has been my correspondence. This has taxed my own and my typewriter's almost constant efforts to keep up with the same. I commenced a splendid itinerary on March 3d which embraced the Departments of Virginia, North and South Carolina, Florida, Louisiana and Mississippi, Texas, Alabama, Georgia, Kentucky, Indiana, Missouri, Indian Territory and West Virginia. Later I made visits to Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois, Maryland, Delaware and later to Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut. I also visited Iowa, Michigan, Wisconsin and Colorado, and other Departments. At each of these visitations I delivered addresses and frequently more than one thus endeavoring to promote the welfare of comrades, and so increase the influence and command respect for our patriotic organization. In brief, I have given my whole time and best efforts to this service. And it has been a great delight to thus engage in such a noble work.

THE PENSION QUESTION.

Your administration from the first regarded The Pension Question as one of paramount importance, and to its consideration brought the best available resources of the Order. It was believed that unless wise and desirable amendments were secured to the Act of June 27, 1890, during the year, there

would be grave doubts whether these could ever be obtained. With this view of the situation a plan of campaign was early agreed upon, and the work begun. Your Commander-in-Chief appealed to the public conscience of the nation in two addresses—one delivered in New York and the other in Washington—in behalf of right and righteousness concerning the pension problem and demanding the fulfillment of the pledged faith of the people in all pension matters. These addresses were widely distributed and without much expense to our organization.

It should be stated that a comrade contributed money to print 10,000 copies of the second speech, and a lady friend, through Governor Theodore Roosevelt, gave a similar amount for printing extra copies of both speeches, for free distribution to the comrades. This liberality will receive your full commendation. This unknown "friend" sent me \$500, by the hand of the Governor, for use in aid of deserving objects in connection with the Grand Army, and it affords me the greatest pleasure to thus acknowledge the good that has been done by reason of this thoughtful and generous donation. It has carried sunshine to many sorely burdened souls in our Order.

The result of the publication of the addresses was a deepened interest in this much discussed problem. Your pension committee formulated such amendments as bore out the recommendations of the Thirty-third National Encampment, and pressed them upon the attention of the Congress with resolute courage and unfailing dignity and earnestness. To keep alive the interest in this work, your Commander-in-Chief made a tour of visitations through southern departments and constantly pressed to the front the objects sought in the legislation in question. The claim made, was that our pension laws were most liberal and in the main satisfactory, and that the complaints made were generally against their interpretation by those charged with their execution. To avoid irritation of an unhappy sort, amendments were thought necessary so as to make clear the meaning of our pension laws, beyond the changing rules established for executing them by different officials.

It is a source of great gratification to be able to state that the amendments to the pension law of 1890 proposed by your administration were unanimously passed by the Congress and that every speech made was in their favor. And it is believed that with a liberal and just execution of present pension laws, little further in way of pension legislation will be necessary to secure for the great majority of the dependent saviors of the Nation the fulfillment of the pledged faith of the people in behalf of those who periled their all, in the morning of their lives, for Liberty and Union. The report of the Pension Committee will give full details of its work, and your special and close consideration is drawn to this important review of the year's efforts along pension lines. In view of the high character and prominence of the members of this committee, your Commander-in-Chief has left this branch of the work of the Grand Army to be mainly presented by them to the Encampment.

PENSION OFFICE OFFICIAL DATA.

Through the courtesy of the Honorable Commissioner of Pensions, H. Clay Evans, the following official data is furnished for the information of comrades. Your Commander-in-Chief submits these most interesting and instructive facts as worthy of the considerate judgment of comrades and the country :

MEMORANDUM.

Showing number of Pension Certificates issued in fiscal year ending June 30, 1900, by classes, viz. :

Originals.	Allowed Invalids.	Allowed Widows, etc.
Act June, 1890	21,345	12,173
General Law	1,690	3,314
Mexican War	21	420
Indian War	10	144
Old Wars		5
Nurses		22
Spanish War	801	710
Totals	23,867	16,778

Grand Army of the Republic

55

Total Original Issues	40,645
Total Restorations	4,699
Names added to Rolls	45,344
Increases, Reratings, Etc.	
Act of 1890	34,152
General Laws	25,298
Old Wars	803
Total Certificates issued	105,591
“ “ “ 1899	89,054

SUMMARY.

July 1, 1899,	
No. Pensioners on the Rolls	991,519
No. Originals granted	40,645
No. Names restored	4,699
Total	1,036,863

Dropped by Deaths	35,809
“ Remarriages	909
“ all other causes	6,616
Total	43,334

July 1, 1900,	
Pensioners on Rolls	993,529
Increase for year of	2,010

Number of claims of all kinds—Originals, Increase, Reratings, etc.—pending :

July 1, 1897	578,099
July 1, 1898	635,059
July 1, 1899	477,239
July 1, 1900	437,104

COMPARATIVE.

Allowances and rejections of Original Claims for fiscal years ending June 30, 1894 and 1898 :

Claims, Old Laws.	Allowed.	Rejected.
1894	14,249	18,661
1898	8,901	14,490
Claims, Act 1890.	Allowed.	Rejected.
1894	24,836	65,901
1898	43,747	33,624

1894. First year Cleveland's administration :

Claims allowed—31½ per cent	39,085
“ rejected—68½ “	84,562
Claims adjudicated	123,647

1898. First year McKinley's administration :

Claims allowed—52 per cent	52,648
“ rejected—48 “	48,114
	<hr/>
Claims adjudicated	100,762

Number of cases on appeal from action of Bureau of Pensions to the Department of the Interior showing number of cases affirmed and number of cases reversed for the four years ending June 30, 1900 :

Year.	Appeals.	Affirmed.	Reversed.
1897	4,949	4,403	395
1898	12,057	4,222	396
1899	8,845	4,941	371
1900	7,520	5,575	376
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	33,371	19,141	1,540

MEMO.—Of the 378 reversed in 1900—78 are not reversals strictly speaking ; 64 of these were sent back for Special Examination in the field ; 14 were sent back for Test Medical Examination—about the same per cent for other years prevail.

Amount paid for Pensions for account of Army
and Navy from 1866 to June 30, 1900 . . . \$2,528,373,147 18

Total amount paid for Pensions during President Grant's first administration:

(Four years)	\$116,136,275 00
Grant's second administration	114,385,357 00
Hayes' Administration	145,322,489 00
Average for years 1869 to 1881	31,321,176 00

Paid during McKinley administration :

First year	\$144,651,879 80
Second year	138,355,052 95
Third year	138,462,172 54

MEMO.—The first year of the McKinley administration carried over all the June (1893) allowances and paid them out of the 1894 appropriation, thereby avoiding a deficiency.

Disbursements for Pensions and Maintenance of System from July 1st, 1865, to June 30th, 1900 :

For Pensions	\$2,528,373,147 28
“ Medical Examinations	16,532,929 58
“ Salaries and all other expenses of Bureau	48,808,623 20
For Salaries & other expenses of Agencies	12,614,990 79
	<hr/>
Total	\$2,612,329,690 80

The above statement covers amount of pensions paid and all other expenses incident to the maintenance of the service.

PENSIONS.

“ High-Water Mark.”

The last year of the Harrison administration there was paid out for pensions—fiscal year ending June 30, 1893—\$156,806,537.94.

In June, 1893, under the Cleveland administration, a Board of Revision was created—the action of the previous administration was reviewed, thousands of cases were reduced and dropped, so that for the year 1894, the first year of that administration, there was paid for pensions, \$139,986,626.17, or a reduction of \$16,819,911.87.

Dropped by Board of Revision in 1895	6,428
Reduced “ “ “ “ 1895	20,359

COMPARATIVE.

Exhibit of droppings from rolls for the six years ending June 30th, 1900, for each year, viz. :

Year.	By Death.	Re-marriage.	Minors.	Failure to Claim.	Other Causes.	Total.
1900	35,809	909	1,402	1,728	3,486	43,334
1899	34,345	983	1,631	2,029	4,198	43,186
1898	33,691	1,369	2,124	3,031	6,436	46,651
1897	31,960	1,074	1,845	2,683	3,560	41,122
1896	29,393	1,141	1,684	2,552	3,323	44,093
1895	27,816	1,204	1,144	2,567	9,680	42,411
	193,014	6,680	9,830	14,590	35,683	260,797

PENSION COURT OF APPEALS.

The fact that different rules and different interpretations of the same laws have been established in the execution of pension legislation, makes it clearly apparent that a pension court of appeals should be provided, so as to insure the fair and impartial judicial settlement of all disputed claims for pensions, in a competent court specially authorized to deal with such cases. Your administration brought this subject to the attention of the President of the United States, and submitted a bill for his consideration to carry into effect

the recommendations made to him as detailed in a letter accompanying the same. It was afterwards decided to present the bill to Congress and it was introduced in both the Senate and the House of Representatives in the closing days of the last session, too late to be acted upon. This proposed Bill provides what is believed to be ample ways and means for promptly and satisfactorily adjudicating the more than 14,000 appeal cases now pending and in a way just to applicants and to the government. The full details of this measure were submitted to Congress when the Bill was introduced, and to this interesting data reference is made for an intelligent understanding of this most important proposed legislation. In view of the conceded justice and need of this measure, opinions entertained by leading jurists of the country, comrades are urgently requested to do all in their power to secure its early passage by Congress.

The time has come for promptly disposing of all appeal cases in the Pension Office before a judicial tribunal worthy of the veterans who saved this Republic to full freedom in the sixties. From a careful consideration of the whole subject your Commander-in-Chief feels that the early passage of this Pension Court of Appeals Bill would relieve public men from a vast amount of letter writing and secure prompt justice to all applicants for a pension, and place the Pension Department on a basis of legal adjudication of pension cases, at once generally satisfactory and commandingly just to all interests concerned. Generous pension laws are one thing, and their proper and legal execution is quite another matter—as the action of the Pension Office furnishes abundant proof during the past few years.

What is needed, beyond doubt, is a Pension Court of Appeals to provide interpretations of the law in a competent court, with high judicial functions, so that there shall hereafter be no grounds for charging that political consideration of party policy, or the personal idiosyncracies of pension officials pervert the true purpose of the pension laws from being impartially carried out. Your Commander-in-Chief has given this proposed measure his hearty support, and regards it as among the most useful and most desirable pension measures

ever introduced into Congress. It should early become a law, and so settle for all time to come, the constantly arising irritations and complaints in the line of pension applicants. And this proposed court would be desirable in settling claims for pensions under the Spanish-American war and any future wars.

UNHAPPY IRRITATIONS.

It is a source of great regret that the Pension Department is widely criticised by a large number of worthy applicants for pensions, under the belief that their claims are not treated in a liberal and just way, under the present administration of the pension laws. Such a state of feeling is greatly to be deplored for it gives rise to irritations of an unfortunate and unhappy sort.

Your Commander-in-Chief has given diligent and painstaking attention to many of these complaints, and loyal efforts have been made to compose the unhappy feeling of dissatisfaction that exists, in this connection. The impartial and worthy execution of our pension laws unquestionably calls for great prudence and wisdom on the part of those charged with the duty of their adjudication. The great weakness undoubtedly to be found is the faulty present system in force in the Pension Office. Nothing should be left to individual interpretation. It is not so much the question of officials as it is of a proper judicial system, in the execution of our generous pension laws. With the proposed Pension Court of Appeals once duly organized, the whole atmosphere of the Pension Office would be quickly changed into as harmonious and popular a branch of the government as are those of the Departments of the Treasury, of the Post Office and of Justice. For then the law would be effective under high judicial interpretation.

Your Commander-in-Chief believes that the passage of the proposed Pension Court of Appeals Bill would bring harmony and settle, once for all, the vexing questions and irritations now so pronounced in the Pension Office, through its wise provisions for interpreting the pension laws and ability to speedily clear the appeal cases now burdening the files of the Department of the Interior. And this view, strongly held,

leads to the urgent and repeated appeals made in this address for comrades to neglect no opportunity to aid in securing the passage of this most important and righteous measure. With it peace and concord and full justice in pension cases would be secured: without it, no end of heart burnings and irritations will continue.

VETERANS IN PUBLIC SERVICE.

The able and well-advised reference to the important topic of "Veterans in the Public Service" in the annual report of Department Commander Kay of New York is so pertinent that I include a portion herewith. He says :

"Not much less important than the pension question is that which affects the veteran in his desire to earn a living. No pension can compensate the want of employment. No honor can come to the government that fails through neglect, or refuses to assist its soldiers and sailors honorably discharged, by a reasonable preference in the public service. Particularly those who volunteer. * * * * * While the people of the State of New York, through popular vote, have engrafted into the Constitution, a suitable recognition of the veterans of the Civil War, giving them a tangible preference in the civil service, no act of Congress has ever been passed, through which as a matter of right, those who served out their terms of enlistment, or were discharged from service at the close of the Great War, even though wounded a dozen times, receive any consideration under the National Government, in the public service. Nothing but a recommendatory statute, Sec. 1775, signed by our martyr President, Abraham Lincoln, more honored in breach than by observance, by government and employes alike, evidences the gratitude—or lack of it—shown by the Congress to the men who saved the Union. This is not so through any failure in way of effort. Time and again, for the past twenty years, attention has been called to the matter, bills have been introduced to bring it about, but never meeting with success. * * * *

In view of the long years of earnest efforts put forth by this faithful comrade in this connection, special attention is

called to the report of the Committee of which he is chairman, covering fully this great subject.

PATRIOTIC TEACHING AND CIVICS.

The subject of patriotic teaching and civics has been a prominent issue in the past history of the Grand Army, and great good along all patriotic lines of education has been the result. The action taken in the Department of New York, as set forth in General Orders No. 6, issued August 9, 1897, may well be referred to as proof of what prudent and well directed effort can accomplish in this direction.

A committee of twelve prominent and specially equipped comrades was appointed to carry out the objects, as were set forth in the following extracts from the order in question :

“ The great importance of the development of a uniform system of teaching Patriotism and Civics in our public schools, is now generally acknowledged by our best authorities. It is in line with the highest sentiment of Christian citizenship. The only safety for our union in the future lies in the wise and unselfish patriotism and virtue of our whole people. The steps of future generations will not stumble if their National pathway is paved with right principles and safe-guarded with noble inspirations of justice, law, liberty and religion. To the end that the question of how best to practically evolve and introduce these right and patriotic teachings in our schools, it has been deemed wise to place the consideration of the same in the hands of an able committee of leading comrades in this Department whose experience in public life, and in studying the objects aimed at in this line of action, eminently fit them for this delicate and commanding investigation and report.

“ This action is based upon the view that comrades of distinction in civil life who did so much for their country, in their early manhood, are best fitted by experience to consider this whole subject. It is admitted that the quickened sentiment of patriotism and loyalty to the flag, born of the late war, has caused the Stars and Stripes to float over the school houses in many states. Surely no more sacred work can fall to comrades, in the evening of their days, than to empty the spirit of freedom

and lofty ideals of patriotism into the hearts of the children of generations to come. If this is wisely done in periods of peace it will foster freedom's grandest forces in uplifting our civilization to the highest plane of a free people's government."

"This committee had for its chairman Comrade Joseph A. Goulden, of New York, who has been appointed every year since, and the work he has accomplished is a lasting record of his great ability and downright earnestness in this great field of patriotic education."

The report of the committee was so able and valuable that the honorable Charles R. Skinner, (who was made an honorary member) Superintendent of Public Instruction of the State of New York, caused 40,000 copies to be printed, sending one to each of the 30,000 teachers of the state, and presenting the balance of the issue to the Grand Army.

The interest thus created has been on the increase, and this committee has been continued. Two subsequent annual reports have been made, and these have won their way in the admiration and confidence of the people, and their publication by Superintendent Skinner has followed each year. The immediate fruits of this excellent work have been : (1) in the hoisting of the American flag over every school house in the state during school hours ; (2) introducing civics and patriotism as one of the branches to be taught; (3) looking to securing uniform patriotic exercises for each day's opening and for all legal holidays; (4) in securing a grant of \$15,000 from the Legislature for the publication of a manual of patriotic exercises for free distribution among the schools of the state ; and (5) making it a penal offense to attach an advertisement or device of any kind to the American flag in the State of New York.

This remarkable record is the outcome of the work done in one Department within the narrow circle of three years, and it is submitted that a united effort in each of the forty-five departments of the Union on similar lines would result in a glorious upbuilding of the safe principles of loyalty and patriotism.

MILITARY INSTRUCTION IN SCHOOLS.

The committee of which Comrade Allan C. Bakewell is chairman, having the subject of Military Instruction in Schools

in charge has been specially active and efficient during the past year, and careful attention is called to its very able and valuable report. A Bill was introduced into Congress providing for the detail of retired and non-commissioned officers of the regular army to teach military drill in schools, at the request of local boards, and this was not reached before the adjournment. It is believed that it will become a law at the next session, and it will become a most useful and valuable measure.

The importance of proper military drill in schools is now generally acknowledged by our prominent educators. It develops both mind and body in a desirable way, and it adds greatly to the physical culture of our youth. Besides in a country where the Nation depends upon volunteers for its soldiers in time of war, the wise and prudent knowledge of military requirements are elements of national strength of the most desirable sort in times of peace. In this connection, it is a pleasure to announce that Lafayette Post, No. 140, of New York, under Comrade Bakewell's able direction, has made a present of 1,460 bunting flags, 4x6 feet, to Porto Rico, Hawaiian Island and Philippine Islands, besides numerous smaller flags for inside saluting purposes. It also presented several larger Stars and Stripes to schools in different parts of the Union. Mention is made of the splendid work this most efficient Post is doing, in order that other Posts, having the opportunity may see how great a field is open before them for sending our beautiful flag far and near as the emblem of the Nation's pride and glory.

MEMORIAL DAY.

Profoundly impressed with the weakening way Memorial Day is being observed in the element of games and diversions of one sort or another which are more and more coming into view, your Commander-in-Chief strongly recommends that it fall on the last Sunday in May. If this change is made it is believed from wide consultations and interchange of views that, that the holy Sabbath day will preserve it from the desecrations which now largely pervert the tender associations of this unique Memory Day from its original signification. This subject was presented

to the 32d Annual Encampment at Cincinnati, in 1898, and failed to receive the full support of comrades at that time—owing, it is believed, to the lack of careful consideration. The main objections made against the proposal were, (1) that the legal holiday now fixed for May 30th would have to be changed causing much trouble. (2) That it would not be wise to change the date as originally designated, and (3) that the clergy would not approve the selection of Sunday. These objections appear almost trifling in view of the fact that the growing tendency of making an ordinary holiday of Memorial Day, more conspicuous for games and sports than as a memory day for the dear dead, is now the rule. As it does not need a seer nor prophet to foretell that in a few years after we are all gone, the sacredness of this one day of Patriotic Memories will be a dead and gone memorial unless its original purpose is wisely safeguarded. The new custom of scattering flowers on the waters in memory of those who died on the sea in battleships or otherwise, is a touching memorial worthy of the widest extension and observance. The object in thus urging the designation of the last Sunday in May for a National Memorial Day is in order that the sacredness of the Sabbath may preserve it in the hearts of future generations—for on this day the graves of soldiers and sailors and all our dear ones could be decorated, each order and friend doing this in their own way and all to teach that life and death are the common lot of man, and that the culture of the living is measured by the tender memories of their dead. The legislation necessary for this change would be so easily and readily provided as to render objections on this score without force. Viewed from a National standpoint the recommendation thus submitted has many arguments in its favor. As to season, the last Sunday in May would be generally acceptable, for the flowers bloom everywhere in our Union then, and the lessons nature so wonderfully teaches through plant and bud and flowers are almost universal. And as we now front face in one line of christian American citizenship, one in love of the Stars and Stripes, and one in loyalty to the Union, we can well unite on one Memorial Day for our dead, when the mournful and yet sweet memories of our departed dear ones may be fit-

tingly and lovingly remembered as our heart and tastes point out the way.

THE WOMAN'S RELIEF CORPS.

This noble organization has been a tower of strength during the past year, and stands for the largest influence as an auxiliary of our Order. The devoted loyalty of its members to all the inspirations of patriotism and good citizenship are too well known and appreciated to call for extended reference at this time. Wherever there is a Woman's Relief Corps a good Grand Army Post will always be found. Their work is one noble in its aims, rich in sympathy, and unceasing along all fraternal lines. The generations to come, in our great country, cannot fail to rise higher and higher in love of the Union and loyalty to our American civilization with such a womanhood as is now found in the ranks of our worthy Woman's Relief Corps and similar organizations. In their financial aid, also, we are greatly their debtor, and in behalf of the Grand Army our best thanks are tendered them.

THE LADIES OF THE GRAND ARMY.

What is true of the Woman's Relief Corps applies largely to the Ladies of the Grand Army. Their object is mainly the same, and in all that strengthens loyalty and patriotism they are on an equality. These and other loyal women's organizations working for the culture of righteousness and valor among all the people deserve the fullest confidence and merit the unstinted praise of lovers of true liberty. May God bless these useful and worthy organizations having the best interests of comrades and the youth of the Nation so warmly at heart !

THE SONS OF VETERANS.

The nearest approach to privileged sons of our soil is found in the Sons of Veterans. To be the worthy son of a worthy veteran of the Union Army or Navy is indeed a proud distinction. And the deep and abiding interest which stirs the heart of every veteran in behalf of the Sons of Veterans is evidence of regard and affection of a commanding character. As to how the Grand Army can best aid in the development and strength of

this organization is a perplexing question. Naturally so long as the Grand Army exists, it will hold first place in the hearts of our countrymen. The Sons of Veterans with all their claims to public regard, will have to occupy a secondary position until the veterans of the 60's have passed away. The recommendations of the committee appointed by the Department of Massachusetts to consider the question of what the Grand Army could do to favor the Sons of Veterans, is a well thought out review of the situation, and has the full concurrence of your Commander-in-Chief. A special report on this subject will be made by Comrade W. H. Armstrong, chairman of a committee appointed on December 6th, 1899, at Chicago, at a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Council of Administration. At that time Commander-in-Chief Jones of the Sons of Veterans appeared before the Executive Committee, in company with two other officers of the Order, and a full conference was held, resulting in the appointment of the above-mentioned committee to consider and report upon the questions at issue. The whole matter is submitted for action of this Encampment with the assurance that the subject is one very near the hearts of our comrades, and that all the encouragement possible at our hands is due to "our boys." A copy of the report of the Department of Massachusetts accompanies my report. Your Commander-in-Chief suggests the appointment of a strong committee by this Encampment to specially consider this important matter and report to the next National Encampment

WISE ORGANIZATION.

The experience of the year now about to end leads me to impress upon our Grand Army the urgent necessity of prudent and wise organization. In union there is strength, and in harmony of effort there is victory. In division there is failure. Your administration has devotedly worked to accomplish what was possible for the interests of our Order, in the way of legislation, through a oneness of purpose, focused upon the amendments to the act of June 27, 1890. The happy passage of this most important measure was the result of the efforts put forth under conditions—which when they are fully understood—

would command the liveliest gratitude and enthusiasm of every comrade. This was brought about by impressing the country and national legislators with the view that all we sought was justice and that we would not be content with anything less. President William McKinley, from the outset of our efforts, assured us of his abiding sympathy and deep interest in our behalf, and his record as a private soldier and as a commissioned officer in the Great War left no doubt as to his devoted comradeship and tender memories for all who, like himself, stood behind the guns in their youth.

There can be no doubt that the only safe and right way to approach the Congress for needed national legislation in the interests of our Grand Army, is through the regular committees and officials of our organization. Hundreds of pension bills were introduced in the last Congress, the vast majority of which failed to pass. In such confusion there is weakness, for out of the mass of these bills some are found to be so drawn as to shock the reasonable judgment of prudent people and thus our position and claims as veterans and comrades are prejudiced in the minds of many would-be friends.

Your administration was laid under deep obligations to the Congress by the unanimous passage of their "Grand Army Amendment Bill," for this action eliminated all partisan irritations, and substituted a broad patriotism in its consideration. Our thanks are due for this harmony and justice—unmixed with politics or policy, and based upon a broad view of the righteousness of our desired legislation. It should be our anxious aim to so conduct the affairs of our Grand Army in the future as to merit a continuance of the happy relations now established between the Congress and ourselves. This can be done if considerate caution is exercised and prudent counsels are followed in all questions arising over the interests of our Order, in the wide circle of our needs and worthy rights, as veterans and comrades. This view is urgently commended to your best consideration and judgment.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

Your Commander-in-Chief gratefully acknowledges the fidelity and zeal which have been shown by the comrades of the

Nation in aid of the best interests of our Order during the past year. Department Commanders have distinguished themselves by untiring activity in the all around work they have accomplished. But it is due to the Pension Committee and the aides-de-camp in charge of National legislation, that attention should be called to the most efficient and valuable services they have rendered the Grand Army during the year. Chairman R. B. Brown has given a great deal of time to the perplexing and often complex duties devolving upon him, as the head of the most important committee of our organization ; and he has ably and resolutely met the responsibilities of his position in a way that should command the confidence and merit the warm gratitude of every member of the Grand Army. Comrade Daniel E. Sickles has been closely associated with Chairman Brown in the special work of the Pension Committee and his splendid energy, rare experience and dauntless courage, have made him as great a factor in securing the passage of our pension amendments as he was in turning back the tide of battle at historic and glorious Gettysburg. Comrade Watson W. Eldridge, special aide in charge of National legislation, although greatly pressed with his official duties in the Treasury Department, has been most valuable in his services in this important relation to the Grand Army, and a more zealous or worthy representative cannot be found. Comrade George H. Patrick, special aide to the Commander-in-Chief in charge of special legislation, has done a great amount of work in a manner worthy of the highest possible commendation. The comrades have had in him a loyal advocate of great ability and remarkable resources—and one who front faces on every line of duty as bravely in peace as he did in war. It is only just to thus speak of his invaluable services.

To the members of my staff, with the efficient and deservedly popular comrade, J. Cory Winans at the head—I am under great obligations for the loyal services they have rendered, in their important relations to the Grand Army. The Council of Administration—and especially the members of the Executive Committee—has promptly and wisely upheld my hands in all fraternity, and the year's record is one of cordial

comradeship and concord. To Judge Advocate-General Ell Torrance, and Inspector-General M. J. Cummings, great credit is due for their valuable services. Nathan P. Pond who was appointed Inspector General and who most efficiently performed the duties of the office for several months was elected Department Commander of the Department of New York and resigned to devote himself to his new and important office. His zeal and faithful work as Inspector General were worthy of all praise. Quartermaster-General E. J. Atkinson and Adjutant-General Thomas J. Stewart have been a "tower of strength" in their laborious and most important positions. Both are comrades of rare girth and grain, and the duties of their respective offices have never been better performed than during the past year. To the Adjutant General especially, I am indebted for wise counsel, devoted comradeship and unfailing courtesies. He is the right comrade in the right place and "four square to all the winds that blow."

It is a surprise in a way to know how much of valuable time and recognized great ability are devotedly given to the interests of the Grand Army by comrades of National fame without money and without price. This is proof of how precious the memories of the war days are, and illustrates the poet's picture of

" How mournfully sweet are the echoes that start,
When memory plays an old tune on the heart."

IN MEMORIAM.

According to the report of the Adjutant General, the membership on June 30th, 1900 was 276,662. The net loss for the year from all causes is 11,319. In this is included 7,790 comrades who have died since our last Encampment. Among the number who have died during the year are many who in days past were trusted leaders in our great organization. The most conspicuous names upon the roll of our honored dead are those of Past Commanders-in-Chief GEORGE SARGENT MERRILL OF MASSACHUSETTS, who died at Lawrence, Massachusetts, February 17, 1900, and JOHN PATTERSON REA OF MINNESOTA who died at Nicollet Island, Minnesota, May 28th, 1900. Each

of these comrades enjoyed the highest honors this great patriotic organization could bestow, and brought to the discharge of their duties that earnestness and comradeship that won for them the reverence and love of the Grand Army of the Republic. The members of this Encampment knew them, loved them. They were wise in counsel, grand in leadership, devoted in comradeship. We place for them in tribute the vacant chair, and for every member of the Grand Army I voice the sentiment : to their memory honor ; to their ashes peace.

CONCLUSION.

COMRADES : It is with mingled feelings of pride and pain that I speak these final words, as I am about to lay down the trust you placed in my hands one year ago. Coming to this great office, a private soldier of the 60's, without military rank or fame won on fields of battle, I felt that my best services were demanded to prove myself worthy of the high honor thus conferred upon me. I have done what I could to merit the confidence of comrades and to meet the demands of my position in as acceptable a way as possible. My ambition has been to win your approval of my record at its close as "well done," and to this end I have devoted my whole energies. The year has been both the sweetest and saddest of my life, and the delight of my election as your Commander-in-Chief was later chastened by the death of my devoted and noble wife. In the valley of sorrows, I have proved the meaning of the words "one taken and the other left," and the Lamp of the Lord has been my consolation in the presence of the majesty and mystery of what we call death. In my affliction, comrades, the Woman's Relief Corps, the Ladies of the Grand Army and other kindred orders of the Nation have shown a sympathy and tenderness that has touched me to tears again and again.

We are all nearing the final sunset of our lives and our work is mainly done. Let us so live as to inspire our youth with safe ideals of patriotic love of country ; and thus secure the culture of a citizenship worthy of our age, and one that

will dominate all the future along the loftiest planes of enduring liberty.

And now, in Fraternity, Charity and Loyalty, with a full heart of gratitude for the honors conferred and friendships formed, and with a deep and abiding affection for our noble Order, I wish you every happiness, and may God bless you, every one.

Yours faithfully in F., C. and L.,

ALBERT D. SHAW,

Commander-in-Chief.

Report of Senior Vice Commander-in-Chief.

OFFICE OF SENIOR VICE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF,
GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC,
INDIANAPOLIS, IND., Aug. 15, 1900.

THOS. J. STEWART,
Adjutant-General,

Dear Sir and Comrade :

As the time for our next National Encampment approaches, I beg to submit my report for the past year. I have endeavored by all the means in my power to subserve the highest aims of the Grand Army of the Republic, in public and private. I trust that I have so conducted myself and have so labored for our beloved Order, that no one will regret having honored me with the second gift within their power. I have visited many Posts at their business meetings and on social occasions, and have taken part in the installation of officers of several Posts. I have attended several reunions of comrades and found everywhere a strong fraternal feeling, and that the comrades are drawing closer together as their serried ranks are depleted by death.

In October last I attended the reunion of the Blue and the Gray at Evansville, Indiana, when there were assembled thousands of comrades from several States, and hundreds of Confederates from Tennessee, Kentucky and Georgia. The utmost good fellowship prevailed on all sides. Many a good story of narrow escapes and brave actions on each side were celebrated with the healths of the survivors drank standing, but not in silence.

I find the U. S. Soldiers Home at Marion, Indiana, and our State Soldiers Home at Lafayette, where the wives and widows of our comrades are cared for, to be in a flourishing condition and crowded to their utmost capacity. I attended

**GENERAL ORDERS } HEADQUARTERS GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC
No. 5. } INDEPENDENCE HALL,
PHILADELPHIA, March 1, 1900.**

* * * * *

VIII. Announcement is made of the following deaths of members of National Encampment, and of National Officers:

PAST COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF GEO. S. MERRILL.

Born at Methuen, Massachusetts, March 10, 1837.

Died at Lawrence, Massachusetts, February 17, 1900.

Comrade Merrill was one of the conspicuous and forceful leaders of the Grand Army of the Republic. He was the first Commander of the Post at Lawrence, Mass; Department Commander of Massachusetts in 1875, and Commander-in-Chief in 1881; afterwards for many years Chairman of the National Committee on Pensions. He was a regular attendant at the National Encampments, and embraced every opportunity to advance the interests of the Grand Army of the Republic, and be helpful to his comrades. He filled with signal ability and fidelity many positions of trust and responsibility in civil and political life. Genial and social as a comrade, brave as a soldier, a citizen of spotless reputation and character, he was a true exemplar of the American Volunteer Soldier. By his devotion to the Grand Army of the Republic he honored the organization whose highest honor he had worthily worn.

* * * * *

[From Address of Albert D. Shaw, Commander-in-Chief.]

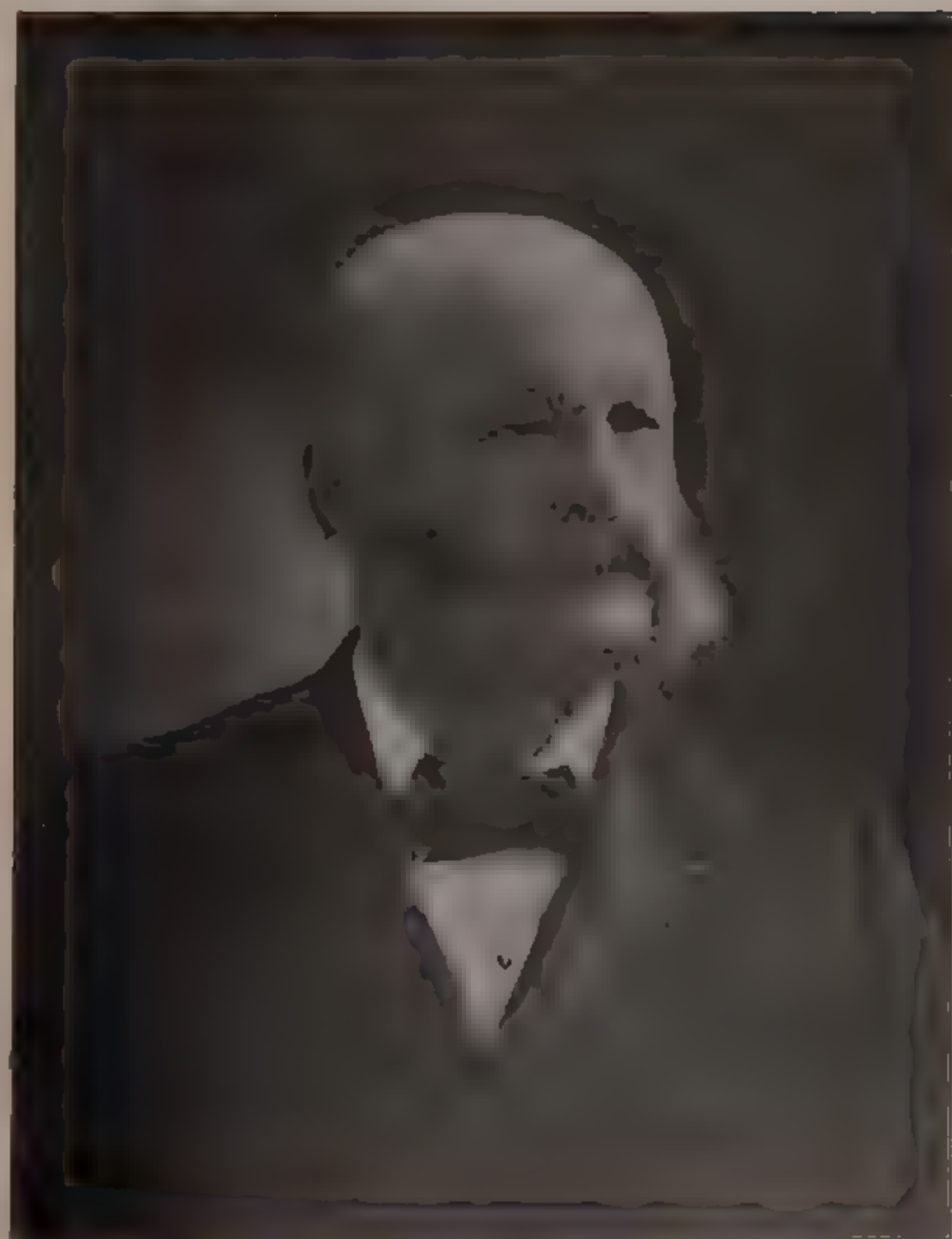
"The most conspicuous names upon the roll of our honored dead for the year are those of Past Commanders-in-Chief

GEORGE SARGENT MERRILL, OF MASSACHUSETTS,

who died at Lawrence, Massachusetts, February 17, 1900, and John Patterson Rea, who died at Nicollet Island, Minnesota, May 28, 1900. Each of these comrades enjoyed the highest honor this great patriotic organization could bestow, and brought to the discharge of their duties that earnestness and comradeship that won for them the reverence and love of the Grand Army of the Republic. The members of this Encampment knew them, loved them. They were wise in counsel, grand in leadership, devoted in comradeship. We place for them in tribute the vacant chair, and for every member of the Grand Army I voice the sentiment to their memory honor; to their ashes peace."

[Extract from Journal Thirty-fourth National Encampment.]

Past Commander-in-Chief Louis Wagner moved that the Adjutant General be directed to prepare for the Journal of the Thirty-fourth National Encampment, memorial pages for Past Commanders-in-Chief George S. Merrill and John P. Rea, and the motion prevailed.



GEORGE S. MERRILL,
PAST COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF G. A. R., 1881

the commencement exercises of the Soldiers Orphans' Home at Knightstown, Indiana, in June, where over 600 Orphans are being well educated and taught manual training to fit them for the struggle of life.

I am proud to hail from a Department that, in addition to the above, has increased its membership during this year. I have always held myself ready to go anywhere at the order of the Commander-in-Chief ; but he has so ably filled the position to which he was called at Philadelphia, that my services have not been required, except to receive and escort him on his visit to our State at the time of our Annual Encampment.

In this connection I cannot refrain from expressing my opinion that the Senior and Junior Vice Commanders-in-Chief should be added to the Executive Committee of the Council of Administration in order that they may become conversant with the work and policy of the Administration. If, unfortunately, either of them should be called to the supreme command they would be the better able to perform the duties of the position ; and the Order would not, in the meantime, suffer by a change of ideas and policy. The appointive members of that committee might be reduced by two and the expense would not be increased.

While my duties and labors have been modest and local, I am happy to return to you and to the National Encampment my sincere thanks for the opportunity to assist in our glorious work in this manner. I am

Very respectfully yours in F. C. & L.,

IRVIN ROBBINS,

Senior Vice Commander-in-Chief.

Report of the Junior Vice Commander-in-Chief.

OFFICE OF THE JUNIOR VICE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF,
GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC,

LOUISVILLE, KY., August 7, 1900.

THOS. J. STEWART,

Adjutant-General G. A. R.,

Comrade :

I have the pleasure of herewith submitting my report for the past year as Junior Vice-Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic.

It has pleased God to preserve to us the lives of our beloved Commander-in-Chief and Senior Vice-Commander-in-Chief, who have with fidelity and loyalty discharged all the duties of their respective offices, leaving but little to me to discharge. I have discharged to the best of my ability such as were assigned to me.

In company with our Department Commander I have visited many of our Posts and have found them in a most flourishing condition, members enthusiastic and working harmoniously for the welfare of the Order.

Our Commander-in-Chief paid us a short visit on his late southern tour. His presence here helped very largely toward awakening new energy in our Posts and among our members. His visit here was certainly of great benefit to our Order.

I am glad to note that as years go by the old Union soldier, south of the Ohio river, becomes more respected by all classes of citizens, and the Grand Army badge is fast becoming here with our people what it should be—a medal of honor. Memorial Day services are much better attended than formerly. I may truly say that the sectionalism which some of us have known and felt is practically a thing of the past, and we are again a reunited people.

I desire to extend my heartfelt thanks to the comrades who elected me to this high office, and to the officers of the Order for many kindnesses shown me during my incumbency of the office. Indeed, I regret that the time is so near at hand when relations so pleasant must be severed, yet I get pleasure from that fact in knowing that soon some true and tried comrade will receive in discharging the duties of the office the pleasures of which have been mine.

With best wishes and a prayer for our beloved Order, I remain

Yours in Fraternity, Charity and Loyalty,

MICHAEL MINTON,
Junior Vice Commander-in-Chief G. A. R.

Report of the Surgeon-General.

OFFICE OF THE SURGEON-GENERAL,
GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC,
LYNN, MASS., July 12, 1900.

THOS. J. STEWART,
Adjutant General G. A. R.

Dear Sir and Comrade :

In accordance with the usual custom I have the honor to submit my report as Surgeon-General of the Grand Army of the Republic, for the year ending December 31st, 1899 :

No. of reports from Medical Directors	42
No. of deaths during the year	7857
No. who presumably died of wounds received in the service . .	363
No. who presumably died of disease contracted in the service .	2296
No. who presumably died from other causes	5198
No. of ex-soldiers, sailors, or marines treated free of charge . .	1677
The reasonable money value of such service	\$13821 55
No. of patients treated free of charge, who were members of the families of ex-soldiers, sailors or marines	1721
The reasonable money value of such service	\$9810 72
Money value of medicines and surgical appliances furnished by physicians, Posts, or Relief Corps or by other organiza- tions or Comrades	\$12566 82
Total money value of above mentioned service and supplies . .	\$36199 09
No. of deserving sick or maimed not receiving pensions	1607
No. of inmates in Soldiers and Soldiers Homes	15172
(The above homes are supported by the Government and States where the Homes are located.)	
No. of ex-soldiers and sailors in almshouses	70

Forty-two Departments, either through the Medical Director or Asst. Adjutant-General, have sent me their reports. Those Departments not reporting are Idaho, Indian Territory and Oklahoma.

I believe this is the nearest to a complete report that has ever been presented since this system has been commenced and

I assure my comrades, it was not accomplished without a great deal of hard work. To the Medical Directors and the Assistant Adjutants-General of the different Departments, who so kindly and faithfully assisted me during the year, I tender my sincere thanks.

There is no reason why the Surgeon-General's report should not be accurate and complete. The reason it has not been so in the past, is due to the failure of the Post Surgeons to furnish the Medical Directors with full information upon which to base their reports ; a very great many of the Post Surgeons making no report whatever. This condition of things will always remain until the Post Surgeons reports are abolished and the Post Adjutants are required to give the desired information in their annual reports to Department Headquarters.

I therefore earnestly recommend that the Post Surgeons' reports be no longer required and that the Post Adjutants be instructed to embody in their annual report to Department Headquarters the desired information for the Medical Director's report, and from the Post Adjutants' reports the Assistant Adjutant-General be required to furnish the Medical Director data upon which to base his report to the Surgeon-General.

Should this be done I see no reason why every Department should not be heard from, and the Surgeon-General's report be accurate and complete.

Knowing that the amount of money expended by the different States for relief, burials, etc., in the cases of the veterans of the civil war, would prove interesting to the members of the Encampment and all our comrades, I wrote to the Secretary of every State, with the exception of the extreme Southern ones, asking for this information and have received in all thirty-five replies.

I find that the majority of the States make no appropriation providing for the expenditure of State funds for this purpose, the burials being a matter attended to by the several counties, and the expenses of such burials are paid for from county funds and are not reported to any officer in the State.

The States making appropriations for this purpose with the amounts, are as follows :

STATE	RELIEF, BURIALS, &C.
Connecticut	\$ 85,802 50
Idaho	9,000 00
Massachusetts	757,600 00
Maine	78,493 00
Minnesota	39,837 77
Nevada	1,200 00
S. Dakota	900 00
N. Dakota	150 00
Rhode Island	13,137 37

In addition to the above Pennsylvania appropriates \$175,000 bi-annually for the maintenance of the Pennsylvania Soldiers' and Sailors' Home and for the two years ending May 31st, 1901, there was appropriated for the maintenance of the Soldiers' Orphan Schools of the State \$364,100. Missouri appropriates for the maintenance of the Soldiers' Home \$20,750-00, and Rhode Island for the same purpose \$33,888.94.

It is with pardonable pride that I call especial attention to what the Commonwealth of Massachusetts has done for the veterans during and since the end of the war. For the year 1899 there was expended for relief, burials, etc., \$757,600.00. The total amount expended for this purpose by the State since the end of the war is \$17,752,695.

These sums are exclusive of the expenditures during the war itself when the disbursements were at least four million dollars. They are also exclusive of the amount appropriated annually for the support of the Soldiers Home which aggregate \$355,000. In round numbers the expenditures amount to the enormous sum of \$22,000,000 or more than was expended for this purpose by all the other States combined. Truly a noble record, and one that cannot help being appreciated by the comrades of the Grand Army of the Republic all over the country, for Massachusetts has fully exemplified the three great principles of our order—fraternity, charity and loyalty.

I wish also to call your attention to the fact that in very many country towns, remote from the cities, where there are no Grand Army Posts near, there must, in the aggregate, be a large number of graves of veterans unmarked, and if left uncared for, they will before many years be lost sight of.

I would, therefore, recommend that the various Departments of the Grand Army of the Republic, call the attention of the several town authorities, where there are no Posts of the Grand Army located, to the unmarked graves of the veterans of the civil war in their locality, and request that they make application to the Quartermaster-General at Washington, D. C., for Government headstones for all such graves, that in future the last resting place of the veterans may be properly marked and readily identified.

In conclusion I wish to thank the comrades of the last National Encampment for the great honor they have bestowed on me during the past year. Also to yourself for valuable assistance rendered me during that time.

Sincerely yours in F. C. and L.,

WILLIAM H. BAKER,
Surgeon-General.

Report of the Chaplain-in-Chief.

OFFICE OF THE CHAPLAIN-IN-CHIEF,

BALTIMORE, MD., Sept. 3, 1900.

THOS. J. STEWART, *Adjutant-General, G. A. R.**Dear Sir and Comrade:—*

I have the honor to submit through you to the Commander-in-Chief, and to the Thirty-fourth National Encampment, the following report as Chaplain-in-Chief.

Being unavoidably absent at the time of the regular installation of the officers elected at the Thirty-third National Encampment at Philadelphia, subsequently in accordance with the action of the Encampment, I was duly installed at Harrisburg, Pa., by Adjutant General Thos. J. Stewart, and assumed the duties of the office which I have endeavored to discharge to the best of my ability.

It is difficult for me to adequately acknowledge the honor of numerous invitations to Public Receptions, Reunions, Department Encampments and Unveiling of Monuments, etc., only a few of which I was able to accept on the account of time and means at my command.

Desiring to carry out recommendations of my immediate predecessor, and the request of the committee on Past National Chaplain's report, at my request the Adjutant-General sent out in order No. 7. National Headquarters, a command to Department and Post Chaplains, urging prompt and faithful Memorial Day Reports, in order that the Chaplain-in-Chief might be able to submit a complete summary of Memorial Day observances throughout the Nation. This failing to bring out a satisfactory response, personal correspondence was resorted to, which secured a number of reports from delinquent Department Chaplains.

The following consolidated returns from the Departments were secured, which the Chaplain-in-Chief submits for the first time in tabulated form, which he hopes will prove an inspiration to painstaking and faithfulness on the part of Chaplains of Posts and Departments hereafter.



Thirty-fourth National Encampment

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nd Departments hereafter.

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**GENERAL ORDERS } HEADQUARTERS GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC,
INDEPENDENCE HALL,
No. 8. } PHILADELPHIA, JUNE 23, 1900.**

VIII. Announcement is made of the death of the following members of the National Encampment and of National Officers:

PAST COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF JOHN PATTERSON REA,

Born in Lower Oxford, Chester County, Penna., October 12, 1840.

Died at Nicollet Island, Minnesota, May 28, 1900.

John P. Rea became a member of the Grand Army of the Republic in December, 1866, at Piqua, Ohio. Was a charter member and Post Commander of Post No. 81, Lancaster, Pa. Was Post Commander of Geo. N. Morgan Post No. 4, of Minneapolis, Minn. Was Senior Vice Department Commander of the Department of Minnesota for two terms, and was chosen Department Commander of the same Department, January 17th, 1883. Was elected Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, at St. Louis, Missouri, September 29th, 1887.

Comrade John P. Rea was widely known in Grand Army circles, and possessed in a marked degree those qualities of mind and heart that rendered him conspicuous as a leader, safe as a counsellor, trusted as a friend, loveable as a comrade. He was thoroughly representative of that sturdy citizenship of the Republic who at the close of the conflict turned from the demands of war to the demands of peace, bringing to civic duties and to civic station that earnestness of purpose and devotion to duty that made our armies invincible in war. He filled the highest official station in the Grand Army of the Republic, and as Commander-in-Chief and comrade exemplified that fraternity and comradeship that makes men loved while living and mourned when dead. He was laid to rest in a village churchyard in Pennsylvania, among his kindred and amid the scenes of his boy-hood days. May his rest be sweet.

(From Address of Albert D. Shaw, Commander-in-Chief)

The most conspicuous names upon the roll of our honored dead for the year are those of Past Commanders-in-Chief

GEORGE SARGENT MERRILL, OF MASSACHUSETTS,

who died at Lawrence, Massachusetts, February 17th, 1900. *And*

JOHN PATTERSON REA, OF MINNESOTA,

who died at Nicollet Island Minnesota, May 28th, 1900. Each of these comrades enjoyed the highest honors this great patriotic organization could bestow, and brought to the discharge of their duties that earnestness and comradeship, that won for them the reverence and love of the Grand Army of the Republic. The members of this Encampment knew them, loved them. They were wise in counsel grand in leadership devoted in comradeship. We place for them in tribute the vacant chair, and for every member of the Grand Army I voice the sentiment, to their memory honor; to their ashes peace.

[Extract from Journal Thirty-fourth National Encampment.]

Past Commander in Chief Louis Wagner moved that the Adjutant General be directed to prepare for the Journal of the Thirty-fourth National Encampment, memorial pages for Past Commanders-in-Chief Geo. S. Merrill and John P. Rea, and the motion prevailed



JOHN P. REA.
PAST COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF G A R., 1887

The above Summary shows that out of forty-five only twenty-two Department Chaplains reported to the Chaplain-in-Chief, and many of those reports came to hand very late. Had the other twenty three departments been reported the grand total would have been nearly doubled. From statements made by the Department Chaplains about the same amount of negligence obtains among Post Chaplains.

I would therefore recommend, as a remedy for this growing remissness of duty, that definite and full reports of faithfulness and negligence be insisted upon by Post and Department Commanders, and said reports be required at the Department as well as at the National Encampments.

The general public, other patriotic organizations and Public Schools are annually indicating a growing appreciation of our Memorial Day observances. Then in the immortal words of our esteemed Comrade Logan: "If other eyes grow dull, and other hearts cold in the solemn trust, ours shall keep it well as long as the light and warmth of life remains."

In conclusion permit an expression of thanks to Commander-in-Chief and Staff for the honor of their eminent association in G. A. R. fraternity, especially do I hereby tender grateful acknowledgment to Adj. General Thos. J. Stewart, with whom my duties placed me in closest contact during the year.

Respectfully submitted in F. C. L.

JACOB L. GRIMM,

Chaplain-in-Chief.

Report of Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC,
OFFICE OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL,
INDEPENDENCE HALL, Philadelphia, Pa., August 18, 1900.

ALBERT D. SHAW,

Commander-in-Chief, Grand Army of the Republic.

Comrade :

In compliance with the requirements of the Rules and Regulations I have the honor to submit herewith the report of the Adjutant-General from September 6, 1899, to date.

MEMBERSHIP.

The total membership of the Grand Army of the Republic in good standing June 30, 1899, was 6,905 Posts with a membership of 287,981 ; on December 31, 1899, 7,072 Posts with a membership of 287,368 ; on June 30, 1900, 6,778 Posts with a membership of 276,662. The gains and losses for the twelve months ending June 30th, 1900, are as follows :

RECAPITULATION.

Members in good standing June 30, 1899	287,981
Gain by muster-in	8,901
Gain by transfer	4,123
Gain by reinstatement	11,937
Gain from delinquent reports	6,515
Total gain	31,476
Aggregate	319,457
Loss by death	7,790
Loss by honorable discharge	983
Loss by transfer	3,958
Loss by suspension	18,189

Grand Army of the Republic.

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Loss by dishonorable discharge	174	
Loss by delinquent reports	10 956	
Loss by surrender of Charter	745	
	<u> </u>	42,795

Members in good standing June 30, 1900	276,662
Members remaining suspended June 30, 1900	29,474
Total borne on rolls	306 136

Reports received from Departments show 9,669 members were dropped from rolls, having been previously suspended.

Dropped from the rolls six months ending Dec. 31, 1889 . .	5,835
Dropped from rolls six months ending June 30, 1900 . . .	3,834
	<u> </u>
Total for the year	9,669

Thirty-fourth National Encampment

TABLE OF MEMBERSHIP

DEPARTMENTS	JUNE 30, 1899.		DECEMBER 31 '99		JUNE 30, 1900.	
	Posts.	Members.	Posts.	Members.	Posts.	Members.
Alabama	11	190	13	109	13	123
Arizona	10	221	10	187	9	191
Kansas	30	590	35	631	29	566
California and Nevada . .	99	4903	104	5093	96	5029
Colorado and Wyoming . .	60	2062	67	2264	66	2322
Connecticut	66	5034	68	4950	67	4757
Delaware	21	682	22	1181	22	688
Florida	19	351	21	370	18	347
Georgia	17	523	16	502	16	554
Idaho	17	359	17	266	11	343
Illinois	571	23310	566	22911	566	23037
Indiana	465	17257	455	16615	450	16611
Irian Territory	17	241	21	323	18	348
Iowa	439	14953	434	14718	432	11005
Kansas	416	13621	423	13900	417	11117
Kentucky	136	3346	136	3290	96	2375
Louisiana and Mississippi .	30	827	39	1069	32	902
Maine	101	7242	161	7067	159	6906
Maryland	55	2623	57	2675	58	2690
Massachusetts	213	19734	211	19227	211	18809
Michigan	379	15136	382	15102	375	15168
Minnesota	178	6695	179	6572	174	6356
Missouri	334	11768	349	11913	335	11702
Montana	17	456	13	359	14	396
Nebraska	270	6445	268	6125	268	6146
New Hampshire	91	3736	90	3676	90	3615
New Jersey	110	5957	110	5875	108	5779
New Mexico	8	144	8	148	9	170
New York	639	33487	647	32909	641	32106
North Dakota	25	538	26	556	17	333
Ohio	579	25798	632	26469	526	23897
Oklahoma	29	504	63	969	77	1206
Oregon	54	1618	59	1760	50	1610
Pennsylvania	589	30166	568	29837	567	29819
Rhode Island	18	2683	18	2640	18	2579
South Dakota	26	1960	26	1877	26	1887
South Dakota	63	1374	91	2014	86	1929
Tennessee	77	1728	77	1756	73	1640
Texas	34	667	36	781	39	827
Vermont	5	238	5	208	5	216
Mont	105	3492	111	3445	102	3585
Virginia and N. Carolina .	55	1065	55	1051	51	977
Washington and Alaska . .	66	2259	77	2445	60	1938
West Virginia	51	1264	48	1154	43	1149
Wisconsin	244	10234	258	10057	241	9880
Total	6905	287981	7072	287368	6778	276662

Grand Army of the Republic

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MEMBERSHIP SINCE 1878.

Members		Members	
1878	31,016	1889	397,974
1879	44,752	1890	409,489
1880	60,634	1891	407,781
1881	85,856	1892	399,880
1882	134,701	1893	397,223
1883	215,446	1894	369,083
1884	273,168	1895	357,639
1885	294,787	1896	340,610
1886	323,571	1897	319,456
1887	355,916	1898	305,603
1888	372,960	1899	287,981
		1900	276,662

LOSS BY DEATH.

				Per Cent.	
For year ending	March	31, 1886	3,020	0.93	
" "	"	31, 1887	3,406	0.95	
" "	"	31, 1888	4,433	1.18	
" "	June	30, 1889	4,696	1.18	
" "	"	30, 1890	5,476	1.33	
" "	"	30, 1891	5,965	1.46	
" "	"	30, 1892	6,406	1.61	
" "	"	30, 1893	7,002	1.78	
" "	"	30, 1894	7,283	1.97	
" "	"	30, 1895	7,368	2.06	
" "	"	30, 1896	7,293	2.91	
" "	"	30, 1897	7,515	2.35	
" "	"	30, 1898	7,383	2.41	
" "	"	30, 1899	7,994	2.78	
" "	"	30, 1900	7,790	2.80	

EXPENDED IN RELIEF.

For six months ending December 31st, 1899	\$ 61,561 27
For six months ending June 30, 1900	67,717 99
	<hr/>
	\$129,279 26

Unusual interest has been manifested in our Order during the past year. Comrades have been more active than for some years heretofore. The losses from all causes reported during the last twelve months have been 11,319—less than in any year since 1893. The death rate has increased from 2.78 in 1899 to 2.80 in 1900. It will increase with each year.

The unseen scythe is still swinging amid the ripening host of the Grand Army, and both leaders and led are being gathered unto the great harvest. During the year two Past Commanders-in-Chief have fallen—Merrill and Rea. How they will be missed from our councils and our camp-fires. Past Department Commanders Finley, of Arizona ; Walker and Smith, of West Virginia ; Lewis, of Georgia ; Barto, of Minnesota ; Cooper, of Maryland ; Osborne, of Pennsylvania ; Dillworth, of Nebraska ; Rogers, of New York ; Harnden, of Wisconsin ; Hassler, of Oklahoma, and Patrick, of Michigan, have answered the last roll call of earth, and have “passed through the gates” with those of our comrades, who make up the 7790 that have joined the Grand Army of soldier dead since our last National Encampment.

MEMBERSHIP THIRTY-FOURTH NATIONAL ENCAMPMENT.

Last year I compiled for the information of the Thirty-third National Encampment, a table showing the membership thereof. I have compiled a similar table for the present Encampment. As in former years there are a number of duplications in the Roll. Past Department Commanders, carried on the Roll as such, are now filling National Offices. In other cases comrades have been Department Commanders for more than one term. In some instances Past Department Commanders are serving as Assistant Adjutants-General of Departments. In the list of National Officers are five Past Department Commanders. The table given shows the aggregate membership of the Encampment, and also the voting strength of the Encampment. In the table showing the voting strength of the Departments, National Officers and Past National Officers are to be voted as such, and not with their Departments. At the Thirty-third National

Encampment the rate of representation by Departments in the National Encampment was changed from one delegate for every one thousand members or fractional part of more than one-half that number, to one for every seven hundred and fifty members, or fractional part of more than half that number. Many of the comrades seemed to jump at the conclusion that this was an increase of twenty-five per cent. in the membership of the National Encampment. It will be seen at a glance that this is not so, for the reason that it only increased the number of representatives elected by the various Departments. The total number of representatives elected from Departments to the Thirty-third National Encampment was 344 ; the total number elected to the Thirty-fourth National Encampment is 427. This is the only item affected by the change of basis of representation. The increased voting strength over that of 1899 is but 101 comrades.

DEPARTMENTS.	Dept. Officers	Repre- sentatives	Past Dpt. C'm'ders	Total	Voting Str'gth
National Officers	4	1	11	54	54
Past Commanders-in-Chief	4	1	10	15	15
Past S. V. Commanders-in-Chief	4	2	11	23	16
Past J. V. Commanders-in-Chief	4	1	10	21	18
Ala' ama	4	1	11	16	14
Arizona	4	1	10	15	13
Arkansas	4	2	11	17	16
California and Nevada	4	8	19	31	27
Colorado and Wyoming	4	4	14	22	22
Connecticut	4	8	21	33	32
Delaware	4	2	16	22	20
Florida	4	1	14	19	18
Georgia	4	2	8	14	13
Idaho	4	1	10	15	15
Illinois	4	31	19	54	50
Indiana	4	23	17	44	43
Indian Territory	4	1	9	14	13
Iowa	4	21	17	42	41
Kansas	4	20	18	42	42
Kentucky	4	5	17	26	24
Louisiana and Mississippi	4	2	6	12	10
Maine	4	10	22	36	34
Maryland	4	5	17	26	25
Massachusetts	4	27	23	54	52
Michigan	4	21	18	43	39
Minnesota	4	10	16	30	29
Missouri	4	17	13	34	32
Montana	4	1	14	19	19
Nebraska	4	9	16	29	27
New Hampshire	4	6	22	32	31
New Jersey	4	9	19	32	32
New Mexico	4	1	12	17	15
New York	4	45	21	70	67
North Dakota	4	2	11	17	15
Ohio	4	37	19	60	58
Oklahoma	4	2	8	14	14
Oregon	4	3	15	22	22
Pennsylvania	4	41	24	69	65
Potomac	4	5	23	32	30
Rhode Island	4	4	25	33	31
South Dakota	4	4	10	18	18
Tennessee	4	3	12	19	17
Texas	4	2	12	18	18
Utah	4	1	11	16	16
Vermont	4	6	22	32	31
Virginia and North Carolina	4	2	17	23	22
Washington and Alaska	4	4	12	20	19
West Virginia	4	3	13	20	20
Wisconsin	4	14	23	41	39
	180	427	707	1427	1353



Thos Stewart



RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

In the report I had the honor to make to the Thirty-third National Encampment, I called attention to the necessity of a readjustment of the expenses of administering the affairs of the Grand Army of the Republic from National Headquarters. The past year has been an unusually active one. There has been a marked increase in the sale of supplies ; this, however, is spasmodic and will not continue. The sale of supplies in 1899 was \$5,149.93 ; in the year that closes with this Encampment the sale of supplies has been \$6231.70. The per capita tax, however, continues to be less in amount with each year. The aggregate of total receipts for the year ending with the Encampment in 1899 was \$12,506.93 ; the aggregate for the year ending with the Encampment in 1900 is \$13,339.91—an increase of \$832.98 this year over last. But it will be noticed that the expense account, as shown by the table, is \$1887.82 greater for the year 1900 than for that of 1889, and this does not include any salary whatever for the Adjutant General. Another item of expense which is not included is that of \$200 formerly allowed the Adjutant General for editing the Journal of the previous Encampment. It has been the custom for many years past to pay this amount for the purpose mentioned. This year, however, I have the honor to state that the editing of the Journal of the Thirty-third National Encampment was done without expense to the Grand Army of the Republic. Nothing whatever was paid for these services, but I would be ungrateful and unjust did I not record here the fact that valuable service was rendered by the Custodian of Records, Comrade J. H. Holcomb, and the Stenographer at Headquarters, David C. Gotwals, who aided me very materially in this work.

Economy can be practiced in many directions. The printing of the Journal is expensive. It seems unnecessary to print at length the remarks made by comrades in the Encampment on subjects of minor importance. Sixty-nine pages of the Journal of the Thirty-third National Encampment are taken up with the reports of the Assistant Inspectors - General.

These could be filed with the records at Headquarters ; need not be printed. Deductions are made therefrom and statistics furnished in the report of the Inspector-General.

The number of General Orders issued from National Headquarters during the year can be reduced. At least \$500 per year can be saved in this way. This matter can be left to the judgment of the incoming administration. The question of what shall be printed in the Journal and the number of copies to be printed, should in my opinion be determined by the Encampment.

Comparative Table of Receipts and Expenditures—1890 to 1900, Inclusive.

Year.	Membership.	Per Capita Tax Rec'd.	Received from Sale of Supplies.	Total Receipts.	Salaries.	Traveling Expenses.	General Expenses.	Paid for Supplies.	Total Expenses.
1890	409,189	\$ 7,611 06	\$22,895 35	\$30,506 41	A \$4,939 73	\$4,594 72	\$ 8,977 95	\$15,726 90	\$34,239 30
1891	407,751	8,368 95	20,401 48	28,773 43	A 4,527 58	4,573 44	10,065 45	18,130 14	37,296 61
1892	399,880	† 13,051 07	22,147 20	35,198 27	A 5,073 40	2,587 85	7,284 26	15,270 65	30,216 16
1893	397,223	8,618 66	14,413 92	23,032 58	A 4,512 50	2,629 80	6,870 06	8,786 54	22,798 90
1894	371,555	9,416 79	9,778 82	19,225 61	A 3,838 76	1,673 15	5,685 92	7,387 27	18,585 10
1895	357,639	9,154 19	8,745 73	17,899 91	A 4,024 92	2,844 36	7,807 76	5,960 99	20,638 03
1896	340,610	8,525 27	7,964 49	16,489 76	A 3,544 45	2,102 15	7,779 90	5,615 48	19,041 98
1897	319,456	8,139 90	6,975 03	15,114 93	A 4,850 00	2,810 50	6,510 33	4,512 56	18,683 39
1898	305,603	7,792 48	7,346 22	15,138 70	A ¹ 1,298 00	538 95	3,933 70	7,524 35	13,355 00
1899	287,981	7,357 00	5,149 93	12,506 93	A ² 3,301 33	1,398 08	4,534 31	4,095 88	13,329 60
1900	276,662	7,103 21	6 231 70	13,339 91	A ³ 1,960 00	2,634 48	5,915 02	4,707 92	15,217 42

A³ Does not include salary of Adjutant-General—\$1,000 this not paid. † \$3,001.46 from 1st half 1891.

A¹ Adj't Genl. and Q. M. Genl. served without salary. A Includes stenographer at Headquarters.

A² Adj't. Genl. served without salary. Q. M. Genl. received \$1,100; Asst. Adj't. Genl. received \$1,033.33.

SOUTHERN MEMORIAL FUND.

In General Orders No. 7, dated April 14, 1900, the Commander-in-Chief called attention to the necessity of our organization at large assisting the comrades of the Southern Departments in the work of Memorial Day in their several localities. The response this year was most gratifying ;—exceeding that of any previous year. The contributions in 1898 were \$1,302.45 ; in 1899, \$1,759.21, and in 1900, \$1,879.25 ; of this amount the Woman's Relief Corps donated \$1,000.24. Post No. 21, of the Department of Pennsylvania, as heretofore, donated flags. The report of the Quartermaster-General will contain a statement in detail of the receipts and disbursements of this fund.

REVISION OF BLANK FORMS.

This is a matter to which I have given great personal attention and consideration. Two years ago I recommended that a committee of five be appointed by the incoming Commander-in-Chief, to whom the subject of blank forms for reports should be referred. This, however, was not done, and to the last National Encampment I reported that in all probability " the work would be proceeded with under the incoming administration." While the present forms might be somewhat simplified, yet I am clearly of the opinion that it will be unwise at this late day to make any radical change in the forms used for reports by Assistant Adjutants-General and Assistant Quartermasters-General. They seem to understand these forms reasonably well now. I have indulged in a great deal of correspondence during the past year explaining them and giving information as to the proper methods of compiling reports, and but very few mistakes were made in the reports received at National Headquarters from the various Departments for the term ending June 30, 1900. I would therefore recommend that this matter receive no further consideration at this time.

AIDES-DE-CAMP.

During the year, 902 Aides-de-Camp were appointed on the Staff of the Commander-in-Chief. Nearly all of these reported to the Chief of Staff for duty. Upon reporting to him they were furnished with a form on which to make requisition

on the Quartermaster General for Badge and copy of Rules and Regulations. It was hoped that that would prove to be a source of revenue. The revenue from this source in 1898 was \$269.78 ; in 1899 \$255.70. In 1899 but 564 comrades were appointed, yet with 902 appointed for the past year the receipts for badges and copies of the Rules and Regulations were only \$131.76.

In this connection I report that I have personally engrossed upwards of one thousand Commissions, including those of National Officers, Members of National Council of Administration, Assistant Inspectors-General and Special Aides in Charge of Military Instruction, etc. The engrossed Commissions are very desirable for framing and have been much appreciated. The work was done without any expense to Headquarters. The cost of the blank form and the expense of mailing was 25 cents for each Commission issued.

My thanks are due and hereby recorded to Comrade J. H. Holcomb, Custodian of Records, and to David C. Gotwals, stenographer, for faithful and valued services rendered during the year.

One year ago you honored me with the appointment as Adjutant-General. It was an honor that I sincerely appreciated. I have labored earnestly to perform my full duty ; not only to you as Commander-in-Chief, but to the great organization you command, and whose interest and welfare were for the time, placed in your keeping.

The most cordial relations have been maintained between National and Department Headquarters. The office work during the last year has been unusually heavy, but I have always felt that I enjoyed your fullest confidence, and this made my duties as Adjutant-General doubly pleasant. I shall ever remember with pride and gratitude your kindness and comradeship, and the consideration always shown me as the Executive Officer of your very successful administration as Commander-in-Chief.

Fraternally yours,

THOS. J. STEWART,
Adjutant General.

Report of Quartermaster General.

HEADQUARTERS COUNTY COURT HOUSE,

NEW YORK CITY, August 10, 1900

THOS. J. STEWART,

Adjutant General Grand Army of the Republic,

Independence Hall, Philadelphia, Pa.

Dear Sir and Comrade :

As required by the Rules and Regulations of the Grand Army of the Republic I have the honor to submit the report of my administration of the affairs of the office of Quartermaster-General for the year ending August 10, 1900. In the discharge of my duties I am much indebted to Comrade J. Henry Holcomb, Custodian of Records, Independence Hall, Philadelphia, for prompt and faithful work in the care of and the issuance of all supplies and I most heartily join with my predecessor in recommending that this method of handling supplies be continued.

In addition to the funds and securities turned over to me by Comrade Fred W. Spink, my immediate predecessor, as shown by his Supplementary Report, there was placed in my hands by Commander-in-Chief Albert D. Shaw the sum of \$2000 (two thousand dollars) contributed to our organization by its auxiliary, the Woman's Relief Corps of the United States.

From yourself and all connected with your Headquarters and from National and Department Officers and Comrades generally I have received the utmost kindness and courtesy, for which I am deeply grateful.

All of which is respectfully submitted in Fraternity, Charity and Loyalty.

EDWARD J. ATKINSON,

Quartermaster-General.

ABSTRACTS SUBMITTED.

- I. Account Current.**
- II. Receipts from Sales of Supplies.**
- III. Receipts from Per Capita Tax.**
- IV. Receipts from Interest on U. S. Bonds.**
- V. Shipments of Flags to Southern Cemeteries.**
- VI. Southern Memorial Fund.**
- VII. Grant Monument Fund.**
- VIII. Sherman Memorial Fund.**
- IX. Supplies Purchased.**
- X. Supplies received, issued and on hand.**
- XI. Expenditures.**
- XII. Assets.**
- XIII. Investments.**

I. Account Current for year ending August 10, 1900.

CASH

DR.

Rec. from Fred W Spink, Q. M. G., Oct. 14, 1899

Interest on Special Funds	\$ 144 18	
General Fund	8 82	
Southern Memorial Fund	1940 42	
Grant Monument Fund	5864 36	
Sherman Memorial Fund	230 05	
W. R. C. Fund	2030 00	
		<u>\$10217 83</u>

Rec from Albert D. Shaw, Commander-in-Chief,

Contribution from W. R. C.	\$2000 00	
Rec. Int. on U. S. Bonds to July 1st, 1900	640 00	
Rec. Int. on the Grant Monument Fund June 1, 1900	120 59	
Rec. Int. on Southern Memorial Fund to June 1, 1900.	40 80	
Rec. Int. on Sherman Monument Fund to June 1, 1900.	5 60	
Rec. from Sales of Supplies	6231 70	
Rec. from Per Capita tax	7108 21	
Contributions for Memorial Day 1900.	1879 25	
		<u>18026 15</u>
		<u>28243 98</u>

CR.

Expenditures.

For Memorial Day 1900	\$1440 65	
For Grant Monument, final payment and expenses .	3645 07	
*For Supplies	4707 92	
For Travelling Expenses	2634 48	
For Salaries	1960 00	
For Postage, Stationery and Incidentals	5915 02	
		<u>20303 14</u>
Total Balance on hand		<u>7940 84</u>

To be credited as follows :

General Fund	\$2829 54	
Southern Memorial Fund	2447 42	
Grant Monument Fund	2425 28	
Sherman Memorial Fund	238 60	
		<u>7940 84</u>

* Includes blank forms purchased.

II. Abstract of Sales of Supplies by Edward J. Atkinson, Quartermaster-General from September 25th, 1899, to August 10, 1900.

By whom purchased.	Amount
Alabama	\$ 2 15
Arizona	17 81
Arkansas	17 55
California and Nevada	238 29
Colorado and Wyoming	123 77
Connecticut	66 77
Delaware	28 99
Florida	22 61
Georgia	8 19
Idaho	46 61
Illinois	717 90
Indiana	337 81
Indian Territory	6 54
Iowa	217 98
Kansas	195 93
Kentucky	29 52
Louisiana and Mississippi	59 51
Maine	122 89
Maryland	82 50
Massachusetts	208 28
Michigan	302 86
Minnesota	137 65
Missouri	171 30
Montana	28 95
Nebraska	57 56
New Hampshire	41 91
New Jersey	137 64
New Mexico	6 90
New York	599 14
North Dakota	5 30
Ohio	447 68
Oklahoma	58 96
Oregon	39 20
Pennsylvania	790 25
Potomac	59 23
Rhode Island	42 59
South Dakota	43 46
Tennessee	37 27
Texas	60 41
Utah	14 83
Vermont	54 16
Virginia and North Carolina	25 15
Washington and Alaska	90 93
West Virginia	32 20
Wisconsin	245 39
Aides-de-Camp	131 76
Womans Relief Corps	18 00
	<hr/>
	*6231 70

* This includes overpayments by error of \$8.36.

III. Per Capita Tax Received by Edward J. Atkinson, Quartermaster-General for Year ending August 10, 1900.

DEPARTMENTS.	TERMS ENDING.	
	Dec. 31, 1899.	June 30, 1900.
Alabama	\$ 2 40	\$ 1 54
Arizona	2 34	2 45
Arkansas	9 33	8 35
California and Nevada	63 66	65 60
Colorado and Wyoming	32 62	29 03
Connecticut	62 59	59 96
Delaware	8 50	8 82
Florida	4 89	4 34
Georgia	6 27	6 93
Idaho	5 00	4 29
Illinois	285 14	287 97
Indiana	207 69	210 14
Indian Territory	4 85	4 35
Iowa	187 86	140 93
Kansas	173 75	174 90
Kentucky	41 82	29 69
Louisiana and Mississippi	14 85	11 27
Maine	88 34	86 33
Maryland	33 44	33 63
Massachusetts	240 34	235 78
Michigan	189 82	189 85
Minnesota	82 77	79 45
Missouri	148 90	146 25
Montana	4 50	5 26
Nebraska	76 56	76 83
New Hampshire	46 45	45 19
New Jersey	73 44	72 24
New Mexico	1 85	2 15
New York	414 17	401 33
North Dakota	7 76	4 30
Ohio	335 86	298 71
Oklahoma	17 96	15 10
Oregon	22 44	20 13
Pennsylvania	372 96	372 74
Potomac	33 00	22 24
Rhode Island	23 46	23 03
South Dakota	33 62	24 72
Tennessee	22 15	20 50
Texas	9 77	10 34
Utah	2 60	2 16
Vermont	50 41	44 81
Virginia and North Carolina	13 34	12 21
Washington and Alaska	32 89	24 23
West Virginia	11 42	14 36
Wisconsin	129 00	128 00
Total	\$3635 78	\$3472 43

IV. Interest on U. S. Bonds.

Twelve Months' Interest to July 1st, 1900 \$ 640 00

V. Southern Memorial Fund.

SHIPMENTS OF FLAGS.

St. Augustine, Fla.	250
Winchester, Va.	400
San Antonio, Texas.	250
Memphis, Tenn.	1,000
Nashville, Tenn.	5,000
Chattanooga, Tenn.	1,500
Knoxville, Tenn.	2,000
Portsmouth, Va.	1,000
Petersburg, Va.	4,250
Lee Hall Station, Va.	1,000
Richmond, Va.	3,000
Little Rock, Ark.	4,000
Fort Smith, Ark.	2,000
Fayetteville, Ark.	1,200
New Orleans, La.	500
Port Hudson, La.	300
Vicksburg, Miss.	500
Plymouth, N. C.	500
Norfolk, Va.	500
National Soldiers Home, Va.	3,000
Austin, Texas.	200
Norfolk, Va.	500
New Orleans, La.	500
Jacksonville, Fla.	500
Salisbury, N. C.	1,000
Total	34,850.
Flags on Hand May 1, 1900.	14,800
Purchased of W. H. Horstman Co.	36,000
On Hand	50,800
	15 950

CONTRIBUTIONS FOR MEMORIAL DAY, 1900.

463	1 50
477	1 00
510	1 00
551	1 50
615	1 00
	<hr/> \$ 79 00

Post 28	\$1 00
33	1 00
52	1 00
55	2 00
175	2 00
182	1 00
276	2 00
281	1 00
316	2 00
320	1 00
350	1 00
409	50
518	1 00
531	1 00
	—\$ 17 50

Post 54	\$1 00
69	1 00
103	1 00
182	2 00
228	1 00
	<hr/> \$ 6 00

Post 8	\$1 00
12	2 00
35	1 00
98	1 00
377	1 00
	<hr/> \$ 6 00

Post 142	\$2 00	
	<u> </u>	2 00

Post 1	\$10 00
20	15 00
40	5 00
45	3 00
55	2 00
66	1 00
69	2 00
77	3 00
92	1 00
105	5 00
115	2 00
138	2 00
164	2 00
210	1 00
226	1 50
283	1 50
291	1 00
312	2 00
326	1 00
386	5 00
421	2 00
444	3 00
447	1 00
454	1 00

Grand Army of the Republic

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VI. Southern Memorial Fund—Continued.

MAINE.		40	1 00
Post 47	\$5 00	48	2 00
99	5 00	68	1 00
	————\$ 10 00	75	1 00
MARYLAND.		78	1 00
Post 3	\$5 00	182	2 00
	————\$ 5 00	256	1 00
MASSACHUSETTS.		281	2 00
Post 5	\$10 00	294	2 00
19	5 00	298	1 00
22	5 00	384	10 00
24	3 00		————\$ 31 00
26	10 00	MINNESOTA.	
29	5 00	Post 52	\$2 00
34	5 00	57	5 00
39	5 00	67	1 00
40	5 00	165	2 00
56	5 00		————\$ 10 00
58	5 00	MISSOURI.	
61	5 00	Post 21	\$2 00
68	5 00	53	2 00
71	5 00		————\$ 4 00
78	2 00	NEBRASKA.	
85	3 00	Post 110	\$2 00
89	5 00		————\$ 2 00
90	3 00	NEW HAMPSHIRE.	
92	5 00	Department	\$5 00
100	5 00		————\$ 5 00
105	1 00	NEW JERSEY.	
122	2 00	Post 3	\$5 00
139	2 00	5	5 00
143	5 00	12	5 00
161	5 00	14	5 00
169	2 00	16	1 00
177	5 00	25	5 00
186	5 00	28	2 00
194	3 00	32	2 00
204	1 00	35	2 50
	————\$132 00	50	1 00
MICHIGAN.		79	2 00
Post 7	\$2 00	82	5 00
9	1 00	94	5 00
18	3 00	97	1 00
26	1 00		————\$ 46 50

VI.—*Southern Memorial Fund*—Continued.

NEW YORK.		624	1 00
		668	2 00
Post 9	\$5 00	<hr/> \$121 93	
11	3 00	NORTH DAKOTA.	
21	5 00	Post 5	\$10 00
36	2 00	<hr/> \$ 10 00	
53	2 00	OKLAHOMA.	
56	1 00	Post 12	\$5 00
60	2 50	<hr/> \$ 5 00	
63	5 00	OREGON.	
87	2 93	Post 1	\$5 00
102	2 00	<hr/> \$ 5 00	
104	2 00	PENNSYLVANIA.	
127	5 00	Post 1	\$5 00
134	1 00	2	5 00
140	10 00	3	5 00
182	5 00	5	5 00
185	5 00	6	2 00
197	3 00	7	5 00
227	1 00	11	2 50
229	2 00	19	5 00
233	2 00	31	2 00
246	2 00	34	1 00
260	2 50	38	1 00
264	2 00	40	1 00
270	1 00	54	1 00
271	2 00	58	2 00
281	5 00	61	2 00
291	50	62	3 00
309	1 00	66	2 00
327	10 00	67	5 00
391	5 00	79	1 00
392	2 00	80	3 00
399	2 00	82	1 00
408	2 00	88	3 00
432	1 00	89	3 00
444	1 00	90	1 00
445	1 00	91	2 00
478	1 00	97	5 00
499	5 00	110	2 00
533	1 00	117	5 00
557	2 00	129	1 00
559	1 00		
581	1 00		
619	1 50		

VI.—*Southern Memorial Fund*—Continued.

132	1 00		POTOMAC.	
149	2 00	Post 1	\$5 00	
151	5 00	3	5 00	
157	2 00	8	15 00	
170	1 00	14	5 00	
177	2 00		—————	\$ 30 00
178	1 00		RHODE ISLAND.	
182	2 00	Post 1	\$5 00	
190	1 00	4	2 00	
192	2 00	5	10 00	
196	50	9	5 00	
210	1 00	10	5 00	
217	2 00	17	5 00	
225	1 00	18	3 00	
226	1 00	20	1 00	
228	3 00	25	2 00	
245	1 00		—————	\$38 00
259	10 00		SOUTH DAKOTA.	
293	1 00	Post 15	\$2 00	
309	2 00		—————	\$ 2 00
312	2 00		VERMONT.	
315	2 00	Post 4	\$1 00	
318	1 00	6	1 60	
331	5 00	86	1 00	
336	2 00	194	1 30	
341	1 00		—————	\$ 4 90
351	5 00		WASHINGTON AND ALASKA.	
377	1 00	Post 22	\$3 00	
378	2 00	31	2 00	
405	1 00		—————	\$ 5 00
435	2 00		WISCONSIN.	
468	2 00	Post 13	\$3 00	
484	1 00	97	3 00	
488	2 00	102	5 00	
527	2 00	125	2 00	
556	2 00	215	2 50	
583	1 00		—————	\$ 15 50
591	2 00			
	—————			\$159 00
Sons of Veterans, Dept. of Massachusetts				\$25 00
Ladies of the G. A. R., Dept. of Illinois				\$39 68
Woman's Relief Corps, National Headquarters	1000	24		
Corps 17, Nebraska	1	00		
			—————	\$1001 24

VI Southern Memorial Fund—Continued.

RECAPITULATION.

Colorado and Nevada	\$22 00
Connecticut	37 00
Illinois	79 00
Indiana	17 50
Iowa	6 00
Kansas	6 00
Kentucky	2 00
Maine	10 00
Maryland	5 00
Massachusetts	132 00
Michigan	31 00
Minnesota	10 00
Missouri	4 00
Nebraska	2 00
New Hampshire	5 00
New Jersey	46 50
New York	121 93
North Dakota	10 00
Oklahoma	5 00
Oregon	5 00
Pennsylvania	159 00
Potomac	30 00
Rhode Island	38 00
South Dakota	2 00
Vermont	4 90
Washington and Alaska	5 00
Wisconsin	15 50
Comrade	2 00
Ladies of the G. A. R.	39 68
Sons of Veterans	25 00
Woman's Relief Corps	1001 24
	————— \$1879 25

RECEIPTS.

Balance from report 1899	\$1940 42
Received from interest 1899	27 60
“ “ interest 1900	40 80
“ “ Posts of the G. A. R.	813 33
“ “ Ladies of the G. A. R.	39 68
“ “ Sons of Veterans, Dept. of Mass.	25 00



Edward L. Tuxison

VI. Southern Memorial Fund—Continued.

"	"	Corps 17, Dept. of Nebraska	1 00	
"	"	National Treasurer W. R. C.	1000 24	
			<hr/>	\$3888 07
DISBURSEMENTS.				
36,000	Flags	purchased from W. H. Horstman Co. . .	\$375 00	
Express	charges	on Flags to destination	45 65	
Cash	sent	John H. Bolton, San Antonio, Texas . .	30 00	
"	"	Robt. G. Griffin, Yorktown, Va	40 00	
"	"	Alex. Mattison, Atlanta, Ga	250 00	
"	"	Edgar Allan, Norfolk, Va	125 00	
"	"	M. Mitchell, Little Rock, Ark	50 00	
"	"	Frank Seaman, Knoxville, Tenn	200 00	
"	"	Chas. W. Keeting, New Orleans, La . . .	100 00	
"	"	J. S. W. Eagles, Wilmington, N. C . . .	30 00	
"	"	Isaac Powell, Newberne, N. C	30 00	
"	"	John Bird, Petersburg, Va	25 00	
"	"	Sam'l Wiggins, Plymouth, N. C	15 00	
"	"	Gustave Roettger, Petersburg, Va	15 00	
"	"	Sam'l W. Fox, Jacksonville, Fla	50 00	
"	"	Dred Smith, Portsmouth, Va	5 00	
"	"	W. S. Wilson, Norfolk, Va	10 00	
"	"	Julius Raye, Austin, Texas	25 00	
"	"	R. W. Smith, Charlotte, N. C	20 00	
			<hr/>	\$1440 65
		Balance on hand		\$2447 42

VII. Grant Memorial Fund.

Balance	from	Report 1899	\$ 5,864 36	
Interest	to	Oct. 1899	85 40	
Interest	to	June 1st. 1900	120 59	
			<hr/>	
		Cr.		\$ 6,070 35
Paid	Franklin	Simmons Sculptor balance due on		
	Statue		3,500 00	
	Expenses of Committee		145 07	3,645 07
			<hr/>	
		Balance on Hand		\$ 2,425 28

VIII. Sherman Memorial Fund.

Balance	from	report of 1899	230 05	
Interest	to	June 1, 1900	8 55	
			<hr/>	
		Balance on Hand		\$ 238 60

IX.—Supplies Purchased from September 22, 1899, to August 10, 1900.

	Date	Rules and Regulations	Officers' Cards	Services	Applications	Transfers	Discharges	Badges	Rank Straps	Badge Ribbon	Buttons	Strap Ribbon	Electros
Bowen, Duncan & Co.,	1899												
Carpenter & Wood	Oct.								468				\$ 7 60
Joseph K. Davison	Oct.							547			2000		70 65
Joseph K. Davison	Nov.							463			2000		236 75
Joseph K. Davison	Dec.							500			2000		215 75
Carpenter & Wood	Dec.								277				225 00
	1900												41 95
J. K. Davison	Jan.							1500			2000		475 00
Carpenter & Wood	Jan.								1248				188 82
Times Publishing Co.	Feb.			2000									197 00
Joseph K. Davison	Feb.										4000		200 00
James Publishing Co.	Mar.	5000											90 00
Town Printing Co.	Feb.			10000									22 50
Joseph K. Davison	Mar.							1000			2000		350 00
Times Publishing Co.	Mar.			5000									02 50
Carpenter & Wood	April								468				70 90
Joseph K. Davison	May							1500			4000		575 00
Carpenter & Wood	May								408				61 83
Burk & McPetridge Co.	May											4 50	18
Carpenter & Wood	June								408				61 65
Joseph K. Davison	June							699			4000		362 90
Carpenter & Wood	July								96				14 90
Joseph K. Davison	July							1350			2000		437 50
Bowen, Duncan & Co.	Aug.												3 76
Town Printing Co.	July		3000	10000									34 50
Wm. H. Horsman Co.	Aug.											50	150 00
Total		5000	3000	2000	20000	5000	5000	7510	3373	3	24000	50	18 \$4190 56

X — Report of Supplies Received from Fred W. Spink, Quartermaster-General, Purchased, Issued and Remaining on Hand, for the Term Commencing Sept. 22, 1899, and Ending August 10, 1900.

[illegible]

XI--Abstract of Expenditures made by Edward J. Atkinson, Quartermaster-General G. A. R., for the Year Ending August 10, 1900.

Date of Payment.	Voucher No.	TO WHOM PAID.		FOR WHAT PURPOSE.				Supplies	Travelling Expenses	Salaries	Postage, Stationery and Incidentals
Oct. 13	1899	1	Bailey, Banks & Biddle Co., Phila.	Hall Clock testimonial Com.-in-Chief Gobin							200 00
" 13		2	Allen, Lane & Scott, Phila.	Printing 1,000 Reports Com. on Pensions							62 50
" 13		3	J. L. Bennett, Chicago	Stenographer 33rd National Encampment							200 00
" 13		4	J. Henry Holcomb, Phila.	Custodians Expenses of Office							13 96
" 13		5	J. Henry Holcomb, Phila.	Salary as Custodian Sept. 1899						75 00	
" 13		6	Wagner & Taylor, Phila.	Insurance Premium							10 00
" 13		7	Carpenter & Wood, Prov., R. I.	156 Rank Straps			23 95				
" 13		8	Jos. K. Davison, Phila.	Badges & Buttons (2,000 Buttons, 500 Badges)			225 00				
" 13		9	Bowen, Duncan & Co., Phila.	Flag Ribbon 2 pieces			4 00				
" 13		10	David C. Gotwals, Phila.	Stenographer Hd. Quarters to Oct. 7 1899						40 00	
Nov. 3		11	David C. Gotwals, Phila.	Salary to Oct. 28						30 00	
" 3		12	J. Henry Holcomb, Phila.	Incidental Expenses Office Oct. 1899						75 00	22 64
" 3		13	J. Henry Holcomb, Phila.	Salary for Oct. 1899							
" 3		14	Jos. K. Davison, Phila.	2,000 Badges and 547 Buttons			236 75				
" 3		15	Bowen, Duncan & Co., Phila.	2 pieces Flag Ribbon			7 60				
" 3		16	Carpenter & Wood, Prov., R. I.	465 Rank Straps and Chevrons			70 65				
" 3		17	Times Pub. Co., Norristown, Pa	Blanks and Rules and Regulations			77 60				204 53
" 3		18	Com. Nat'l. Encpmt. Phila.	Chair							3 00
" 14		19	Town Printing Co., Phila.	Stationery &c.					1 0 30		339 90
" 14		20	Albert D. Shaw, Watertown, N. Y.	Traveling Expenses							98 19
" 14		21	Albert D. Shaw, Watertown, N. Y.	Office Expenses							50 00
" 14		22	James F. Morrison, Phila.	Decoration Hdqtrs. Phila. for Nat'l. Enc pt.							60 00
" 24		23	Times Pub. Co., Norristown, Pa.	15 000 Blanks Report of Post Surgeon					81 52		
" 24		24	Chas. Clark Adams, Boston, Mass	Exp. attending meeting Nat'l. Pen. Com. Wash.					52 55		
" 24		25	R. B. Brown, Zanesville, Ohio.	Exp. attending meeting Nat'l. Pen. Com. Wash.					74 75		
" 28		26	J. W. Burst, Sycamore, Ill.	Exp. attending meeting Nat'l. Pen. Com. Wash.							3 70
" 28		27	Kay Printing House, N. Y. City	Printing for Q. M. Gen. 500 letter cir. 200 slips						50 00	
Dec. 4		28	David C. Gotwals, Phila.	Salary November 1899						75 00	
" 4		29	J. Henry Holcomb, Phila.	Salary November 1899							
" 4		30	J. Henry Holcomb, Phila.	Incidental Office Expenses							34 72
" 4		31	Jos. K. Davison, Phila.	2 000 Badges and 463 Buttons			215 75				
Dec. 12		32	F. M. Sterrett, St. Louis, Mo.	Expenses attending meeting Exc. Com. Chicago				20 00			

Thirty-fourth National Encampment

Date of Payment	Voucher No	TO WHOM PAID		FOR WHAT PURPOSE		Supplies	Travelling Expenses	Salaries	Postage, Stationery and Incidentals
1900									
Mar. 11	74	Albert D Shaw, Watertown, N. Y.	Traveling Expenses	Exp attending meeting Pen Com. Wash.			74 95		
" 14	75	Chas C Adams, Boston Mass.	Exp attending meeting Pen Com. Wash.				83 91		
" 14	76	J W Hirst, Sacramento, Cal.	Exp attending meeting Pen Com. Wash.				65 00		
" 14	77	R H Brown, Zanesville, O.	Exp attending meeting Pen Com. Wash.				44 20		
" 20	78	Wm R Ford, Hilo, O.	Delivery charges Address Com-in-Chief						33 68
" 20	79	H C Parker, Gouverneur, N. Y.	Printing pamphlets Order Com-in-Chief						27 60
" 20	80	W H Armstrong, Indianapolis	Exp meeting S. B. Com. on Hotels				15 00		
" 20	81	Thos Pub Co, Norristown, Pa.	1000 Copies R & R			90 00		50 00	
" 20	82	David C Gotwals, Phila.	Salary to March 31, 1900					75 00	
" 20	83	J H Hry Holcomb, Phila.	Exp meeting Com. on Hotels						
" 20	84	J M Sterrett, St Louis, Mo	1000 Application Blank				21 00		
April 1	85	Town Printing Co, Phila	Freight prepaid on Journals			52 50			
" 1	86	Town Printing Co, Phila	Stationery &c						286 48
" 1	87	Siebeling Bros, Phila	1000 Badges 2000 Buttons			350 00			8 10
" 1	88	Jos K Davidson, Phila	Printing Trainers etc			91 56			
" 1	89	Times Pub Co, Norristown, Pa	Printing Trainers etc						210 44
" 1	90	Town Printing Co, Phila	Refund Expresses paid on Journals						5 95
" 1	91	Peter D Smith, Mass	Office Expenses						62 40
" 1	92	Albert D Shaw, Watertown, N. Y.	Traveling Expenses						
" 1	93	Albert D Shaw, Watertown, N. Y.	Office Expenses				501 04		
" 1	94	J Cory Winans, Troy, O	Office Expense Senior Aide						
" 1	95	Times Pub Co, Norristown, Pa	Printing 1000 Blanks Post Chaplain Mem. Reports						34 75
" 1	96	J Henry Holcomb, Phila	Salary April					75 00	47 50
" 1	97	David C Gotwals, Phila	Salary April					40 00	
" 1	98	J Henry Holcomb, Phila	Incidental Expense April						42 88
" 1	99	Carpenter & Wood, Prov R. I.	Exp Rink Supplies			70 90			
" 1	100	J L Valley, Phila	Exp Rink Com at Phila						
" 1	101	Albert D Shaw, Watertown N. Y.	Traveling Expense				90 00		
" 1	102	Albert D Shaw, Watertown, N. Y.	Office Expense				70 25		
" 1	103	John H Bolton, San Ant, Tex	Expense Memorial Day 1900						63 64
" 1	104	Robert G Griffin, Yorktown, Va	"						30 00
" 1	105	Alex Mattison, Atlanta, Ga	"						40 00
" 1	106	Edgar Allan, Norfolk, Va.	"						250 00
" 1	107	M. Mitchell, Little Rock, Ark.	"						126 00
" 1	108	Frank Seaman, Knoxville, Tenn.	"						50 00
" 1	109	Frank Seaman, Knoxville, Tenn.	"						200 00

Thirty-fourth National Encampment

Date of Payment	Voucher No.	TO WHOM PAID.	FOR WHAT PURPOSE.				
			Supplies	Travelling Expenses	Salaries.	Postage, Stationery and Incidentals.	
1900							
Aug. 9	154	Carpenter & Wood, Prov., R. I.	96 Rank Straps and Ex.	14 90			
" 9	155	Jos. K. Davison, Phila.	1,350 Badges 2,000 Buttons	437 50			
" 9	156	Bowen, Duncan & Co., Phila.	G. A. R. Ribbon	3 76			
" 9	157	Town Printing Co. Phila.	10 000 Application Blank 3,000 Cards	34 50			
" 9	158	Edward J. Atkinson Q. M. G.	Incidentals			24 55	
" 9	159	Edward J. Atkinson Q. M. G.	Salary for Term		500 00		
" 9	160	W. H. Horstman Co., Phila.	50 pieces Badge Ribbon	150 00			
" 9	161	Albert D. Shaw, Watertown, N. Y.	Traveling Expenses	173 80			
" 9	162	Albert D. Shaw, Watertown, N. Y.	Office Expenses			64 25	
" 9	163	Edward J. Atkinson,	Sundry Postages and petty Expenses Term			35 19	
			4,707 92	2,634 48	1,960 00	11,309 64	

XII. Assets.

Cash General Fund	\$ 2829 54	
Cash Southern Memorial Fund	2447 42	
Cash Grant Monument Fund	2125 28	
Cash Sherman Memorial Fund	238 60	
	————	\$7940 84
Value of supplies on hand (cost)	1095 55	
Gun metal in hands of J. K. Davison	239 20	
Lithograph Stones	20 00	
	————	1354 75
		————
		\$9295 59

XIII. Investments.

United States Bonds 4 per cent, due 1907, par value . \$16,000 00

September 6, 1900, and balance remaining on hand September 6, 1900.

by Edward J. Atkinson, Quartermaster General.

	Rules and Regulations	Rituals, sets	Officers Cards	Service Books	Odes	Applications	Leaves of Absence	Transfers	Discharges	Charters	Descriptive Books	Blue Books	Badges	Rank Straps	Buttons	Strap Ribbon Pieces	Electrotypes	Cost Prices
Balance on hand Aug. 10, 1900	4090	87	3267	1055	1068	6480	398	3539	4871	194	162	195	917	649	632	99½	24	\$1095 55
Purchased as follows:																		
J. K. Davison, Aug. 14 & 15															2030			100 00
Carpenter & Wood, Aug. 24														264				40 00
Times Publishing Co., Aug. 24		1000																135 10
Total to be accounted for	4090	1037	3267	1055	1068	6880	398	3539	4871	194	162	195	917	813	2632	99½	24	1370 65
Issued Aug. 10		5	15			200		50	50		2		317	191	829	2		213 02
Balance on hand Sept. 15, 1900	4090	1032	3254	1055	1068	6280	398	3489	4821	194	160	195	600	719	1803	97½	24	1211 10

Thirty-fourth National Encampment

*Supplemental Report of Edward J. Atkinson, Quartermaster
General G. A. R., to September 22, 1900.*

1900	CASH.	DR
Aug. 15	Balance per report rendered	\$7940 81
" 17	For per capita tax, No. 46, Dept Oklahoma	1 59
" 17	" Requisition No. 1, " Illinois	26 10
" 17	" " " 2, " Nebraska	7 22
" 17	" " " 3, " Missouri	12 00
" 17	" " " 4, " Wisconsin, by check Req. 315, balance, \$3.50, paid	14 00
Aug. 17	For Requisition No. 5, Dept. South Dakota	8 40
" 17	" " " 6 " New Jersey	3 15
" 17	" " " 7, " Arkansas	1 05
" 17	" " " 8, " Wash. and Alaska, payment Req. 311, \$5.00, paid by over	
Aug. 17	For Requisition No. 9. Dept. Nebraska	71
" 17	" " " 10, " Wisconsin	5 25
" 17	" " " 11, " New York	17 50
" 17	" " " 12, " Illinois	117 64
Sept. 21	Interest from Trust Co. of America on deposits	43 43
		<u>\$8198 88</u>

1900	CASH.	CR.
Aug. 30	Paid J. W. Burst, expenses to Chicago Pen. Com., No. 164	\$ 20 00
" 30	" A. G. Weissert " " " " " 165	23 55
" 30	" R. B. Brown " " " " " 166	49 60
" 30	" John Palmer " " " " " 167	36 00
" 20	" Thos. W. Scott " " Exc. " " 168	46 75
" 30	" M. D. Wickersham " " " " " 169	42 00
" 30	" P. H. Lennon " " " " " 170	18 45
" 30	" A. T. Bliss " " " " " 171	11 70
" 30	" F. M. Sterrett " " " " " 172	11 50
" 30	" P. H. Coney " " " " " 173	35 50
" 30	" W. H. Armstrong " " " " " 174	11 50
" 30	" E. J. Atkinson " " " " " 175	29 00
" 30	" J. Cory Winans, office expenses for term " 176	41 16
" 30	" Ell M. Torrence " " " " " 177	150 00
" 30	" Town Printing Co., Phila., expressage " 178	14 70
" 30	" " " " " printing roll Encept " 179	274 00
" 30	" Thos. J. Stewart, salary for term " 180	1000 00
" 30	" Barnard & Miller, printing report Pen. Com. " 181	50 00
	Balance	6333 47
		<u>\$8198 88</u>

Sept. 22	Balance paid to Charles Burrows, Quartermaster General	\$6333 47
	To be credited as follows :	
	General Fund	\$1186 71
	Southern Memorial Fund	2464 42
	Grant Memorial Fund	2412 28
	Sherman Memorial Fund	210 08
		<u>\$6333 47</u>

Report of Inspector-General.

OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR-GENERAL,
GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC,
BROOKLYN, N. Y., July 16, 1900.

THOS. J. STEWART,
Adjutant-General G. A. R.

Comrade :

I have the honor to herewith transmit my report, including a consolidated statement, as Inspector-General of the Grand Army of the Republic to you and through you to the Commander-in-Chief and the Thirty-fourth National Encampment.

I wish to say at the outset that the table which I present must not be taken as a strictly accurate statement of the condition of the Order.

The reports received from Department Inspectors and Assistant Inspectors-General are neither complete or uniform. I do not say this for the purpose of criticising. I find upon examining several reports that three different blanks were used.

BLANK NO. 1.

Annual Report of the Inspector of the Department of
G. A. R., for the year ending June 30th, 1900 :

No. of Post
No. members in good standing
Is the work in the Ritual properly exemplified ?
Are the officers and guards properly uniformed and equipped ?
Are the members uniformed ?
Are the officers regular in their attendance ?
Are the members regular in their attendance ?
Are the records complete and well kept ?
Are orders received regularly and read to the Post and filed ?
Have all reports and taxes been forwarded ?
Is there a relief fund for charitable purposes ?

How much money is in the relief fund ?
 Total amount expended for relief
 Amount of money and securities in hands of Quartermaster
 Value of other property owned by Post
 Is there a corps of the W. R. C. connected with the Post ?
 Is there a camp of the S. of V. ?
 What are the prospects for the future ?

The following Departments reported on Blank No. 1 :

The Departments of Colorado and Wyoming, Georgia, Idaho, Kentucky, Missouri, Montana, New York, North Dakota, Potomac, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia and North Carolina	-Total 12
Departments of Connecticut and Delaware changed the blanks to make the report read January 1, 1900	" 2
Department of Florida. November 1, 1899	" 1
Department of Oregon, November 30, 1899	" 1
Department of Washington and Alaska, June 30, 1899	" 1
	<hr/> Total 17

BLANK NO. 2.

RECEIVED FROM DEPARTMENT INSPECTORS.

Total number of Posts
 Total number of members in good standing
 Number of Posts inspected
 Number of Posts not inspected
 Attendance of officers and members at Post meetings
 Number of Posts in which the Ritual is properly exemplified
 Number of Posts where officers and guards are properly uniformed and equipped
 Number of Posts where members are fully uniformed
 Number of Posts where records are complete and well kept
 Number of Posts whose reports and per capita tax have been forwarded
 Number of Posts having relief fund
 Aggregate of Post relief funds
 Aggregate expenditure by Posts for relief
 Aggregate of funds in the hands of Post Quartermaster
 Aggregate value of other property owned by Posts
 Number of Posts with Woman's Relief Corps attached
 Number of Posts with Sons of Veterans attached

The following Departments reported on Blank No. 2:

The Departments of Arizona, Florida, Indiana, Maine, Maryland, Michigan, New Hampshire, New Jersey, North Dakota, Rhode Island, Utah, Virginia and North Carolina, December 31. 1899. Total 13

118 **Thirty-fourth National Encampment**

Departments of California and Nevada, Connecticut, Idaho, Iowa, and Pennsylvania, June 30, 1899	Total	5
Departments of Illinois, Kentucky, and Massachusetts, June 30, 1900	"	3
Department of Ohio, January 30, 1900	"	1
Departmen's of Texas, Washington and Alaska	"	2
	Total	24

BLANK NO. 3.

- Total number of Posts
- Members in good standing
- Number of Posts in which work of Ritual is properly exemplified
- Number of Posts in which officers and guards are properly uniformed and
equipped
- Number of Posts in which members are uniformed
- Attendance of officers and members at Post meetings
- Number of Posts in which records are complete and well kept
- Number of Posts inspected
- Number of Posts whose reports and per capita tax have been for-
warded
- Number of Posts that have relief fund
- Number of Posts not inspected
- Aggregate of Posts' relief funds
- Aggregate expenditure of Posts for relief
- Aggregate of funds in the hands of Post Quartermasters
- Aggregate value of other property owned by Posts
- Number of Posts with Woman's Relief Corps attached
- Number of Posts with Sons of Veterans attached

The following Departments reported on Blank No. 3 :

Departments of Alabama, Arkansas, Indian Territory, Kansas, Louisiana and Mississippi, Minnesota, Nebraska, New Mexico, Oklahoma, South Dakota, West Virginia, and Wisconsin, De- cember 31, 1899	Total	12
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The questions to be answered on the foregoing blanks are different in some instances and the dating of the reports vary from June 30th, 1899, to June 30th, 1900.

There appears to be a misunderstanding as to the time the Department Inspectors and the Assistant Inspectors-General shall make their reports to the Inspector-General—from the reports before me, I find Department Inspectors' reports for the term ending November 1st, 1899, December 31st, June 30th, 1899, and June 30th, 1900. This is a matter that should

be attended to at once. A special order should be issued giving instructions to the Assistant Inspectors, Department Inspectors, Assistant Inspectors-General and the Inspector-General.

I would recommend to the Commander-in-Chief elected at the next Encampment, the names of Comrades L. B. Ripley, Assistant Inspector-General, Department of Missouri, and Charles A. Suydam, Inspector, Department of Pennsylvania, as a committee to prepare blanks and an order of instruction. Judging from the reports received from these comrades, they are of such a character, both as to neatness and detail, they are well qualified.

The fault does not lie with the Post Inspectors ; it is with those who are higher up, who accept positions of honor in our organization and expect others to do the work.

The following is a sample :

N. P. POND,

Inspector-General,

My Dear Sir and Comrade :

In reply to both of yours received will say that our Department for the first time since it was organized failed to issue a Journal. Last summer at our Annual Encampment, and as I know the Department Commander very well, I sent your blanks to him and he wrote me he thought his Adjutant could fix it up for me but I'm afraid he can't still if he does, shall forward them to you just as soon as they reach me. Am sure to get a report from our Soldiers' Home, as the comrade in charge is a very nice man, besides.

As regards the many questions to be answered will say it will be impossible for me to answer them only in a general way. Our state being a small state and many of the comrades very poor, Posts are kept up with very few exceptions in a good healthy condition. Memorial Day is observed, I think by every Post and the citizens help us and the schools close and all observe the day.

The following circular was issued to the Assistant Inspectors-General in the several Departments :

ASSISTANT INSPECTOR-GENERAL,

DEPARTMENT - ———

CIRCULAR No. 1 :

Assistant Inspectors-General are requested to forward to these headquarters on or before May 1st, 1900, a report upon the matters specified below, classifying and numbering the answers as follows :

Thirty-fourth National Encampment

I. *Department*.—1. Condition of Department Headquarters. 2. Observance of Memorial Day by Posts. 3. To what extent do Department officers visit Posts? 4. Any new Posts? 5. Business of National import at last Encampment. 6. General condition of Department. 7. How many Posts own burial lots?

II. *Auxiliary Organizations*.—1. Sons of Veterans. 2. Woman's Relief Corps. 3. Ladies of the G. A. R.

III. *Homes, Number and Condition*.—1. State Soldiers' Home. 2. National Soldiers' Home. 3. G. A. R. Homes. 4. W. R. Corps Homes. 5. Soldiers Orphans' Homes. 6. Amount of "State Aid."

IV. *Schools*.—1. Participation in observance of Memorial Day. 2. Does "Old Glory" float over school houses? 3. Do comrades hold patriotic exercises in schools? 4. How is the History of the Civil War taught?

V. *Public*.—1. Do the people generally observe Memorial Day? 2. What is the public moral and social support of the Grand Army of the Republic? 3. How many Posts have associate members?

The above answers are to be made in addition to the usual Department reports, which you will make on the blanks sent you on March 1st.

It is very important that your reports are sent in on or before the day specified, so that I can make my report to the Adjutant-General. It is my intention to have the answers to the above questions incorporated in my Annual Report by States, so that each Assistant Inspector-General may receive due credit.

I have received 27 answers to the foregoing; 18 did not answer.

The reports in the average are good, but it is not necessary to publish all; some few will do.

In preparing my consolidated report of the several Departments, I tabulated the number of Posts inspected instead of the number of Posts in the Department.

I enumerate a few of the questions:

Number of Posts inspected, 1899	7,184
" " " 1900	5,955
Loss	1,229
Number of comrades in good standing, 1900	273,277
" " " " 1899	266,453
Gain	6,824

198

120

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78

88

16

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72

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Report of the Judge Advocate-General.

OFFICE OF THE JUDGE ADVOCATE-GENERAL,

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., July 28th, 1900.

THOS. J. STEWART,

*Adjutant General, Philadelphia, Penna.**My Dear Comrade :*

I have the honor to submit herewith my Third Annual Report as Judge Advocate-General, consisting of seven opinions given at the request of the Commander-in-Chief,

The duties of my office have been agreeable, no controversies of an unpleasant nature having come before me for consideration. My third appointment to this high office was an unexpected honor and I wish to make it a matter of public record that I greatly appreciate the confidence reposed in me by the Commander-in-Chief and am sensible of the increasing obligations resting upon me to serve the Order with unceasing zeal and fidelity as long as I live.

Very truly yours,

ELL TORRANCE,

Judge Advocate-General.

CASE No. 1.

SYLLABUS.

Taking the oath of allegiance to the Southern Confederacy unaccompanied by any service in its behalf of either a civil or military character, does not render one ineligible to membership in the Grand Army of the Republic.

STATEMENT.

From the Department of Tennessee.

A convalescent Union soldier on a forced march fell behind, was captured at his home in the enemy's country, and to protect himself, "takes the oath of allegiance to the Southern Confederacy but does not bear arms against the United States." Subsequently he rejoined his command and thereafter received an honorable discharge from the United States service. Is he eligible to membership in the Grand Army of the Republic ?

OPINION.

Every person who served in the Confederate army either voluntarily or involuntarily, and all those who in any manner aided the Confederate government either in a civil or military capacity are ineligible to membership in the Grand Army of the Republic. It is immaterial how short the term of service, or unimportant the aid rendered—the disqualification is complete.

Nevertheless, I think the phrase, “borne arms,” as used in Article 4, Chapter 1, Rules and Regulations, should be limited in its application to some *actual service* rendered either of a civil or military nature. It should be more than lip service.

It would hardly be contended that one who had expressed disloyal sentiments, and to that extent given aid and comfort to the enemy, would come within the disqualifying clause of Article 4 above cited, provided he afterwards, as many did, repented and became a good soldier of the Union. Neither, in my opinion, would the taking of the oath of allegiance standing alone, and followed by *no service* either civil or military in aid of the rebellion, render one ineligible to membership in the Grand Army of the Republic

Decision 9, page 51, Blue Book, 1895.

CASE No. 2.

SYLLABUS.

The Assistant Adjutant-General of a Department has no authority to issue transfer cards to members of consolidating Posts, either prior or subsequent to the act of consolidation.

STATEMENT

Two Posts consolidate in accordance with the provisions of Section 5, Article 1, Chapter 2, Rules and Regulations.

The vote to consolidate was not unanimous and the objecting members declined “to go into the consolidated Post or to accept transfer cards from it” on the ground that they are not members of it, never having joined it, and are entitled to transfer cards from the Assistant Adjutant-General of the Department by the same right as when a Post disbands or surrenders its charter.

OPINION.

When two or more Posts consolidate, the membership of *all* comrades in good standing in either Post at the time of such consolidation becomes merged in that of the new Post without any act or ceremony on the part of the individual members.

Those voting against consolidation or not voting at all are equally bound with those voting for it, and should any member feel dissatisfied with his new Post relations, his only remedy is to withdraw in the manner provided by the Rules and Regulations.

The Assistant Adjutant-General has no authority to grant transfer cards in such cases either prior or subsequent to the act of consolidation.

CASE No. 3.

SYLLABUS

A Post is at liberty to accept less than one year's dues upon the reinstatement by another Post of one of its dropped members.

STATEMENT.

This is an appeal from the decision of Commander Gilman of the Department of Massachusetts approving the action taken by John A. Andrews Post Number 15, of said Department, waiving a portion of its yearly dues, to enable one of its dropped members to be reinstated by another Post in the same Department.

The appeal is prosecuted by two members of John A. Andrews Post and a reversal asked on the ground that the reinstating Post was required to pay to the dropping Post the full amount of one year's dues, and that it was not within the power of John A. Andrews Post to waive any part of said dues.

OPINION.

The Rules and Regulations provide that a reinstated comrade shall not be required to pay a sum *exceeding* one year's dues. It may be *less*, but never *more*.

If the dropping Post reinstate him it may be less. Decision 1, Blue Book, (1899) page 225. If he is reinstated by a Post other than the one from which he was dropped the latter Post is entitled to receive one year's dues, but the right to accept a less sum exists in the one case as well as in the other.

As evidencing the tendency to remove all obstacles to the reinstatement of dropped members, attention is called to a decision of the Thirty-first National Encampment sustaining the action of Post No. 376, Department of Illinois, in reinstating nine dropped members from another Post, and accepting from them "as an additional fee" the sum of five cents each. [This trivial sum was regarded as a sufficient compliance with the requirement of Section 4, Article 4. Chapter 5, Rules and Regulations, which provides that when a member is reinstated by a Post other than the one dropping him he shall pay "such additional fee as may be agreed upon, not exceeding the amount charged upon application for membership by transfer."

Judge Advocate-General Clarke was of the opinion that in such cases the receiving Post was required to exact a fee of not less than \$1.00, but the Encampment decided otherwise.

I am, therefore, of the opinion that the decision of Department-Commander Gilman was right and should be affirmed.

CASE No. 4.

SYLLABUS.

Honors lost by dishonorable discharge are not restored by remission of the sentence, and reinstatement to membership in the Grand Army of the Republic.

STATEMENT.

H. Clay Hall, Past Department Commander of the Department of New York was tried by a general court martial, found guilty and sentenced to be dishonorably discharged from the Grand Army of the Republic. The sentence became effective September 10, 1886, and continued in full force until July 23, 1898, when the same was remitted by order of Commander-in-Chief Gobin, and the comrade restored to membership in the Grand Army of the Republic.

He now claims that his restoration to membership invests him with all the rights and honors of a Past Department Commander, and that he is entitled to have his name placed on the roll of the Past Department Commanders of the Department of New York, and to a seat in the Department and National Encampments.

OPINION.

A Past Department Commander when honorably discharged from the Grand Army of the Republic loses all honors acquired in its service. (Opinion 94 B. B. page 147); and they can only be restored by action of the National Encampment, (Journal of the Seventeenth National Encampment, page 128); and then only in case where they have been lost without fault on the part of the comrade. (Opinion 1, page 172 Proceedings of the Thirty-third National Encampment).

One who has been dishonorably discharged should not, when restored to membership, stand in any better position than his honorably discharged comrade when he re-enters the Order. To prefer him would be to honor wrong doing, and to clothe him with a dignity that ill becomes him.

In this case the sentence was an executed one for a period of almost twelve years, during which time the comrade had ceased to be a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, and the action of the Commander-in-Chief in remitting the sentence and restoring him to membership took effect only from the promulgation of the Order.

In the Regular Army, upon the legal execution of a sentence of dismissal, the officer is wholly separated from the military service and becomes as completely a *civilian* as if he had never been in the army. He may be restored to the service, but only by a new appointment which carries with it none of the rights and emoluments enjoyed by him by virtue of his former appointment. A pardon is an act of grace by which an offender is released from the consequences of his offense so far as it is practicable and in the control of the pardoning power, but it does not make amends for the past, nor restore offices or honors forfeited.

The Commander-in-Chief has neither the power to degrade from office nor to restore honors lost. The former is lodged in a court martial, and the latter in the National Encampment.

I am, therefore, of the opinion that the remission of the sentence and the reinstatement of Comrade Hall to membership in the Grand Army of the Republic does not entitle him to be enrolled as a Past Department Commander of

the Department of New York nor to a seat and vote in either the Department or National Encampments.

CASE No. 5.

SYLLABUS.

A Post that passes a resolution endorsing the candidacy of one of its members for Congress as well as the officers of the Post who promulgate such resolution are subject to discipline for a violation of Article XI, Chapter 5, of the Rules and Regulations.

STATEMENT.

Complaint has been made to the Commander-in-Chief that ——— Post of the Department of Ohio has been guilty of a violation of the Rules and Regulations in passing a resolution at a regular meeting of the Post endorsing the candidacy of one of its members for Congress, and in publishing and distributing a printed circular subscribed by the Commander and Adjutant of the Post in their official capacity setting forth in full the Post's action in the premises.

OPINION.

The Post in passing such a resolution as well as its Commander and Adjutant in promulgating the same directly violated both the spirit and the letter of Article XI, Chapter 5 of the Rules and Regulations, which prohibits the use, *in any manner*, of the organization for partizan purposes.

No justification or excuse can be offered for such conduct, and it merits not only the unqualified condemnation of all comrades who love the organization with an undivided affection, but calls for prompt discipline on the part of those officially charged with maintaining the integrity and preserving the good name of the Grand Army of the Republic.

The organization can never be successfully assailed by any power outside of itself. For more than a quarter of a century it has been able, during the heated political contests which have agitated the country, to maintain a non-political attitude and to command not only the respect and confidence of all good citizens, but to preserve in their integrity the cardinal principles of the Grand Army of the Republic.

The only danger we have to fear is from within, and experience has demonstrated that partizan politics is the only thing that can disrupt the bond of fraternal feeling or impair the prosperity and usefulness of the Order. It is the "unpardonable sin," and the *one* element of discord which, if introduced and persisted in, will disintegrate and eventually destroy an institution, the grandeur and nobility of which has never had its equal in the world's history.

Political aspirations, ambitions and friendships must not be permitted to impair or dissolve the fraternal ties, which, with advancing years and increasing bodily infirmities, should daily strengthen and draw us closer together.

I, therefore, recommend that the Commander of the Department of Ohio be directed to fully inquire into the action of said ——— Post in relation to said matter, and take such proceedings as may be necessary to redress any violation of the Rules and Regulations in the particular complained of.

CASE No. 6.

SYLLABUS.

Upon the death of a Department Commander the Senior Vice-Department Commander, by virtue of Section two (2), Article six (6), Chapter three (3), Rules and Regulations as amended (1899) succeeds to the title and duties of that office, but he must be installed Department Commander before he can act as such.

The question presented for solution comes from the Department of Wisconsin, and the opinion sufficiently states the facts.

OPINION.

The Department Commander of the Department of Wisconsin died in office. The question arises whether under Section two (2), Article six (6), Chapter three (3), Rules and Regulations as amended (1899) it is necessary for the Senior Vice-Department Commander to be installed as Department Commander before assuming the responsibilities and entering upon the duties of that office.

The section as amended reads as follows: "In the event of a vacancy in the office of Department Commander the Senior Vice-Commander shall at once succeed to the title and duties of that office, and the Junior Vice-Commander shall succeed to the title and duties of the Senior Vice-Commander."

The amendment designates the person who shall succeed to the office of Department Commander made vacant by death, removal or resignation, and obviates the necessity of an election to fill such vacancy by the Council of Administration as was formerly the case. All the elective officers are required to be installed before they can legally discharge the duties of their respective offices, and although in this case an election is dispensed with, no greater rights or privileges are conferred upon the promoted officer than if he had in the first instance been *elected* to the office of Department Commander. He may be unwilling to accept the new office, or to assume its duties and responsibilities.

Installation involves an acceptance of, induction into and oath of office, and until installed, I do not think he is entitled to the rank or is qualified to perform the duties of Department Commander. The same rule would apply to the Junior Vice-Department Commander.

CASE No. 7.

SYLLABUS.

A majority vote is sufficient to reinstate a comrade in a Post other than that from which he was dropped.

STATEMENT.

A dropped member of John F. Miller Post No. 31, Department of Washington and Alaska, G. A. R., made an application to Stevens Post No. 1 of the same Department, for reinstatement in the Grand Army of the Republic. In due course of proceedings a ballot was taken showing twelve balls cast, three

of which were black. The Post Commander declared the candidate rejected. From this decision an appeal was taken to the Department Commander, the ballot held sufficient and the comrade declared duly elected to membership. From the decision of the Department Commander an appeal is prosecuted by the Commander of Stevens Post to the Commander-in-Chief.

OPINION.

This appeal involves the construction of Section 4, Article 4, Chapter 5, Rules and Regulations, as to the vote required to reinstate a dropped comrade in a Post other than that from which he was dropped

In the earlier history of our Order a dropped member could be reinstated *only* by the Post which dropped him. A new application was required to be made, referred and reported upon. A two-thirds vote was necessary to elect and the comrade must be re-obligated. If his application was denied he could upon the payment to the quartermaster of the amount of his dues at the date of being dropped, receive a receipt therefor showing payment of all dues and the refusal of the Post to reinstate him, whereupon he was at liberty to make application for membership to another Post *as a recruit*.

In 1889 the Milwaukee Encampment amended said section so as to authorize the reinstatement of a comrade in a Post other than the one from which he had been dropped upon application duly made, referred and reported upon and on payment of the amount due his former Post at the date of being dropped.

At the Indianapolis Encampment in 1893 the section was again amended conferring upon the receiving Post power to name in its own interest an amount for reinstatement less than one year's dues and limiting its power to exact more than one year's dues in behalf of the dropping Post. It also provided that the comrade should not be re-obligated.

In 1894 at the Pittsburg Encampment the section was again amended so as to allow a comrade to be reinstated in the Post from which he had been dropped by making a written statement to that effect and receiving a majority vote of those present at any regular meeting. The amendment also authorized reinstatement of a comrade in a Post other than that from which he was dropped upon application duly made, referred and reported upon, but did not specify the vote required to elect him, and the contention of applicant is that a majority vote is insufficient to reinstate him except in the Post dropping him.

The earlier law seems to have been based on the theory that the most effective way to prevent delinquency in the payment of dues was to make the restoration to membership as difficult as possible. But the several amendments above quoted breathe a different spirit and unmistakably point to an "open door" for the return of a comrade who for any cause has been unable to meet the pecuniary obligations attaching to membership. While the prompt payment of dues is essential to the efficiency and existence of the Order, nevertheless, the tendency of late years has been, not only to deal liberally and retain on the roll of membership all those who through poverty or misfortune are unable to meet their dues, but also to secure the restoration to membership of those wh

have been dropped and to place in the way of their return as few hindrances as possible.

The section under consideration covers the entire subject relative to the dropping of members and their reinstatement and should be construed by its own terms unless necessity requires us to look elsewhere for its meaning. The fact that a comrade asking to be reinstated in a stranger Post is required to make a formal application which must be referred and reported upon at a subsequent meeting is explained on the ground that such proceedings are necessary to establish his eligibility and place the Post in possession of his military and G. A. R. career, which are already a matter of record in his former Post. But it would be reading into the law not only what does not appear therein, but that which would be out of harmony with its spirit and purpose, to hold that because of such reasonable requirements the applicant should when it came to a vote be subjected to the ordeal of a recruit. If he had voluntarily withdrawn from the Order he could be readmitted in any Post upon receiving a two-thirds vote, but in involuntary cases caused by poverty or misfortune he must be rejected unless he secures more than nine-tenths of the votes cast, notwithstanding he might have been restored to membership by his home Post in the most informal manner and by the same vote (majority) that dropped him. Such a construction would tend to defeat the results clearly sought to be accomplished by the several amendments above quoted, and I am led to interpret them as authorizing the reinstatement of a comrade in a Post other than that from which he was dropped upon receiving a majority vote.

Thirty-fourth National Encampment

Report of the Custodian.

INDEPENDENCE HALL,

PHILADELPHIA, PENNA., August 10th, 1900.

THOS. J. STEWART,

Adjutant-General, G. A. R.

Comrade:

I have the honor to submit the following as my report for the year ending this date.

In pursuance of the plan adopted by the two preceding administrations of having all supplies and blanks sent out from this office, under the supervision of the Quartermaster General, I have to report that during the past year I have filled all requisitions for supplies, as will appear in the report of the Quartermaster General, and in addition thereto sent to the several Departments blanks for their use to the number of 62,709, as follows:

Forms A & B Consolidated	31,853
Form C	302
Form D	174
Form E	302
Form E No. 2	143
Form H	11,480
Form I	405
Post Chaplain	9,923
Department Chaplain	138
Post Surgeon	7,834
Medical Director	154

The records of the Grand Army are now carefully stored in the room specially set apart in this building for that purpose, and as the Journals of Departments from year to year are received they are added to those on hand, which taken in connection with the Journals of the National Encampment, constitute

almost a complete history of the Grand Army of the Republic. All the correspondence of the National Officers is also carefully filed for convenient reference.

A large number of duplicates of Department Journals have accumulated at this office and any one interested in securing missing numbers by communicating with this office can find out whether the ones wanted are on hand. Many public libraries as well as private individuals have in this way been supplied during the past year.

Acknowledging your kindness and courtesy during the past three years of our official intercourse, I am

Fraternally Yours,

J. HENRY HOLCOMB,

Custodian.

Proceedings of the National Council of Administration.

HEADQUARTERS GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC,

CONTINENTAL HOTEL,

PHILADELPHIA, PA., September 7, 1899.

A meeting of the National Council of Administration was convened, by order of the Commander-in-Chief, at Headquarters, Continental Hotel, Philadelphia, 5 P. M., September 7th, 1899.

The following members of the Council were present: Commander-in-Chief, Albert D. Shaw, New York; Senior Vice Commander-in-Chief, Irvin Robbins, Indiana; Junior Vice Commander-in-Chief, Michael Minton, Kentucky; Adjutant-General, Thomas J. Stewart, Pennsylvania; M. D. Wickersham, Mobile, Alabama; J. B. Cooke, Denver, Colorado; D. W. Sharpe, Guilford, Connecticut; Winfield Scott Byron, Wilmington, Delaware; Thomas W. Scott, Fairfield, Illinois; Wm. H. Armstrong, Indianapolis, Indiana; P. H. Coney, Topeka, Kansas; E. A. Butler, Rockland, Maine; Loren W. Collins, St. Cloud, Minnesota; Frank M. Sterrett, St. Louis, Missouri; H. S. Howell, Helena, Montana; James A. Morrisse, Paterson, New Jersey; John Conway, Albany, New York; B. M. Moulton, Lima, Ohio; A. J. Goodbrod, Union, Oregon; Wm. F. Stewart, Philadelphia, Pa.; E. W. Foster, Ardmore, So. Dakota; Geo. W. Patten, Chattanooga, Tennessee; John L. Tygard, Dennison, Texas; W. C. Leonard, Parkersburg, West Virginia; A. H. DeGraff, Nelson, Wisconsin.

Comrade F. M. Sterrett offered the following resolution, which was adopted, viz. :

Resolved, That an Executive Committee, consisting of the Commander-in-Chief, the Adjutant-General, the Quartermaster-General and seven members of the Council, to be named by the Commander-in-Chief, be constituted to act during the year when the Council is not in session.

On motion of the Senior Vice Commander-in-Chief, the Adjutant-General was authorized to have printed as many copies of the Journal of Proceedings of the Thirty-third National Encampment, as may, in his judgment, be necessary to make proper distribution to the organization, the number not to exceed 9,500 copies; and he be allowed for editing and publishing the same, such amount as the Commander-in-Chief shall direct.

On motion of Comrade W. H. Armstrong it was agreed that the Adjutant-General, the Quartermaster-General, and the Inspector-General, be constituted a Committee on Supplies to act under the orders of the Commander-in-Chief.

On motion of Comrade M. D. Wickersham, the bond of the Quartermaster-General was fixed at \$12,000; the costs of the bond of the Quartermaster-General and the Adjutant-General to be paid from the General Fund.

Comrade Scott moved that the sum of \$2,000 be appropriated to meet the traveling expenses of the Commander-in-Chief, and that the salary of the Adjutant-General be fixed at \$1,000 per year.

It appeared that at a meeting of the Council of Administration held in Buffalo, August 27th, 1897, the following action was had: "that \$2,000 be appropriated for the expenses of the Commander-in-Chief for the ensuing year, and that the salary of the Adjutant-General be fixed at not exceeding \$1,200." This salary was not drawn by the Adjutant-General, he agreeing to serve without compensation. This amount, however, being voted to him and not drawn, the Adjutant-General records herewith, and so notified the Council of Administration in business session, that he renounced all claim whatsoever to any such salary.

The following resolution was presented by Comrade F. M. Sterrett of Missouri, and adopted:

Resolved. That the sum of \$200 be appropriated for reporting and filing a copy of the proceedings of the Thirty-third National Encampment.

On motion of the Senior Vice Commander-in-Chief the salary of the Custodian of Records was fixed at \$900 per year; this increase of \$300 per year to his salary to be in payment of the duties imposed upon him in the keeping of supplies and issuing the same under the direction of the Quartermaster General.

On motion of Comrade M. D. Wickersham, the salary of the stenographer at Headquarters was fixed at \$520.

On motion of the Senior Vice Commander-in-Chief, the salary of the Quartermaster-General was fixed at \$500 per year.

On motion of Comrade P. H. Coney it was agreed that the matter of the payment of the expenses of the Inspector-General for the year be referred to the Commander-in-Chief with power.

Adjourned to meet at 7.30 P. M.

The Council assembled at 7.30 for the purpose of meeting the officers of the Woman's Relief Corps. The officers of the W. R. C. were unable to be present, being detained at the meeting of their organization.

At 9.30 P. M. the Past President of the W. R. C., Mrs. Flo Jamison Miller, and Mrs. Isabelle T. Bagley, Treasurer W. R. C., called upon the Commander-in-Chief and presented him with a check, drawn to the order of the Quartermaster-General, for \$2,000.

The remarks of Mrs. Miller, Past President W. R. C., and of the Commander-in-Chief, have been printed in full in the Journal of the Thirty-third National Encampment, pages 382 and 383.

THOS. J. STEWART,

Adjutant-General and Recorder.

Meeting of Executive Committee.

PALMER HOUSE, CHICAGO, ILL.,

Wednesday, Dec. 6, 1899, 11 A. M.

Pursuant to the order of the Commander-in-Chief, the Executive Committee of the National Council of Administration met at place and hour above named.

The following members were present: Commander-in-Chief, Quartermaster General, Thos. W. Scott, Wm. H. Armstrong, F. M. Sterrett, P. H. Coney, Aaron T. Bliss, P. H. Lenon and the Adjutant General, who acted as Recorder.

Comrade M. D. Wickersham was absent.

Owing to the absence of members of the Local Committee, the Executive Committee held an informal conference on subjects of a general character in connection with the Thirty-fourth National Encampment.

Comrades J. H. Wood, H. S. Dietrick, and H. P. Thompson, Aides-de-Camp on the Staff of the Commander-in-Chief, also Comrades Harper, Executive Director of the Local Committee, and E. A. Bigelow, Secretary of the Local Committee, called and accompanied the Commander-in-Chief and the other members of the Executive Committee, to the City Hall, for the purpose of paying respects to the Mayor of the City. Returned therefrom to the Hotel at 12 o'clock noon, at which time the Executive Committee was called to order in business session.

The minutes of the meeting of the National Council of Administration held in Philadelphia, September 7th, 1899, were read and approved.

The representatives of the Local Committee stated their desires to have the Thirty-fourth National Encampment held during the week August 27th to September 1st, inclusive, whereupon comrade P. H. Coney moved, that in compliance with the wishes of the Local Committee, the date of the Thirty-fourth National Encamp-

ment be August 27th, to September 1st, 1900. After remarks made by Comrades Armstrong, Sterrett, Bliss, Coney, Stewart, Lenon and Atkinson, of the Executive Committee, and by Executive Director, Comrade Harper of the Local Committee, the motion was unanimously adopted.

The question of finances was then given consideration. The Adjutant General explained the methods used in Philadelphia, in securing funds for the Thirty-third National Encampment; Comrade Sterrett explained the method used in St. Louis, for the National Encampment in 1887; Comrade Armstrong, the methods used for procuring funds for the National Encampment held in Indianapolis. A very satisfactory statement was made on behalf of the Local Committee, by Executive Director Wm. H. Harper. No definite action was taken on this subject. Comrade E. A. Bigelow, Secretary of the Local Committee, reported for the information of the Executive Committee, what sub-Committees had been appointed from the General or Local Committee.

On motion of Comrade Thos. W. Scott, it was agreed that the action taken by the Executive Committee at Cincinnati, in regard to the delivery of Badges, shall be adopted as the method to be observed for the Thirty-fourth National Encampment, and that the Adjutant General also advise the Local Committee.

On motion of Comrade F. M. Sterrett it was agreed that the Local Committee should be requested to deliver to the Commander-in-Chief, two thousand (2,000) tickets for the Grand Stand.

Recess was taken until 3 P. M.

RECONVENED AT 3 P. M.

On motion of Comrade P. H. Coney, it was agreed that the Annual parade of the Grand Army of the Republic should be held on Tuesday, August 28th, and that the business sessions of the Encampment be held on Wednesday and Thursday, August 29th and 30th.

At this point Comrade E. A. Bigelow, Secretary of the Local Committee, reported that the matter of transportation and rates of transportation over various railroads had been given consideration, but that no definite information could be secured at this time, so

far in advance of the meeting of the National Encampment, but that conferences already held with railroad authorities and assurances given by them were in all respects satisfactory.

On motion it was directed that a committee of three be appointed, as a Committee on Hotels, with power to act, and they be authorized to confer with the officials of the Local Committee, as to the establishment of National Headquarters, at such Hotel as may be satisfactory to both the Local and Executive Committee.

The Commander-in-Chief announced, as the Committee, comrades Thos. W. Scott, F. M. Sterrett and W. H. Armstrong.

The Adjutant General presented the following communication from the Association of Army Nurses:

HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL ASSOCIATION ARMY NURSES.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., September 7th, 1899.

THOS. J. STEWART,

Dear Sir:—

At the closing session of our Association, the following resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, The Association of Army Nurses of the Civil War deprecates the idea of in any way annoying or embarrassing those in charge of the National Encampments; therefore,

Resolved, That hereafter the National Secretary shall furnish the Committee of the G. A. R., or Citizens Committee, where the National Encampment is held, with a list of those of its members who will attend the Encampment.

Resolved: That no demand shall be made for entertainment or courtesies but that the Association shall place itself in the hands of the G. A. R., feeling that our interests will be safe.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed.) KATE M. SCOTT,

National Secretary.

This was, on motion, referred to the Committee on Hotels, with the understanding that they take the matter up with the Local Committee.

The Commander-in-Chief stated his desire, in compliance with the many requests made upon him, to furnish copies of a speech delivered by him at the 71st Regiment Armory, New York,

November 11th, 1899, to the various Posts through the respective Department Headquarters. On motion of Comrade Thos. W. Scott, the Executive Committee approved the expenditure of such an amount as might be necessary to furnish to each Department Headquarters, a sufficient number of copies of the speech above referred to, for the purpose of furnishing one to each Post in the respective Departments.

On motion of Comrade F. M. Sterrett, the Quartermaster General was directed to investigate the status of the investments of the Grand Army of the Republic in 4 per cent United States Bonds, \$16,000 of which appear, according to the report, to be invested in United States 4 per cent Bonds, the Quartermaster General to report at the next meeting of the Executive Committee; and further that the Quartermaster General shall also advise the Commander-in-Chief, whether or not, in the judgment of the Quartermaster General, it is not a proper and advantageous time to make sale of the United States 4 per cent Bonds referred to.

The Commander-in-Chief, Asa W. Jones, of the Sons of Veterans, G. B. Abbott, Adjutant General, S. of V., and Frank S. Sheppard, Past Commander-in-Chief S. of V., were admitted, and made statements relative to the Sons of Veterans, looking to a closer affiliation between the organization of Sons of Veterans and the Grand Army of the Republic. At the conclusion of the remarks of the officers of the Sons of Veterans above referred to, the Commander-in-Chief referred this subject to a Committee, composed of Edward J. Atkinson, Wm. H. Armstrong, P. H. Lenon, P. H. Coney, and Aaron T. Bliss.

Adjourned to meet at the call of the Commander-in-Chief.

THOS. J. STEWART,
Adjutant General and Recorder.

The Executive Committee of the Council of Administration met at 12 o'clock noon, August 27, 1900, at Room 212 Palmer House, Chicago, Illinois.

The following comrades were present: Scott, Sterrett, Armstrong, Coney, Bliss, Lennon, Wickersham and the Adjutant General.

On motion of Comrade Sterrett, Comrade Scott was elected chairman.

The minutes of the last meeting of the committee, which was held at the Palmer House, Chicago, Illinois, on December 6, 1899, were read and approved.

Comrade Scott reported that the Committee on Hotels met in March last, performed their work and reported to the Adjutant General and the necessary rooms were assigned.

Comrade Sterrett reported that the Commander-in-Chief appointed Comrades Scott, Armstrong and Sterrett to look after tickets for the grand stand ; that Executive Director Harper had sent one thousand tickets, which have been allotted pro rata to the Departments.

Comrades Coney and Bliss were appointed as a committee to wait upon the executive committee and endeavor to procure tickets for the Council of Administration, Past Commanders-in-Chief and provision for Commander-in-Chief and his immediate staff when they dismount to review the parade.

On the recommendation of the Commander of the Department of New Hampshire, Comrade A. D. Emery was elected to fill vacancy on the Council caused by the death of Comrade John Drown.

A bill of Comrade Winans, Chief of Staff, for \$41.16, was ordered paid ; also a bill of \$274 for printing roll of encampment, reports of officers, etc., and for envelopes for same.

A bill for \$35 for expenses for the Chaplain-in-Chief was presented, and, in view of the decreasing revenues of the organization, was disallowed.

A bill for printing two thousand copies of the report of the Committee on Legislation was presented and action postponed.

The chairman appointed Comrades Wickersham and Lennon as a committee to audit the accounts of the Quartermaster General.

Adjourned.

The Council of Administration met at the Palmer House Chicago, Illinois, at 4 o'clock P. M., on August 27, 1900.

The following members were present : Senior Vice Commander-in-Chief, the Junior Vice Commander-in-Chief, the Adjutant General, the Judge Advocate General, Comrades Wickersham, Sharp, Byron, Wilmarth, Cummerford, Armstrong, Shriver, Lennon, Coney, Bliss, Butler, Aaron T. Bliss, Collins, Sterrett, Traynor, Morrissee, Moulton, Foster, Patten, Leonard, Tygard and Scott. The Senior Vice Commander-in-Chief, Irvin Robbins, occupied the chair.

The Adjutant General read the record of the proceedings of the Council of Administration on September 7, 1899 ; the record of the proceedings of the Executive Committee of December 6, 1899, and of August 27, 1900 ; all of which minutes were adopted.

Comrade Coney reported that the Executive Committee claims that only 1200 tickets were requested of them, that two thousand had been furnished heretofore ; thirty-five more would be sent over immediately, and fifty more later, if possible.

The Auditing Committee reported as follows, and the report was adopted :

To the Commander-in-Chief and the Executive Committee of the Council of Administration :

Your sub-committee appointed to examine the accounts of the Quartermaster General, begs leave to submit the following report :

We have carefully examined the records, vouchers and books of the Quartermaster General and find the same in excellent condition. The vouchers paid were all found to be correct, and the balances, as stated on page 77, were found to be strictly accurate. We recommend that the United States bonds held in the name of the Grand Army of the Republic, Albert D. Shaw, Commander-in-Chief, and Edward J. Atkinson, Quartermaster General, be transferred upon the books of the Treasury Department to their successors in office with the least possible delay.

We find the Quartermaster General has collected during his administration, interest to the amount of \$806.99.

Your committee desire especially to commend the thorough business manner in which the Quartermaster General has kept his books and accounts during the last year.

The bill for printing 2000 copies of the report of the Committee on Legislation was referred to the National Encampment. A bill of the Judge Advocate General for \$150 was ordered paid.

A motion to reconsider the action upon the bill for printing report of Committee on Legislation was lost.

Thereupon the Council adjourned.

The Commander-in-Chief assumed the chair.

The following Committees were announced :

On the address of the Commander-in-Chief and the reports of the Senior and Junior Vice Commanders-in-Chief :

Comrades John P. S. Gobin, of Pennsylvania ; A. G. Weissert, of Wisconsin ; H. M. Orahoad, of Colorado ; John C. Linehan, of New Hampshire, and J. M. Longenecker, of Illinois.

On the report of the Surgeon-General :

Comrades Henry C. Gemmill, of Indiana ; Walter A. Reid, of Rhode Island ; R. M. Buckley, of Kentucky, and E. C. Milliken, of Maine.

On the report of the Chaplain-in-Chief :

Comrades John R. King, of Maryland ; Thomas C. Hiff, of Utah ; David Redfield, of Indian Territory ; R. G. Griffin, of Virginia and Charles B. Peck, of Texas.

On the report of the Adjutant-General :

Arthur Hendricks, of Potomac ; James D. Gage, Nebraska ; Nathan Munger, New York ; James O. Ladd, Georgia ; C. V. R. Pond, Michigan.

On the report of the Quartermaster-General :

Comrades J. H. Goulden, New York ; J. W. Burst, Illinois ; W. W. Martin, Kansas ; Charles Burrows, New Jersey ; E. R. Monfort, Ohio.

On the report of the Inspector-General :

D. G. James, Wisconsin ; L. M. Black, Iowa ; Myron J. Horton, Vermont ; Dwight O. Judd, Massachusetts ; and S. W. Pickens, Tennessee.

On the report of the Judge Advocate-General :

L. L. Wheelock, Minnesota ; Louis Benecke, Missouri ; A. B. Beers : Connecticut ; Alfred Darte, Pennsylvania, and W. L. Palmer, of South Dakota.

On the report of the Custodian :

Daniel Ross, Delaware ; Thomas D. Rodgers, Missouri ; Frank Battles, New Hampshire.

On Rules, Regulations and Ritual :

Robert B. Beath, Pennsylvania ; H. M. Nevius, New Jersey ; T. C. Masteller, California ; H. E. Palmer, Nebraska ; M. H. Haas, Virginia.

On Resolutions :

Wilmon W. Blackmar, Massachusetts, Chairman ; C. T. Buckley, Alabama ; A. T. Sampson, Arizona ; George W. Clark, Arkansas ; Charles E. Wilson, Colorado and Wyoming ; Henry E. Taintor, Connecticut ; T. S. Litzenberg, Delaware ; S. W. Fox, Florida ; S. A. Darnell, Georgia ; H. F. Russ, Idaho ; John B. Inman, Illinois ; Benjamin Starr, Indiana ; David Redfield, Indian Ter. ; L. B. Raymond, Iowa ; T. J. Auderson, Kansas ; E. H. Hobson, Kentucky ; Charles H. Shute, Louisiana ; W. Cushing, Maine ; John E. Hough, Maryland ; R. R. Pealer, Michigan ; John Day Smith, Minnesota ; George W. Martin, Missouri ; T. O. Gregg, Montana ; H. C. Russell, Nebraska ; James Minot, New Hampshire ; E. C. Stahl, New Jersey ; L. H. Rudisill, New Mexico ; James Tanner, New York ; John D. Black, North Dakota ; S. H. Hurst, Ohio ; J. P. Cummins, Oklahoma ; W. Hathaway, Oregon ; H. H. Cumings, Pennsylvania ; Marion Anderson, Potomac ; George H. Chenery, Rhode Island ; M. C. Nash, South Dakota ; William J. Ramage, Tennessee and C. C. Haskell, Texas.

The Commander-in-Chief introduced the Executive Director of the local committee, Comrade Harper, who stated that an invitation had been extended to the members of the Encampment by Swift & Company to visit the stockyards in the afternoon, and that transportation would be furnished.

On motion of Comrade Kramer, of New York, the invitation was accepted.

Comrade Warner, of Missouri, moved that when the Encampment adjourn, it be to meet at 7.30 P. M. Comrade Gobin, of Pennsylvania, moved to amend by making it 2.30 P. M.

Comrade Wagner, of Pennsylvania, moved as a substitute that the hours of further meeting of this day be 2.30 P. M. and 7.30 P. M., and the motion prevailed.

Comrade Brown, Chairman of the Pension Committee, moved that the report of that committee be made the special order for 2.30 o'clock this afternoon, and the motion prevailed.

The Committee on School Histories presented the following report, which on motion of Comrade Taintor, of Connecticut, was accepted, and the resolutions therein embodied adopted.

To Commander-in-Chief Albert D. Shaw :

The Committee on School Histories and Patriotic Teaching in our Schools respectfully submit the following report through you to the Thirty-fourth (34th) National Encampment :

When the Grand Army of the Republic was founded, one of the purposes announced was the influence to be exerted in behalf of patriotic instruction of our youth. Ten years ago this subject was taken up by the National Encampment and the first committee appointed.

It may be well to note the progress that has been made during the past decade. There has been great advance made in the histories in current use in the States that were loyal to the Union. The Grand Army of the Republic made the reasonable demand that the histories used in our schools should teach that the Civil War was not a mere sectional struggle, but a war for the preservation of the Union; that the National Government directed it to preserve its own existence.

The committee directed public attention to the defects in the histories, and the agitation has resulted in great improvement. Several publishers gladly accepted suggested amendments, and it can now be said that the general character of these histories is satisfactory.

One of the books very widely used makes the following statement:

"Thus was begun the greatest war in modern history. It was no vulgar struggle for territory, or for maritime or military supremacy. The life of the Union was at stake. The questions to be decided were: Shall there be one or two republics on the soil of the United States? Shall the great principle of all democratic republican government--the principle that the will of the majority shall rule, be maintained or abandoned? Shall State Sovereignty be recognized? Shall States be suffered to leave the Union at will, or shall the United States continue to exist as "an indestructible Union of indestructible States?" As Mr. Lincoln said, "Both parties deprecated war; but one of them would make war rather than let the Nation survive; and the other would accept war rather than let it perish."

Not only has there been given a better tone to the text books on history, but there has been a vast growth in patriotic literature. By means of history and story and poetry, as well as by song and drama, the events of the war have entered into National life. Books instructing our youth and children in the nature of government and in the duties of citizens

and in patriotic living have multiplied. We believe that never before has there been so much good teaching and training in the direction of intelligent and loyal citizenship.

During the past ten years there has been much progress in patriotic observance. The celebration of Memorial Day, while not yet National, is fast becoming so, and the effect of its wide celebration is doing much to keep alive not simply the memories of the war, but to perpetuate the spirit of the men, who, in the struggle of '61-65, offered their lives to save their country.

The Sunday before Memorial Day has become more and more devoted to religious services that honor the memory of our patriotic dead. Special celebrations preceding the day are held in our public schools, and in these the presence of the old soldiers is sought, and the stories of their personal experiences is mingled with the songs and recitations of the children in stirring loyal enthusiasm. The birthdays of our great men and Independence Day are more and more widely commemorated by special programs. The building of memorial halls and permanent monuments, not only to the Generals, but also in honor of the common soldiers of the war, is an indication that the people of this land recognize the debt they owe to the men who fought to save the Republic.

Never in the history of this country has there been such respect shown for the "Stars and Stripes," and such display on public and private buildings as at the present time. No event of public moment seems complete without the use of the flag.

We gladly recognize the new era of fraternity between all sections of our common country. We are glad that so many of the men who fought so bravely in behalf of the Confederacy, lived long enough to fight under the Stars and Stripes in behalf of human rights.

No one doubts that the great body of men who tried to destroy the Union and establish the Confederacy, thought they were right in following the dictates of their conscience in fighting for what they believed was right.

The men who wore the blue do not for a moment question the superb courage of the men who wore the gray, nor wish to belittle in any way their sufferings and self sacrifices. They tried to destroy the Union of the States. If they had succeeded, there can be no estimate of the disaster to the cause of republican government. Their victory would have meant the destruction of the greatest republic in history, and the founding of a rival nation with its corner stone of slavery.

A distinguished Confederate General stated in a public address, "I have lived long enough to realize that the success of the Confederate cause would have been evil and not good."

The men who fought to destroy the Union, while they did what they believed was right, may well stand aghast at the very thought of their possible success.

We regret to state that in the schools of the States that revolted against the Government of the United States, the histories in general use in the instruction of their youth are avowedly written from a sectional standpoint, and "by Southerners for Southern schools," and with the plain purpose of keeping alive sectional differences.

They teach their boys and girls that the Confederate States were a lawful government; they glorify the "Lost Cause;" they proclaim anew the doctrine of State Rights; they picture the destruction of the Confederacy as a calamity, and that its overthrow was only the triumph of the Union armies by overwhelming brute force, and that the slaveholders were unjustly robbed of millions of dollars representing property in human flesh. We can give but a few samples of the teaching given in one of the books most widely used in the South. This history declares that the attack on Fort Sumter was "as pure an act of self defense, as simple a repelling of invasion as is to be found in history."

It declares that the United States Government in seeking to keep and protect National property, was alone responsible for all the horrors of the war, and states, "The policy of the Confederacy was peace; the war was begun by the Federal Government, and that Government is alone responsible for all the horrors which ensued. All the rhetoric to the effect that 'the South fired the first gun which began the war' cannot alter the facts or relieve the Federal Government of the solemn responsibility of beginning a war of subjugation against sovereign States."

After arguing the right of secession under the constitution and giving a long list of grievances to which the South was compelled to yield, there was added, "to cap the climax a sectional party took possession of the Government by the election of a sectional President." This history then uses words that have a familiar sound when it declared, "The general Government was fast drifting from the principles of its founders and being changed from a "Republic of Republics" into a consolidated nation, a great centralized plutocracy, and that the new party which had come into power utterly ignored the old doctrine of State sovereignty, and it is not to be wondered at, that the Southern States should feel that the time had come for them to resume the powers originally granted to the general Government and peaceably establish a new government of their own."

The following language is also used, "We conclude therefore that the seceding States not only had a perfect right to withdraw from the Union, but that they had amply sufficient cause for doing so, and that the war made upon them by the North was utterly unjustifiable, oppressive and cruel, and that the South could honorably have pursued no other course than resist force with force and make her heroic struggle for constitutional freedom."

This same history says that Mr. Lincoln "inaugurated a war of subjugation against sister States" and thus drove Virginia and other border States out of the Union.

In the opinion of the enlightened nations of Christendom, the greatest act in the life of Abraham Lincoln was the issuing of the Emancipation Proclamation. This history, however, declares, "His (Lincoln's) proclamation was clearly unconstitutional; his plea of military necessity a shallow pretext. The final consummation of the edict, by a triumph of force over justice and right, was as bold a piece of wholesale robbery as ever the conquerer inflicted upon the conquered."

War is terrible and cruel, and many things happened in the Civil War that both sides may be glad to have forgotten. It is not, however, fair and just to picture one side as chivalrous and humane, and give the most fulsome flattery to its leaders, and find unpleasant and dreadful things only in the record of the Union army. Yet this history pictures the loyal army as invaders and marauders, and says that the Confederate soldiers were heroes and patriots protecting their homes from vandalism.

It is stated in one history as to the character of the soldiers, "Thousands of European mercenaries enlisted. The South had nothing but her gallant children to put in the field, and thus she was condemned to stake her most precious jewels against the trash of Europe."

The book previously referred to says, "Those who sing 'Marching Through Georgia' forget that the pillage and burning of private houses, and the wanton outrages and insults heaped upon old men, women and children along the track of that army, were a blot upon the American name and upon the civilization of the nineteenth century, and such a blot as all lovers of our country should seek to commit to oblivion."

In the light of actual history one would think that the story of the treatment of the Union soldiers in Confederate prisons should go into oblivion. This author, however, makes the statement that "Official reports show that nearly four per cent. more Confederates died in Northern prisons than of Federals in Southern prisons." The only official record at Washington shows that the death rate of the Confederate prisoners in Northern prisons was about 23 per cent., and that at Andersonville the death rate of Union soldiers was about 74 per cent.

This historian declares that General Butler, while in command at New Orleans, "by his outrages upon a defenseless people secured for himself an immortality of infamy."

In the history of the world no leader of organized rebellion was ever treated with more forbearance and kindness than Jefferson Davis, yet this history declares that, "He was treated with a cruelty that will ever remain a foul blot on American history." We think that many of these teachings and much of the spirit shown in such histories, do not fairly represent the general spirit of the South and especially the ex-Confederate soldiers, and such text books should have no place in schools under the protection of our flag. Such instruction encourages the youth of the South in cherishing devotion to principles supposed to be settled by the war, and plainly imply that somehow or other they may expect their revival and ultimate triumph.

In many of our States the National flag flies over our public school buildings by legal enactment.

Should not the teachings to the pupils of the schools be in harmony with the honor of the flag that flies above?

We think that we have a right to ask, in the truest fraternal spirit, that in all the public schools under the protection of our flag, the scholars be taught only those facts that will encourage them in loyal devotion to our "one country and one flag."

At a recent re-union of the Blue and the Gray, Commander-in-Chief Shaw used words that we can well repeat and emphasize, as kindly and carefully expressing the true ideal.

"What I am anxious to see is the disappearance of all unworthy reminders of the terrible conflict, and the culture of present unity and righteousness over all the Union. There can now be but one ideal of American citizenship, one Stars and Stripes, one bulwark of future National glory, and one line of patriotic teachings for all and by all. This view the keeping alive of sectional teachings as to the justice and rights of the cause of the South in the hearts of the children is all out of order, unwise, unjust and utterly opposed to the bond by which the great chieftain, Lee, solemnly bound the cause of the South in his final surrender. I deeply deplore all agencies of this sort, because in honor and in chivalric American manhood and womanhood nothing of this nature should be taught or tolerated for an instant."

We are glad also to present a recent utterance of one of the most distinguished of Confederate Generals, who has shown his renewed loyalty to the flag in the late war in Cuba and the Phillipines, and now is military commander of the Department of the Northwest. Very recently General Wheeler said:

"The necessity of patriotic teaching is, if possible, more important to-day than in the early history of our country. We are now a great world power, and the destiny of the human race is in the future to be largely guided by the influence exerted by this government. This should be impressed upon the rising generation, and the memory of the flag of our country floating over the schoolhouse and songs breathing patriotic devotion within its walls should be indelibly connected with the first impressions of the youth of our land. It is memories like these that create and foster that spirit which has been and ever will be the pride, glory, strength and safety of this great Republic."

What the Grand Army of the Republic does as an organization in behalf of patriotic teaching must be done quickly, as the time of its members is short. We want to teach the children and youth of our land and also the people and children who have come to us in late years from other lands that the blood and treasure the sacrifice and devotion of the men who fought in the war for the Union were given that the Republic on which the hopes of the people of the world rested, should not be

destroyed. We do not believe that we have to wait for a future day of judgment to decide on which side of the great Civil War was the right. One side took the sword, to destroy the Union and by the arbitrament of the sword their cause met we believe righteous defeat, and the growing sentiment of the world approves the verdict.

There are glorious memories even for those who met defeat in the character and conduct of their people, and in the record that has been made in working out a new civilization on the ruins left by the war. The members of the Grand Army of the Republic are ready to join their fellow citizens of all sections in facing the glorious future and keeping step in the advance of our beloved country, as well as keeping before the world the real glories of the past.

The Committee beg leave to offer the following resolutions :

FIRST—That this Committee be entitled "The Committee on History and Patriotic Teaching and Observance."

SECOND—That the Committee for the next year be instructed to make a thorough investigation of the character of patriotic teaching in the schools of the country and report to the next Encampment.

THIRD—That we call upon the members of the Grand Army of the Republic to join with all patriotic citizens for the purpose of banishing from our schools all books and teaching of a partisan, sectional or disloyal character.

For the Committee,

DUNCAN C. MILNER, *Acting Chairman*.

A letter of greeting from the auxiliary to the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers was read and ordered filed.

The Committee on Legislation through Comrade Kay of New York, chairman, presented its report, which on motion of Comrade Burchfield of Pennsylvania was received and approved and the recommendations contained in the following additional report adopted.

The additional report is as follows:

We ask this Encampment to approve and endorse the report presented. We recommend that the work of this committee be pressed by a committee of the Grand Army of the Republic during the coming year, or, until the object in view in its appointment has been secured; and to aid in accomplishing that end that a copy of this Report, including the action of this Encampment thereon, be sent to each Post in our organization, with instructions that the same shall be read at the meeting of the Post next succeeding its receipt and a resolution adopted by it approving of and urging upon Congress the passage of H. R. 5779 (the veteran preference in employment measure) now pending in the House of Representatives; that the Senators and Representatives in Congress be fully advised of such action by comrades, and that a copy of the resolution

adopted by the Post, officially signed by the Commander and Adjutant, be forwarded to the Adjutant-General of the Grand Army of the Republic.

Fraternally submitted,

JOS. W. Kay, New York, *Chairman*.
CHAS. BURROWS, New Jersey,
ISAAC J. MACK, Ohio,
H. H. CUMINGS, Pennsylvania,
W. W. ELDRIDGE, Potomac,
Committee.

Note.—The main report is omitted here because the same is to be sent separately to each Post under above resolution.

The report of the Special Aide on Military Instruction and Patriotic Education in the Schools was referred to a committee of three comrades consisting of Charles W. Keeting of Louisiana, John E. Gilman of Massachusetts and J. W. Scott of Missouri.

The report is as follows, viz:

NEW YORK, July 15, 1900.

ALBERT D. SHAW, *Commander-in-Chief, Grand Army of the Republic.*

Dear Sir and Comrade : In making this my second annual report, as Chief Aide in charge of Military Instruction and Patriotic Education in Schools, I do so with the greatest satisfaction, because I feel that the past year has been one of much progress and good results, attainable chiefly, however, because it has been my good fortune to have your constant advice and direction and because I have been in a large measure loyally assisted by competent and enthusiastic Department Aides.

With the experiences of the previous year guiding me, I accepted your flattering appointment heartily, First, because I was convinced that none was aware, more fully than yourself, of the great importance of this mission of the Grand Army of the Republic, and realizing the possibilities to be attained, your appointment was an endorsement of my administration and course which would reach better results with your knowledge to guide me and your forceful leadership to direct me. Second, because the confidence reposed in you by the Department Commanders throughout the organization would follow your endorsement and inspire them to give their fullest aid in securing for me efficient assistants and in encouraging them to the utmost zeal to accomplish the purposes sought to be obtained.

Soon after receiving my appointment from you, I addressed a letter to the Commander of Departments, asking for the recommendation of Comrades who had the time, ability and means to render assistance as Department Aides in this noble and patriotic work of our beloved Order. The responses were generally prompt and the appointments thus secured enabled me to place before the Comrades of most of the Departments the wishes of the organization as embodied in the Resolutions adopted with the report of the Committee on my last report, by the Thirty-third Annual Encampment. In the absence of any provision by the National Encampment for the expenses incurred by Aides in carrying on this work. it is with pride that I am able to report that Aides willing and able to share the pecuniary burdens were secured in all the Departments except Arkansas, Indian Territory, Kentucky, Montana, Oklahoma and Wisconsin, and I am convinced that these Departments would have been also represented if, for some reason or another, the whole mission for which I was charged to fulfill, had not been overlooked.

Being convinced that the title of my department, "Military Instruction in Public Schools," was a misnomer, the National encampment improved the title by adding at my suggestion the words "Patriotic Education," which improvement though it may not have become fully circulated, will account for the rapid progress during the past year.

In the following, circular issued at the commencement of the present term, I endeavored to set forth the outline of the work it was proposed to do:

MILITARY INSTRUCTION AND PATRIOTIC EDUCATION IN SCHOOLS,

UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE

GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC.

ALLAN C. BAKEWELL, *Chief Aide in Charge*:

479 FIFTH AVENUE,

NEW YORK,

1900.

Comrade: In again assuming charge of Military Instruction and Patriotic Education in Schools, by virtue of a re-appointment as Chief Aide, by the Commander-in-Chief, I cannot begin the service of another

year in any better way than by referring to my report to the Thirty-third National Encampment through the Commanding Officer and the recommendations therein contained, which received the flattering endorsement of the Committee to whom it was referred, and the unanimous approval by the Encampment of the resolutions proposed by the Committee; a copy of which is herewith enclosed.

It will be observed that the National Encampment has unanimously endorsed the *bill* to be presented to the incoming Congress, to provide for the detail of active and retired officers of the Army and Navy to assist in Military Instruction in Public Schools. A similar bill, now improved, met with much favor in the last Congress and would doubtless have become a law, if the Spanish War had not engrossed the attention of Senators and Representatives to the delay of this and other useful items of legislation. It is hoped that you will see that assistance is obtained of Comrades in every Congressional District and that a copy of this bill is placed before every Representative with an urgent appeal for its passage. Your Senators should also be invoked by request from every quarter in your department for their favor as well. A number of copies of this bill are being forwarded to you for distribution and you should call for a sufficient supply, if enough is not received. If there is no delay and no lack of exertion on our part in this matter, success will surely follow.

Another important endorsement of the National Encampment is the change of the title of our mission "Military Instruction and 'Patriotic Education' in Schools." Our field is now broadened by the approval of a full representation of our Order. We are not confined to drill. We are encouraged to labor for the display of our beloved Flag within all our educational institutions—public and private, sectional and religious. The Flag *must* float everywhere and be respected and revered by everyone. Six hundred Flags fly over the schools of Porto Rico—four hundred are on the way to the Philippines—and three hundred and twenty, it is contemplated, will soon cross the seas to Hawaii. This has been the gift of one Post in the Department of New York. Surely, each Post can see that the Flag floats over the schools in its vicinity.

Herewith, is enclosed a copy of the law respecting Flags and Patriotic Education in the Public Schools of the State of New York. It is urged upon you to see that an act is prepared similar thereto and that it is presented to your State Legislature and pressed forward until it becomes a law. There should be indefatigable labor put forth in this direction, and you are called upon to employ the force of the influence of every Post in your State until this is accomplished.

The endorsement of the National Encampment of the Form of Salutation contained in my annual report, officially prescribes the form to be used, and it is desirable that it should be sufficiently distributed, that a uniform salute may be universally adopted. These forms will be supplied you for distribution on application.

With hearty co-operation and earnest application, we can accomplish much good. Let not poverty or apathy stand in the way of providing Flags for all schools this year. If indifference of neighborhood prevents an effort to procure Flags by popular contribution, report the district to these headquarters, and if the districts are too poor to provide Flags for salutation exercises, report them as well. There may be a way of relief provided from more active or more favored places.

There are, then, four distinct lines of operation for the present term of our appointment.

First—To secure the passage of the Congressional Bill on Military Instruction;

Second—To secure the passage of a Flag and Patriotic Education Law;

Third—Providing Flags for the school houses and for Salutation Exercises;

Fourth—To secure a universal and uniform daily salutation to the Flag.

Literature, as tools for yourself and co-laborers, will be furnished you in abundance, and if possible and necessary, Flags will be furnished also.

Yours in F., C. & L.,

ALLAN C. BAKEWELL,

Chief Aide in Charge.

There has been no call upon me for flags or literature that I have not been able to supply, and though I realized how great the demand might be, I also knew on whom I could rely to meet it.

With the foregoing circular there was enclosed this copy of the Report of Committee endorsing my last Annual Report and the Resolutions adopted by the National Encampment:

R E P O R T
OF COMMITTEE ON REPORT OF ALLAN C. BAKEWELL, CHIEF
AIDE IN CHARGE OF MILITARY INSTRUCTION IN
PUBLIC SCHOOLS,

To W. C. JOHNSON, *Commander-in-Chief*:

Sir: The Committee to whom was referred the report of Comrade Allan C. Bakewell, Chief Aide on Military Instruction in Public Schools, submits the following report.

A careful perusal of what is really an elaborate and exhaustive report has convinced your Committee that the Grand Army of the

Republic owes a debt of gratitude to Comrade Bakewell for the commendable spirit and tireless energy displayed by him in executing the work of his department, and to Lafayette Post, No. 140, of the Department of New York, for so ably and generously assisting him at much cost in carrying on said work; and in recognition of such grand, good service, recommend the adoption of the following resolution.

Resolved: That the thanks of the Grand Army of the Republic, in Thirty-third Annual Encampment assembled, are due and are hereby tendered to Comrade Allan C. Bakewell, and to Lafayette Post, No. 140, Department of New York, for their generosity, zeal and enterprize in the promotion of Military Instruction in Public Schools.

Your Committee being further convinced that it is the duty of the Grand Army of the Republic to preserve the country in the future as it did in the past, recommend the passage by this Encampment of the following resolution:

Resolved: That the Thirty-third Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic most heartily endorse the bill bearing the annexed title: "A bill to amend Section 1,225 of the Revised Statutes" so as to provide for the detail of active and retired officers of the army and navy to assist in "Military Instruction in Public Schools" and recommend its passage by the 56th Congress, and the Commander-in-Chief is requested to urge Department Commanders to influence the Senators and Representatives of the National Congress to the end the said bill may become a law.

Your Committee concurs in the wisdom of Comrade Bakewell's suggestion and recommend that the title of the work be changed so as to read "Military Instruction and Patriotic Education" in Schools."

Respectfully submitted, in F., C. & L.,

JOHN L. LINDT, *Iowa,*

O. H. COULTER, *Nebraska,*

JOHN E. GILMAN, *Massachusetts.*

and the Special Acts of the Legislature of the State of New York regarding the purchase and display of United States Flags in connection with Public Schools:

STATE OF NEW YORK,

SPECIAL ACTS.

Chap 222, Laws of 1895.

AN ACT to provide for the purchase and display of United States Flags in connection with the public schools of the State.

Became a law April 3, 1895, with the approval of the Governor. Passed, three-fifths being present.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SEC. 1. The school authorities of every public school in the several cities and school districts of this State shall purchase a United States Flag, flagstaff and the necessary appliances therefor, and shall display such Flag upon or near the public school building during school hours, and at such other times as the school authorities may direct. The necessary funds to defray the expense incurred by this Act shall be assessed and collected in the same manner as moneys for public school purposes are now raised by law,

SEC. 2. This Act shall take effect immediately.

Chap. 481, Laws of 1898.

AN ACT to provide for the display of the United States Flag on the school houses of the State, in connection with the public schools; and to encourage patriotic exercises in such schools.

Became a law April 25, 1898, with the approval of the Governor. Passed, three-fifths being present.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows :

SEC. 1. It shall be the duty of the school authorities of every public school in the several cities and school districts of the State to purchase a United States Flag, flagstaff and the necessary appliances therefor, and to display such Flag upon or near the public school building during school hours, and at such other times as such school authorities may direct.

SEC. 2. The said school authorities shall establish rules and regulations for the proper custody, care and display of the Flag, and when the weather will not permit it to be otherwise displayed, it shall be placed conspicuously in the principal room in the school house.

SEC. 3. It shall be the duty of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction to prepare, for the use of the public schools of the State, a program providing for a salute to the Flag at the opening of each day of school and such other patriotic exercises as may be deemed by him to be expedient, under such regulations and instructions as may best meet the varied requirements of the different grades in such schools. It shall also be his duty to make special provision for the observance in such public schools of Lincoln's Birthday, Washington's Birthday, Memorial and Flag Day, and such other legal holidays of like character as may be hereafter designated by law.

SEC. 4. The State Superintendent of Public Instruction is hereby authorized to provide for the necessary expenses incurred in developing and encouraging such patriotic exercises in the public schools.

SEC. 5. Nothing herein contained shall be construed to authorize military instruction or drill in the public schools during school hours.

SEC. 6. This Act shall take effect immediately.

I also forwarded copies of the proposed amended Bill to be placed before Congress in relation to the detail of Active and Retired Officers of the Army and Navy to assist in Military Instruction in Public Schools, which Bill I afterward circulated by the thousand and forwarded blank petitions through the Department Aides to the different Posts for signatures to be appended, praying the members of Congress to favorably act upon the Bill.

At the opening of the Fifty-fifth Congress, I mailed to each Senator and Representative a copy of the Bill enclosed within the following letter :

“WATERTOWN, N. Y., *January* 15, 1900.

“HON.....

.....

“*My Dear Sir* : At the Thirty-third Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic, held at Philadelphia in September, 1899, a resolution was unanimously adopted endorsing ‘A Bill to Amend Section 1,225 of the Revised Statutes’ so as to provide for the detail of Active and Retired Officers of the Army and Navy to assist in ‘Military Instruction in Public Schools’, and recommended the passage of the bill by the Fifty-sixth Congress.

“I have the honor to enclose you a copy of the ‘Bill’ now pending in Congress known as Senate Bill 1,716 and H. R. 4,742, and most respectfully and earnestly commend it to your favorable consideration and support.

“Very respectfully,

“ALBERT D. SHAW,

“*Commander-in-Chief, Grand Army of the Republic.*”

and also mailed to each Senator and Representative a copy of your address before the Committee on Civics of the State of New York, which so ably set forth the virtue and advantage of Military Education for the youth of the country.

From various sources I learn that the petition was industriously circulated, numerously signed and copiously showered upon the members of Congress to such an extent as to excite wonder at the activity displayed concerning this important matter.

The Bill was favorably reported by the Committee, to whom it had been referred, to the House, and strenuous effort was made for unanimous consent to get it to a vote, but without this final success. The Bill, however, as it now stands, has been amended so as to provide for a detail of "Retired Officers" only, and is in a position for passage at the opening of the short session in December next.

I take pleasure in commending to you the untiring efforts of Comrade Watson W. Eldridge, Special Aide in charge of National G. A. R. Legislation, and of appending his report thereon as follows :

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, June 28, 1900.

COL. ALLAN C. BAKEWELL, *Special Aide in Charge of Military Instruction and Patriotic Education in Schools, Grand Army of the Republic.*

Dear Sir and Comrade : As Special Aide in charge of National G. A. R. Legislation, I have the honor to report to you upon the subject of Military Instruction and Patriotic Education in Schools, which comes under your department of G. A. R. work, that early in the first session of the Fifty-sixth Congress, at my request, bills were introduced into the Senate by Senator Julius C. Burrows and into the House of Representatives by Col. Benj. F. Marsh, providing for the detail of active and retired Army Officers as Military Instructors in Public Schools.

These bills are known as Senate Bill No. 1,716 and H. R. Bill No. 4,742, 1st Session, 56th Congress. Both bills were referred to the Committee on Military Affairs of the respective houses of Congress. The Senate Committee referred the bill to the War Department, where it met an adverse report on account of the provision detailing active officers and has not since been acted upon by the Committee.

The House bill was then, at my request, and after a conference with yourself and the Commander-in-Chief, amended in Committee so as to provide for the detail, as instructors, of retired officers only, and as amended was reported upon favorably by the Committee on Military Affairs and placed upon the House calendar April 12, 1900.

Strenuous efforts were used from that date to the close of the session, June 8, to get a vote upon the bill, but it could not be reached. Col. Marsh in the closing hours of the session made heroic efforts to get the bill up by unanimous consent, but failed. It is now, however, at the head of matters upon the House calendar reported by the Committee on

Military Affairs, and there is little doubt but that it will be favorably acted upon early in the December session. As amended, I think the bill will meet with no objections in the Senate Committee, or at the War Department if it is again referred there, and trust that whoever has this legislation in charge under the next G. A. R. administration will easily succeed in having this bill enacted into law. I am especially indebted to Col. George H. Patrick, Special Aide, Dep't of Alabama, who resides here, for valuable assistance in the work.

Respectfully yours in F., C. & L.,

WATSON W. ELDRIDGE,

Special Aide in Charge National G. A. R. Legislation

The form of "Salute to the Flag" adopted by the Thirty-third National Encampment, which was printed in full in my report of last year, has been circulated in quantities—many thousands of them now being in possession of schools, teachers and Boards of Instruction throughout the land, and to my delight has been universally welcomed and largely adopted. Millions of children now pay daily tribute to our beautiful Flag and give it reverence and respect. Much is due to the department Aides who have placed these exercises before their respective Boards of Education, and we owe much to the Woman's Relief Corps, who have rendered every assistance in their power.

The principal and most successful part of the work performed during the past year has been the distribution of Flags to the new possessions of the United States for schools, and the encouragement for the display of them over and within the schools of this country, the teaching of respect and reverence for "Old Glory" to the school children and the further encouragement for teaching of every patriotic nature within the public, parochial and industrial educational institutions of the United States. Time nor space will not permit me to enter into the detail of the work in this direction. The reports, herewith, from the Department Aides, setting forth what has been thus accomplished are instructive and comprehensive, and to them you are respectfully referred for more extensive information. It is doubtless familiar to

you that hitherto progress has been slow in the South in the direction of adopting specially patriotic education. This not because the Flag is not honored and respected in that section, but because the activity of the Grand Army of the Republic in this matter did not appeal to the Southern people. There has been greater progress in this particular this year than hitherto, owing chiefly to the forgetfulness of much of the past in the joint effort of the Southern and Northern soldiers to carry the Flag to victory in the Spanish war and the Philippine campaign. In addition to this the request from our comrades of the South to those of the North for Flags for schools has been generously met. To this department of my mission I would direct earnest and particular attention. Love of Country and respect for Government can in no better way be established than in enlisting the interest of the growing children in the Flag of their Country. It is with great satisfaction that I point to the growth of this feature connected with my work as your Chief Aide. Thousands of schools now float our glorious Flag—yet thousands remain unprovided for. Millions of children daily salute—yet millions more have not the privilege. Data without limit furnishes me with instances which to the uninformed would seem incredible and incomprehensible, showing the barren places in our land where the flag-culture is unknown and where it has been abandoned. From Oklohoma came a call for a Flag from an old soldier, who said, “I have not seen a Flag since the War, and I want one for the school here.” It was sent, and the rejoicing over it seemed to throw an echo through the territory which multiplied the demand, which I rejoice to say was supplied. From Florida a dying Grand Army Post appealed to me for an Altar Flag, and it was sent, reviving that Post into a new life. This was the flag that led the procession of that Department Encampment at which you were present. From Texas the Department Commander asked for flags for two high schools which he received, and after the ceremony of raising I received a report from which I have clipped the following sentence:

"Patriotism is above par out here at present. Those flags were the *first* presented to any school in this State from the Grand Army of the Republic, and I believe that they will expand until Old Glory proudly floats over every school house in this state.

Yours in F., C. & L.,

JOHN ROCH,

Past Dep't Commander."

The urgency of continued labor in the field of flag-raising can best be emphasized by quoting from a letter received from Comrade Charles A. Curtis, Assistant Adjutant-General of the Department of Wisconsin :

'A ride anywhere about the country hereabouts will show the flag-staffs over the school houses, but no Stars and Stripes flaunt in the breezes. Our high school set up a staff and two U. S. Senators and other dignitaries made speeches to a large assembly when the Flag was raised, but I have not seen a Flag there for three years.

How incredible this seems! But it may be accounted for, perhaps, in the abandonment of activity. I was unable to get an Aide recommended by the Commander of this Department. I have no doubt that a Flag-Missionary out there would change the aspect.

It is with pardonable pride that I direct your attention, as I did the Senior Vice-Commander-in-Chief, Commanding last year, to the accomplishment of Lafayette Post, No. 140, Dept. of New York, which I have the honor to command this year. In addition to the 600 bunting Flags 4x6, sent by this Post to the schools of Porto Rico, as reported by me in my previous message, it has since sent 200 of the same size, and 200 smaller salutation Flags to the schools of the Philippine Islands, and further to meet an appeal from those possessions for Flags for the towns, municipalities and officials, it made a later shipment of 500 of the same bunting Flags, which it is hoped is giving assistance to our conquering heroes so far from home, who are enlisted for the spread of humanity and in the great mission of civilization which the direction of Providence has placed upon this Land of Liberty to perform.

This noble gift of my Post was no rash adventure—it was made after consultation with the War Department and under its direction. The following letters herewith are submitted as evidence of deeds and their results. They are from George P. Anderson, Sup't of Public Instruction at Manila, and from First Lieut. H. L. Threlkeld, 13th Infantry at Manauag, Pangasinan, referring to the Flags for the schools, and preclude any further report from me upon this satisfactory action, and the letter from Comrade President McKinley and Major-General E. S. Otis, support all I have said or my Post anticipated concerning the Flags for the native towns and officials :

WAR DEPARTMENT,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, *May 24, 1900.*

COL. ALLAN C. BAKWELL,
479 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

Sir: Referring to previous correspondence in the matter of the gift of Lafayette Post, G. A. R., of New York City, of two hundred Flags to be distributed to the schools in the Philippine Islands, I have the honor to enclose for the information of your Association a copy of the official report of the ceremonies and circumstances attending the raising of so many of the Flags in question as were distributed to the public schools in the city of Manila.

Very respectfully,
(Signed) JOHN A. JOHNSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL,
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,
MANILA, P. I., *March 15, 1900.*

TO THE ACTING ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL, MANILA, P. I.

Sir: I have the honor to submit the following report of the ceremonies and circumstances attending the raising of the Flags donated to the Manila Public Schools by Lafayette Post, No. 140, G. A. R., of New York City.

Col. John W. French, 22d U. S. Infantry, a prominent member of said Post, was requested to be present and direct the ceremonies, as the donors of the Flags so desired. He fulfilled this mission most success-

fully during the three days, February 21-23, 1900, assisted principally by Chaplain Edward H. Fitzgerald, of the 22d Infantry, and the Superintendent of Public Instruction.

Manila has at present forty-one public schools in thirty-six buildings, most of the instruction being distributed, except for one high and common grade school of 800 pupils and three schools of 300 pupils each, into many small buildings instead of being gathered into a less number of six, eight and twelve-room suitable buildings. So the gallant Colonel found a campaign mapped out for him when he encountered the Superintendent on the morning of February 21st. During the three days mentioned, with rapid driving he was able to be present at twenty-five of the school buildings and raise the Flags over them. Flags were raised over the remaining eleven buildings by American and native school teachers under his general directions.

The flag-raising was deferred a short time so that it might be accomplished upon the anniversary of the birth of our Great First President, and in connection with the public exercises held in the schools during the three days mentioned.

To attend twenty-five programs, to raise twenty-five Flags and listen to twenty-five speeches by the Chaplain, altho' some of them were necessarily very brief, required a great amount of time, so that speed was an important point. The school houses were crowded with enthusiastic gatherings of the natives, including teachers, pupils, parents and friends, and many Americans interested in seeing "Old Glory" rise and fall for the first time on the Philippine breezes over American Public Schools.

The form of the ceremonies was much the same for all of the schools and was made to fit in nicely with the programs in the English language which were in progress. Many of the schools delayed the program until the arrival of the donating party, so that the raising opened the exercises. The most interesting fact was that universally the natives, Meztizos and Spaniards present joined enthusiastically in all of the ceremonies, and seemed as pleased and rejoiced to see this emblem of American protection raised on high as did the Americans themselves.

Upon arrival at a school, Col. French would make ready a Flag for hoisting, assisted by the Superintendent, while Chaplain Fitzgerald would step to the front, explain in Spanish the nature of the ceremony and read abstracts from the Address sent from Lafayette Post, closing by reading the donating act in English, handing the small Flag intended for the school to the principal, whereupon a native or Spanish teacher would read the same in Spanish, and at the words "Se sube la bandera," that is, "Raise the Flag," Col. French would himself send the banner aloft and make it fast. In many schools, as the Flag arose, the children as they rose to salute would break forth in most excellent singing in English of "Star-Spangled Banner" or more often "America." Such scenes were touching; the singing was superb because it was Philippino; and

the pathos heightened by the native accent, such as "My Country, tiss ob dee."

It was soul-stirring. The veil seemed lifted for us to listen down the corridors of time to the gradual change of this expression dropping from native lips, into the fully-rounded out "My Country, 'tis of thee," with a pure American accent. And just so could we see the Philippino emerging into the full-rounded, true-hearted, soul-devoted American citizen with the true accent and speech.

Many English recitations were well rendered at these Washington's Birthday exercises, besides the excellent singing of American patriotic songs. One interesting little piece called "Truthful Washington" was spoken by Tagal boys in the various schools, as follows :

TRUTHFUL WASHINGTON.

I am a Philippino boy,
And not supposed to know,
About the great George Washington
And why folks loved him so.

But I have heard it said of him,
That from his early youth,
When accused of naughty deeds,
He always spoke the truth.

And I believe that truthful boys,
Will truthful men become,
And be beloved by everyone,
Like the great Washington.

This poem was written by Mr. Jesse George, at present at work in this department, so Manila offers it to the people at home as a Philippino tribute.

The people here appreciate a gift very much indeed ; they possess a proper spirit of gratitude and welcome the Flags very much. But in the brief time allotted they could not in a foreign language understand and feel as we do who the donors were, nor how they represent the Grand Army of Sixty-one, nor what they did for the best government on earth. This is something they will know later ; the news of it is on the way to Manila in the form of histories of the United States in the Spanish language. They will speedily understand, assisted to every extent possible by this department, which desires that thanks be most fully returned from the teachers, scholars and people of Manila to the honored Lafayette Post for their generous and patriotic donation of the Stars and Stripes.

Respectfully submitted,

GEORGE P. ANDERSON,

Superintendent Public Instruction.

MANAUAG, PANGASINAN, *April* 28, 1900.

HON. JOSEPH J. LITTLE,
COMMANDER OF LAFAYETTE POST, No. 140,
DEPARTMENT OF NEW YORK,
GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC.

Dear Sir : I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of the beautiful American Flag sent by your Post to the public school of Manauag, and it is with great pleasure that I accept it in the name of the President and other town officials and the school children of Manauag. I trust that the Flag may have the influence you desire in inducing the pupils and people to become good citizens. They are very proud of their Flag, and appreciate your present. The Flag was unfurled to the breezes for the first time on the 26th inst., in the presence of a large number of school boys and girls, and other residents. Company C, 13th U. S. Infantry, the garrison of the town, was drawn up in line and presented arms as the Flag was raised to the top of the staff, amid lusty cheers from the boys and other natives, who removed their hats (those who had any) and remained uncovered while the native band played "The Star-Spangled Banner."

I enclose herewith as being of interest to you two photographs, one taken during the flag-raising and the other of the school boys and girls afterwards.

There are two schools in one here, one room for boys and one for girls, and there are over 300 children enrolled in the two schools, besides many more in the distant barrios or districts, who are unable to attend this school.

About 300 are studying English, and some have done remarkably well, having completed a primary book, and are now studying a higher grade, and all seem to take a great interest in the study of English.

Since you were sufficiently interested to present the school here with a Flag, I am sure you would be pleased to know something of the town and its inhabitants.

Manauag is situated on a small river about twelve miles east of Dagupan, the northern terminus of the only railway on the island, and is on high ground which never overflows. The church and convent are on a considerable hill overlooking the town. The convent, which was formerly the abode of the Spanish friars, is now used as quarters for the American soldiers, and is a large, well-built structure capable of accommodating about 500 men.

I have been here in command of this company (most of the time being the only officer) since November 26, just five months before the Flag was raised over the school, though of course we have had a Flag up in the town before, but be it said to the credit and loyalty of the town officials that the first Flag that was raised here was one whose materials were bought and put together by them.

This town, with its outlying districts, has a population of about 15,000 people, of whom probably about 100 can speak a little Spanish; the others speak Pangasinan or Olocano, two native dialects.

In these islands the rule is that the church and the convent constitute the town, and so here, the town proper, with the few houses adjacent to the church, has a population of probably 1000.

In one sense this has been the most important town in the Province of Pangasinan, as it is the principal church town of the province, and it is here that they keep the patron saint of the province.

It has been the custom during Lent for each town in the province to have a day set when everybody in the town makes an annual pilgrimage to the church at this town to receive a special blessing.

Since the insurrection against the Spanish began in 1896, the custom has died out to a certain extent, and there were comparatively few visitors this year.

This town has been comparatively quiet since we came here, but there are still a few small bands of ladrones who continue to harass the peaceful natives and thwart our attempts to inaugurate a reign of peace.

A detachment of thirty men from this company recently went out and surprised a party of about seventy ladrones, killed five of them, wounded several others, and captured thirty stand of firearms and a number of bolos. That lesson had a very salutary effect upon them. There can scarcely be said to be any organized resistance against us over here now, but I suppose these bands of ladrones will give us trouble for some time to come.

Thanking you again for the Flag, both for myself and in the name of the citizens of Manauag, I have the honor to remain, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

H. L. THRELKELD,

*First Lieut. 13th U. S. Infantry,
Commanding.*

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON, *March 31, 1900.*

My Dear Sir: The action of Lafayette Post, in sending to Major-General Otis five hundred United States Flags for distribution among the native officials and other inhabitants of the Philippine Islands, has been brought to my attention.

This effort of your Post for the promotion of peace and good-feeling between the islands and the United States will, I earnestly hope and confidently believe, result in great good; and there could be no higher reward for generous and patriotic efforts than such a result.

Permit me to take this opportunity of assuring you and the members of your Post of my cordial appreciation of this renewed evidence of your devotion to the Flag and the principles for which it stands.

Very sincerely yours,

WILLIAM MCKINLEY.

ALLAN C. BAKEWELL, COMMANDER,
LAFAYETTE POST, No. 140,
DEPARTMENT OF NEW YORK, G. A. R.,
NEW YORK, N. Y.

ROCHESTER, *June 21*, 1900.

A. C. BAKEWELL, ESQ., COMMANDER,
LAFAYETTE POST, No. 140,
DEPARTMENT OF NEW YORK, G. A. R.

Dear Sir: Your letter of March 27th last informing me of the shipment of Flags by the "Sumner" to Manila has just reached me here. The Flags have undoubtedly been distributed there by General MacArthur, to whom I shall forward your letter. I highly commend this action of your Post. Flags are in great demand there by the natives in all of the islands, and we were unable to comply with all their requests for them. This gift of the Lafayette Post will be of great value to the promotion of peace and of loyalty to the American Government in those distant possessions.

Very truly yours,

E. S. OTIS.

Learning that George W. DeLong Post of Honolulu, Hawaii, were attempting the herculean task of raising funds for 160 poles and Flags for the schools of those islands, Lafayette Post went to its assistance and shipped them the 160 Flags—size 4x6—which are being floated over the schools as rapidly as the poles can be procured and raised.

With these Flags was sent an address (attached hereto) which embodies the sentiments underlying the inspiration moving my noble Post, as well as the principles governing the Grand Army of the Republic.

Too much praise cannot be given to the little Hawaiian Post, nestling in the bosom of the sea 2,500 miles away, which is a charmed circle of thirty-three souls, mostly mechanics, small in circumference but large and great in patriotism, and if there are any Posts in our native land that

are reclining in leisure upon the laurels of the past, the example of the sturdy *boys* of Honolulu, with the same experiences of war, who have raised fifteen hundred dollars for poles to float the "Old Flag" may be worthy of imitation while so much yet remains that may be done before we receive our final discharge on earth to make a re-enlistment in the great beyond.

I would lengthen this report beyond reasonable limits, should I attempt to encompass the patriotic work of Lafayette Post. Suffice it then to say, that during the past year it has expended over fifteen hundred dollars for Flags, which is additional to the presentations made to Public Schools, Women's Aid Societies, Industrial Schools, Orphan Asylums, Convents, etc., etc., in New York City, and which have been distributed in Texas, Florida, Georgia, North Carolina, New Jersey, Oklahoma, Hawaii, and the Philippine Islands.

A N A D D R E S S

FROM LAFAYETTE POST, NO. 140,
DEP'T OF NEW YORK, GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC,
ON PRESENTATION OF UNITED STATES FLAGS
TO THE SCHOOLS OF HAWAII.

TO THE TEACHERS, SCHOLARS AND PEOPLE OF HAWAII:

More than a third of a century ago there was a great and terrible war existing in the United States of America between two sections of the nation—one section striving to divide the country and to establish a new government and a strange flag, the other to prevent the dismemberment of the United States and to sustain the sovereignty and supremacy of the Flag which had been the standard of the Republic since the Revolution a hundred years before.

The triumph of the Army for the maintenance of the Union and for the retention of the "Old Flag" is familiar to you all, and the providence of an All-wise God has been manifested in a glorious progress that has followed the victory guided by His omnipotent direction.

A product of this great war is the Grand Army of the Republic—an organization born on the field of strife which has multiplied into a membership of 300,000 soldiers who served in the victorious army.

One of the principles of this noble order is the inculcation of patriotism—a purpose to carry forward through all time a love of country and devotion to its welfare.

This Grand Army of the Republic is a national organization represented by as many departments as there are States in the Union, and in each State there are representatives in smaller bodies called Posts. Lafayette Post is one of these, with a membership of 600, whose chief aim, besides its fraternity and charity, is to instil patriotism in the minds of the growing children, native and foreign-born, who will be the future citizens and rulers of the land. For fourteen years the Post has found it to be a pleasant duty to labor for a love of the Flag which through its agency and example now floats above every school house throughout the broad domain.

When the cruel yoke of Spain was removed from the oppressed people of Puerto Rico and that beautiful island hailed with delight the approach of the Flag of Freedom, this Post remembered the children who would be blessed under the Banner of Liberty and sent 600 Flags—the same as are sent to you—to be an emblem of their release from the bondage of inhumanity and servility.

Later, when the American soldiers and sailors broke the chains which fettered the liberty of the Philippines, the Post, again, inspired by the welcome and thanksgiving of the Puerto Ricans, forwarded 200 of the same Flags to Manila, where they now float over the school houses of those islands of the Orient.

And now, learning of the little brotherhood of American Union Veterans, the George W. DeLong Post of your own "Gem of the Pacific," who through privation and sacrifice were laboring for an accomplishment almost beyond their strength, strong as they are in faith and hope and charity, Lafayette Post finds it one of its greatest privileges to be permitted to assist in the glorious achievement of planting the Flag that stands for the uplifting of the human race wherever the wisdom of God has placed them.

With you there is much less to teach—you are a favored people. The Gospel of Christ was carried to you from our shores, and you have learned the Golden Rule and know little of the oppression of man.

But with the Bible goes the Flag.

The inspiration of Truth is sustained by the Flag that is raised for the elevation of man. To love God and keep the Law is to obey the Commandments of a Divine Government and a righteous people.

As the sun rises here in the East to brighten the lives of all, so we raise the Flag to impress the people with the benevolence of man guided by the beneficence of the Creator.

It is a bright thought with us that it has been our privilege to plant our beautiful standard of Strength and Right at home and abroad. This Flag is never folded ; but as we sleep in peace confident of the protection it has brought, it is flying before the gentle zephyrs of fullest day over our kindred of other climes.

In our dreams we shall have sweet visions of floating colors over the Punch Bowl to welcome the storm-tossed mariner into your tranquil, coral-bound harbor of Honolulu. That as we remember your exquisite Nuuanu Valley and ride to the eminence above the Pali, we shall see floating gracefully as sunbeams on the morning clouds the brilliant Stars and Stripes for which we offered our lives. We shall think of it at stations on the way to Haleakala and on the snow-crowned hills of Kilauea. At Hilo, at Ulupalakua, at Waikiki, wherever the children are, there shall this benison be lifted to proclaim the fullness of the liberty of man, who is the image of the Creator, God.

We commend to you not only the flying Flag, but the teaching and learning of all that it represents. Learn of the good men who have died for it, and pray for the few of declining years who yet remain, who have fought for it. Teach and learn the National Hymns; observe the patriotic anniversaries of the year which commemorate the brightest pages of American history when Liberty was born, Freedom restored and Inhumanity overthrown.

Under the government of this Flag all children are of royal birth; all men may become rulers of the nation and all women have an equal heritage and place of honor.

We send to you, through our comrades of the loyal army—the members of George W. DeLong Post—this contribution to their unselfish devotion to the land they helped to save from destruction; though absent they are forgetting not.

We send it with our love and heartfelt greeting, trusting, with the confidence of patriots, who never faltered before the cannon's mouth, that whatever else betide, no power may wrest from you the homes and happiness protected by the Flag that has cost so much to create and for which men have suffered so much to preserve.

ALLAN C. BAKEWELL,

Commander.

OFFICIAL:

WILBUR F. BROWN,

Adjutant.

EXTRACTS FROM REPORTS OF DEPARTMENT AIDES

ARIZONA.

"Your circular in regard to Military Instruction in Schools has been received. In reply I can only say I hope for better success in the future than in the past. While I have notified the proper authorities of my appointment and readiness to comply with the spirit of the Bill now pending, yet no move has been made to enable me to act, hence I can only report nothing done. I hope the future will bear fruit. Time will tell.

"P. P. PARKER."

CONNECTICUT.

There is no report, but the following circular, issued by Comrade Saxe, bears witness to his work and the direction of it. A copy of this circular was sent to each Department Aide without comment. It carried its own suggestions.

"HEADQUARTERS"

J. L. SAXE,

AIDE, CHARGE PATRIOTIC AND MILITARY INSTRUCTIONS

IN THE

PUBLIC SCHOOLS, DEP'T CONN., G. A. R.

WATERBURY, CONN.

"Comrades : There is much that can be said in favor of Patriotic and Military Instructions in our Public Schools, but nothing that is new to you, so in behalf of the Commander-in-Chief and his Chief Aide in this noble work, will ask if you have done your duty for your country the past year by trying to interest, in these particular studies, those whom you elected to look after your schools? If you have not, what excuses you from trying now? Put your shoulder to the wheel of this great work this year. Help it with your heart and hands. Make the diamond brightness of our youth's eyes sparkle with that heroic lustre that is every American's birthright.

"You know that eternal liberty is maintained by eternal vigilance only. Therefore, prepare the pupils of your schools to step into your illustrious footsteps should future emergencies require. You also know that the Nation whose whole people are thoroughly imbued with loyalty, patriotism and military knowledge is a bulwark against aggression and oppression. Its burden of taxation is lighter than the Nation who must depend upon and support a great standing army. Its citizenship nobler, its peace safer, and when it helps those that need a human Nation's helping hand, it is stronger and better able to command respect, just as we did during our Cuban war and just as we do to-day.

"Comrades, how would that war have terminated if the commanders of those troops had not received their military training standing shoulder to shoulder with you, while those who became proficient in Military Schools, Academies or Colleges, did their part well? None know this better than you, so why do you hesitate to assert your opinions by putting them into use in our schools?

"I ask this in behalf of your representatives who voted unanimously at the National Encampment, G. A. R., to have Patriotic and Military Instructions inculcated in all the Public Schools in this the Greatest of all Great Nations, that all may realize what you know so well to be for the best interests of our land.

"J. L. SAXE."

DELAWARE.

“Through the efforts of the Grand Army of the Republic, Flags were several years ago presented to some of the Public Schools, followed by the presentation of Flags to other schools, by other societies, until the Board of Education took this matter up and supplied all the schools with Flags, and replaced with new Flags whenever necessary. It is the rule of the Board of Education, and I believe the law of the State, that “Old Glory shall float over all of our public schools every day while in session. For several years past the day before Memorial Day has been observed by holding patriotic and memorial services during the afternoon in all of our public schools. To preserve uniformity in patriotic exercises the Board of Education have had printed each year during the past three years programs for the use of the pupils with fifteen of the leading and appropriate patriotic songs printed thereon; also the form of the salutation to the Flag. Great interest is manifested in these exercises, and nearly every school is visited by comrades, ministers and other leading citizens. Out of twenty-four members of the Board of Education four are prominent members of the G. A. R. As one of these members I have had the boys of several schools out parading and drilling on various occasions. In this city especially the Grand Army of the Republic has exercised great influence in the public schools in teaching patriotism and loyalty to our country.

“DANIEL ROSS.”

FLORIDA.

“After five years of faithful service in this Department, two of them under your most efficient supervision, I can report but little substantial progress. While there have been spurts of interest in the subject of Patriotism and Military Instruction in the Public Schools, and occasional signs of enthusiasm for the movement, there has not been any permanent influence at work to accomplish the desired object. Still, I cannot report that the outlook for the future is not more hopeful than it was four years ago. We have opened up and paved the way for more aggressive work in the near future, and my successor, should he be a man earnest and faithful in the work, may expect to make more gratifying progress than I have done. He will find many obstacles to success removed and a more favorable public sentiment to support him. The serious conflict between the Grand Army of the Republic and the United Confederate Veterans over public school histories, and which remains unsettled, has been and still is a serious obstacle to our advancement in getting a foothold in the public schools at the South. This conflict ended in a satisfactory manner, which is a hard problem to solve, we should have little trouble in carrying our patriotic work into the Southern schools. The importance of teaching

patriotism to the children has been fully accepted by the "Daughters of the Confederacy," under whose direction the "Children of the Confederacy," a new organization, is now in full operation. Jefferson Davis birthday, June 3d, is especially set apart for exercises by the school children, and they are taught to reject all school histories and reading books not in keeping with the sentiments of the Confederate Veteran organizations. This is the one dark cloud that appears in the otherwise clear and bright sky of our Reunited Country, and whoever can successfully and honorably remove it will merit universal praise. The school history question is far-reaching and all-powerful, and how to settle it properly is a problem that requires wisdom, justice and moderation of the highest order on both sides of the discussion. While it is true that the Department of Florida contains a large winter population of Northern people, as well as many who are all-the year-round residents, the public affairs of the State are controlled by Southern-born people. The Superintendent of Public Schools is an ardent Confederate Veteran, and prefers to have Southern teachers and supervisors of schools. It is therefore only in favored districts largely composed of northern residents, that our movement has met with favor. The renomination of this Superintendent indicates another four years like the past. Still, we should not be discouraged, but hold fast to our purpose. I thank you most heartily for your ever prompt, cordial and generous support in my labors.

"S. HERBERT LANCEY."

IDAHO.

"I have little to report as the Idaho member of your staff assigned to duty in charge of the Department of Military Instruction and Patriotic Education. So firmly have the principles we have sought to disseminate taken root in the hearts of the people of Idaho, and so loyally have they been cultivated by our educators, that nothing of importance has remained for me to do. Some suggestions which I have thought to make to our Legislature have remained dormant because that body has not been in session during this Encampment year. Others may present them later. I beg to express my thanks for the privilege of association with you in a great and patriotic purpose, and trust that success will follow all your future endeavors.

"CHARLES A. CLARK."

LOUISIANA AND MISSISSIPPI.

"I respectfully inform you, that petitions to support our Military School Bill have been signed by comrades of various Posts throughout my department in due time, and sent to every Congressman and Senator representing Louisiana and Mississippi. I have spared no means, either by speech or writing, on all public occasions to advance the cause of

Military Instruction, although causing at times disaffection and becoming a target for public criticism. But one must expect it when he fills an office, whether remunerative or not. Unfortunate enough by my barren report, due to a rebellious section, you will excuse me for being unable to compete with other Aides in obtaining even an encouraging mention in your annual report. Of course, the fields of the Eldridges, Patricks and others are certainly not as bad as the Longprés. Permit me to conclude in assuring you that I am still undismayed by public chafes and report Progress.

"E. LONGPRÉ.

MAINE.

"I wish it were in my power to report an accomplishment in the line of our work in the promotion of Military Instruction in the Public Schools commensurate with its importance, but beyond distributing the petitions you sent to me last January to Posts in each Congressional District, little could be done. These petitions were largely signed and transmitted to our members and Senators. The response to my letter inclosing the petition to Hon. Amos L. Allen, member from this district, was favorable. As our Legislature assembles but once in two years, nothing could be done in that direction since my last report. As a matter of possible interest in illustration of what is being done here in the way of Military Instruction, I enclose you to-day's paper with a notice of the High School Cadets of the town of Westbrook. It has long been the custom for the Battalion of Portland High School Cadets to pass a week each year in camp for practical instruction in the duty of a soldier. This battalion consists of three full companies, uniformed and well-drilled.

"CHARLES H. BOYD."

MARYLAND.

"In Maryland, and especially in Baltimore, although there has not been a large amount of Military Instruction, nevertheless Patriotic Education has not been neglected during the past fiscal year in our schools. When it is remembered that Maryland, although on the "border," was originally one of the old Slave States, so called, it is remarkable and no less congratulatory to observe, that, especially since the Spanish war, the present generation evinces very little of the old-time acrimony of the 60's, and commendably displays a loyal respect, if not affection, for "Old Glory." The boys and girls of to-day are more than ever close students of history, which at the end of this century is being made so impressively and rapidly; and, they listen with quick ears and observe with bright eyes the comments of their elders who engage in comparisons regarding the patriotism exhibited by the military leaders of 1776, 1812 and 1861-5. Happily, through the judicious teachings of the day, these pupils have no mixed loyalty in their cups, and, on "Flag-Day," here in Baltimore,

the Superintendent of our public schools loyally conducts the exercises or prompts the manner of their conduction, though in the 60's he was a captain in the "C. S. A."

"This genuine patriotism, which is neither sectional nor sectarian, is beautifully reflected from the children to the adults, who can merrily join in the refrain :

"Call us Yankees, call us Johnnies,
"But we're North and South no more ;
"We are *one*, and glad to follow
"Where Old Glory leads before."

"In Maryland the newly-elected State Superintendent of Public Instruction and the newly-elected Superintendent of Baltimore Schools are heartily in touch with the sentiment that one great aim in education should be to elevate the standard of citizenship. This State will doubtless act well its part in answering the potent question by the "Outlook": "How can we become a people of military knowledge, prepared for emergencies (like that now apparently confronting us in China), without being a 'nation in arms'?" By drilling the school boys of to-day, and if need be they will be good soldiers in later life.

"By ordinance of our city (Baltimore) every school house has our national emblem floating at its front, and in some of the schools the "salute" is given and patriotic airs are sung on certain days designated by the school board.

"Our Senators and Representatives were prepared to advocate the bill before Congress authorizing the detail of Retired Officers of the Army and Navy to drill the male pupils of our public schools had that bill been presented at the last session. We hope Comrade Hull of the Military Committee may see his way clear to urge its presentation at the short session. As a medical man and an ex-school commissioner with several years of experience in each, I can, knowing the benefit that would accrue in developing the physical as well as the mental powers of our boys, strongly advocate its passage. When this consummation most devoutly desired by every truly patriotic citizen shall have been fulfilled, the members of our beloved organization will begin to realize the sentiment so tersely put by our esteemed Commander-in-Chief at the G. A. R. banquet, Washington, D. C., February 5, 1900, when, after commending Colonel Bakewell's unselfish and loyal services in behalf of introduction of Military Instruction in our schools, he so truly announced that 'the Grand Army of the Republic desires to transmit the spirit of patriotism, cultivated on numberless battle-fields, into the hearts of the 10,000,000 children of the nation along safe and inspiring lines of high culture and lofty ideals of duty, before death ends the personal record of its patriotic endeavors.'

"G. LANE TANEYHILL."

MASSACHUSETTS.

"I have the honor to submit the following report: Soon after my appointment as Special Aide for the Department of Massachusetts was received, I called the attention of Commander Gilman to the action of the National Encampment in regard to the bill before Congress providing for Military Instruction. In General Orders No. 10 he called the attention of the Posts to the bill and urged them to endorse it. The petitions which were sent to me I forwarded to various Posts and requested them to return them suitably endorsed to their Representative at Washington. This was all I could do to further the cause of Military Instruction.

"Regarding the suitable commemoration of December 14, the centennial of the Death of General Washington, I called the attention of a member of the school committee to the desire of the G. A. R. The result was that in the City of Boston all the schools were ordered to hold proper patriotic services in the morning, and a half holiday was given to enforce the lessons. Exercises were also quite generally held by Posts of the G. A. R. I also wrote Department Commander Gilman asking for his assistance in bringing to the attention of the Posts the duty of visiting the schools and so promoting patriotism. I enclose a section of his address herewith. The Convention approved this recommendation, and Commander P. D. Smith promulgated this action in General Orders No. 2, asking the Post Commander to send the names of three Comrades to me for instruction; about seventy-five (one-third of all) responded, and I sent to them a circular stating my desires. I also wrote to over forty more, calling their attention to their neglect and urging action, so as to make the visitation previous to Memorial Day a success. In the City of Boston I divided the schools among the various Posts. The result has been to make a more general observance of patriotic exercises than before, and for a new thing it has resulted as well as can be expected. My successor will, I hope and think, have the benefit of my effort, and be able to do more and better than I have. The amount of correspondence is quite considerable, taking a great deal of time. Of course, there is a little expense which necessarily must be borne by the Special Aide. Hence, to be a success as a Special Aide in charge of this work, a Comrade must be prepared to throw his whole heart into the work, so as to inspire his assistants with enthusiasm.

"From reports which I have received from the cities and towns in this old Commonwealth, I am sure no step backward has been taken. Notwithstanding the criticisms of the anti-imperialists, the young men are just as ready to uphold the Government as in the days of '76 and '61, and as long as the spirit of patriotism is inculcated in the public schools, the croakings of the peace-at-any-price-advocates will be unavailing.

"I desire to call attention to one of our city schools. The Master is a Grand Army veteran. The scholars are of foreign extraction, mostly

of foreign birth. On all the patriotic days suitable exercises are held, in which the scholars take part.

"On Washington's Birthday more than fifty scholars recited suitable selections, and last week at the graduation exercises a beautiful silk Flag was presented by the graduating class, while for two hours recitations and songs in honor of the Flag were given by them.

"In several of the towns it is the custom to gather the children of all the schools in some suitable place the day before Memorial Day and hold a patriotic service.

"My experience in this leads me to believe that teachers, scholars and School Committees are all ready to unite in carrying on this noble work.

"B. READ WALES."

NEBRASKA.

"In making this, my second report as Special Aide, it is very pleasing to me to be able to say that in advance of any legislation, the matter of Military Instruction and Patriotic Education has this year made rapid and permanent advance.

"Owing to the zealous and intelligent co-operation of the Comrades appointed as Special Aides at the county seats of the ninety counties of this State, I have been enabled to distribute enough copies of the "Salute to the Flag," so that each teacher in this Commonwealth will have one placed in their hands by the Superintendent of Public Instruction, with an official request that the Silent Salute be used daily, and the Pledge Salute on all special occasions.

"I prepared a circular letter of instructions for my Aides, requesting special endeavors on their part—First, in securing signatures to the petition requesting Congress to pass the bill for the detail of active and retired Army officers to assist in military instruction in public schools; Second, to work for the display of the Flag on every school house, and to see that Comrades were detailed from every Post in Nebraska to visit and address the scholars of every school on February 12, Lincoln's Birthday; February 22, Washington's Birthday; March 1, Anniversary of the admittance of Nebraska to the Union of States; May 30, Memorial Day; June 14, Flag Day; July 4, Independence Day.

"These visits and talks have proven very beneficial, and teachers and scholars manifested great interest, and a desire to learn of our Flag, and why the above-named days were observed and commemorated; they were eager to hear the facts from the lips of veteran soldiers who had participated in the Civil War.

"I learned that there were in Nebraska 270 Posts and 138 Corps, 6,758 school houses, and on 1,065 of these the Flag is displayed during school hours; in every school room the Flag and patriotic pictures are

displayed on the walls, seventeen schools have military instruction, and 1,085 cadets are uniformed and equipped and many others have the setting up drill, and nearly all enter and leave the building in military order, keeping step to the music of the piano, and patriotic songs are sung almost daily. There are employed 8,956 teachers, 563 of whom daily use the Flag Salute, and a large majority of the remainder use it on all special occasions. Systematic and intelligent work by the G. A. R. and W. R. C., backed by a Flag and patriotic educational law, which we hope to secure during this year, will place and hold us in the front rank of this line of work.

"An impetus was given the cause by the report I was able to make at our Department Encampment, the first of its kind ever made here. It was received with the strictest attention, and when ended by a unanimous rising vote of thanks, and a resolution was passed that a committee on legislation be appointed to secure the passage of a Flag and patriotic educational law similar to the one in force in the State of New York.

"BRAD. P. COOK."

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

"It gives me pleasure to report that New Hampshire is abreast of the times in the matter of Patriotism and Military Instruction in the Public Schools. In nearly all the cities and in some of the larger towns of the State, the pupils of high schools, both male and female, have regular instruction and drill, and I am assured by parents that after a few months of the drill a marked improvement could be noticed in the "set up" of their boys, and teachers tell me that pupils are more orderly and more amenable to school discipline where the military drill is a part of the curriculum. In addition to any advantages which teachers and pupils may derive from it, military instruction in the schools is of service to the State, in that the young men who graduate from our high schools furnish excellent material for commissioned and non-commissioned officers of the National Guard; some of the very best officers, in this State, having received their first military instruction, and first developed their military instincts, as pupils in our high schools.

"The salute to the Flag is observed in many of the schools, and a school house is rarely found without a staff upon which to display our glorious Flag.

"A. D. AYLING."

NEW JERSEY.

"I have the honor to report that having received notice of my appointment as Special Aide for the Department of New Jersey (November 15, 1897) and orders to report to you for duty, I did so accordingly, and in behalf of the Military Bill to be brought before United States Congress.

at its last session, I sent to each of the eight Representatives and two Senators (ten in all) of the State of New Jersey at Washington, D. C., a copy of your last year's report on Military and Patriotic Instruction, along with a copy of the bill and a personal request as Special Aide, etc., that they would give it their attention and support when brought before Congress. Also sixty-one petitions concerning the bill were sent to that number of G. A. R. Posts in the different districts of the State (as near as I could judge the most influential as regards numbers, etc.), to be signed and forwarded to their Representatives and Senators at Washington, D. C.

"As regards the school laws of New Jersey, I found that the State had made provision for supplying the schools with staffs, Flags, and all appurtenances, 'said Flags to be displayed upon or near the school building during school hours and at such other times as the board may deem proper'; also, 'in all of the public schools in the State, the Friday preceding the holidays, viz: Washington's Birthday, Memorial Day, Fourth of July, and Thanksgiving Day, shall be devoted to patriotic and other appropriate exercises.' I found also that the school laws of New Jersey were about to be revised, and in communication with the Superintendent of Public Instruction, Chas. J. Baxter, requested that the law be amended to include 'all other patriotic holidays that are now and may be hereafter designated by law, also that formula of the salute to the Flag be required in all of the public schools.' A question arose as to whether the too great familiarity with the display of the Flag might not lead to a disregard of its significance, if it did not 'breed contempt', and would it not be better to display it only on special occasions. I thought not, and on the part of the G. A. R. asked that that part of the law be not altered. The law, as finally coming from the hands of the revisory committee, retains the requirement of the 'display of the United States Flag during school session of all public schools in New Jersey, the observance of appropriate exercises on the last school day previous to any legal holiday now or hereafter designated by law' and mentioning Lincoln's Birthday, Washington's Birthday, Memorial Day and Thanksgiving Day.

"As regards the salute to the Flag, the commission decided to leave that matter to the discretion of the local boards of school commissioners, whom they thought to be patriotically inclined and most likely to universally adopt it. The State Superintendent, Chas. J. Baxter, says that he will recommend the use of the salute throughout the State, as he is personally in favor of it. The revision of the law delayed action on my part until the Legislature had acted on the revision, which was finally done March 23, 1900. The matter of the Flag salute having been left to the local school boards, I sent to each of the County Superintendents (twenty-one in number) a copy of the Flag salute and a personal request that they use their influence in introducing the salute into the schools of their county, and offering to supply the form of salute free of expense to any who would make use of them. In response, three County Superintend-

ents requested copies for distribution : Homer A. Wilcox, of Passaic Co., 92 copies ; Aaron W. Hand, Cape May, 69 copies ; Watson B. Matthews, Dover, 150 copies. Mercer and Gloucester Co. superintendents referred me to the local boards furnishing lists of the same and teachers. Twenty-four copies have been placed in the hands of Professor Gregory, Superintendent of Public Schools of Trenton, and by him have been distributed to the city schools. A committee of ladies of the W. R. C., Dep't of N. J., have interested themselves and have been introducing a book containing patriotic songs and other matter suitable for the school exercises, and to the assistant of the State Dep't, W. R. C., Mrs. C. Hard, I have given seventy-five copies for distribution in the rest of the county and vicinity. The committee of the W. R. C. purpose to cover the State, and no doubt will be of great assistance in the work. I have on hand 701 copies of the salute of the 1,000 copies received from your printer May 1, those previously sent (117) having been all distributed.

“But little can now be done, as the schools have closed, but I expect to get everything in shape for their opening in September. Should any copies remain on hand when a successor to me is appointed, I will turn them over to him with a statement of what has been done, so that he may know where to begin in continuing the good work. Teachers complain that the Flags whip out soon and are hard to replace. The State law provides for the renewing of the Flags by the school district, but as many schools start out with a more or less expensive Flag, according to their means, I would suggest that on stormy days a smaller and less expensive Flag be displayed from the staff, and the more valuable one be placed conspicuously in the school building. A good bunting Flag can be procured for \$2.50 or \$3.00, 4x6, which will outlast a larger one in a gale. Even a smaller one would be better on the staff than none.

“My thanks are especially due to Professor Charles J. Baxter, State Superintendent of Public Instruction for New Jersey, for his readiness in furnishing any needed information and his offer of all assistance possible in furthering patriotic education, etc.

“R. S. DANA.”

OHIO.

“I called on Congressman McDowell, of this district, and he assured me that he favored our bill, No. 4,742, and would vote for the bill when it came up.

“Foreign service for so large a part of our troops has been against the passage of our bill.

“I have talked with many educators and good citizens and I believe there is a growing sentiment in the country in favor of more instruction in military for our youth. The lack of drill rooms, drill grounds and of suitable instructors are the great drawbacks in the work.

"Circumstances beyond my control prevented me from accomplishing much that it was my intention to do the past year, but I shall try to accomplish more in future. I enclose a hastily prepared circular which was used to assist the lower grade teachers in our city in conducting proper exercises immediately preceding Memorial Day, when speakers were not present. Complaint is often made by teachers that many of the old soldiers sent to talk to children are not adapted to the work, and I know the charge to be too well founded. I beg to suggest that Posts be cautioned to so far as possible detail only those who can talk to children. I further suggest that a circular be issued from the Department of Military Instruction giving practical suggestions to the teachers of various grades as to good methods of conducting suitable exercises for the Memorial occasion. The suggestions mentioned should be prepared by a practical teacher. The enclosed circular was found very useful here. If properly directed, the regular teachers can and will gladly do much good work with the children. It is a wise thing to have the school children supply the bulk of the flowers for Memorial Day. The principal of each school building here was requested to ask the children of her building to bring to the school house some flowers at noon of the day before Memorial Day. The response was liberal at all points. Each principal detailed boys to take the flowers to the rooms occupied by the W. R. C., where the bouquets were made. This work should always be done systematically. The school battalions of Cincinnati and a few companies at other points have kept up their drill work during the year.

"F. G. STEELE."

PENNSYLVANIA.

"I have the honor to report that in the short time since my appointment as Special Aide, I have conferred with the Superintendents of the schools in Pittsburgh and Allegheny quite frequently, as also with such of the teachers as I had opportunity, and I am pleased to report that our success has been very gratifying. The matter has been well received and is in daily practice in all our schools. The teachers and scholars are enthusiastic and take great pride in it. I am also pleased to add that I have had the assistance freely of a number of patriotic orders, such as the Junior Order United American Mechanics, Daughters of Liberty, Ladies of the Grand Army of the Republic, all of which was voluntarily offered, as soon as I made the appointment known. The "Grand Army Association", which is composed of delegates from each Post in Allegheny County, have also rendered valuable aid, having some time ago adopted resolutions favoring the work.

"On the day before Memorial Day, I had the pleasure in the morning at nine o'clock, in connection with three Comrades of Post 259, to visit the Pittsburgh High School on Fifth Avenue. On our arrival, the

Flag (a new one especially for this occasion) was run to the top of the flag pole in front of the building with suitable ceremony, and when we entered the building we found two large rooms filled with teachers and scholars. The rooms were handsomely decorated with bunting and flowers ; patriotic songs were sung, and very careful attention paid to our addresses. Superintendent Samuel Andrus made an exceedingly patriotic address. The number of scholars was so large that one room would not contain them, so the girls had one room and the boys another. We divided our speakers and alternated from one room to the other, and at the close we were conducted to the first floor, where we found a room full of the 'little tots', each one with a U. S. Flag, and a number recited short patriotic speeches. In the afternoon of the same day, at one o'clock, I, by especial invitation, visited the "Moorhead School", Granville Street, Eleventh Ward, and made an address. 'Miss Mackrell', the principal, had made careful and elaborate preparation for the occasion. At the opening, two boys with a handsome silk Flag took position at the 'front and centre' of the platform ; each class marched in separately in command of a Captain, and when in place, at the command from the Captain, saluted the Flag before being seated. Patriotic addresses were made by the scholars, as also by some of the School Directors and Comrades of the Grand Army. The scholars also sang patriotic songs.

"Every school in the two cities was thus visited by the Comrades, and the reports of their reception were very gratifying. We also visited a number of the Roman Catholic Parochial Schools, and the interest there was as great as in the public schools.

"The summer vacation is now at hand, and during the coming fall and winter the matter will be taken up with I trust renewed energy. The petitions to Congress have been circulated for signature and will be forwarded in time for the next session, and believe the bill for detail of retired officers will pass.

"BENJAMIN F. JENNINGS."

POTOMAC.

"I have the honor to report that my work has been confined to labor in the interest of Bill No. 4,742, H. R., First Session, Fifty-sixth Congress, providing for the detail of 'Retired Army Officers as Military Instructors in Schools'.

"The bill has been favorably reported by the Committee on Military Affairs, and is now on the House Calendar with fair prospects of its passage at the December session.

"W. B. McKELDEN."

RHODE ISLAND.

"Pursuant to request, I have the honor to submit the following report of my doings in this Department, R. I., G. A. R.:

"I find considerable hostility among both the school authorities and the public to the introduction of Military Instruction in the public schools. This sentiment arises in part from the notion that it tends to foster the war spirit, which is thought to be detrimental to the young, but chiefly, in my opinion, because of the added expense which it would entail. The cities, together with the State, have each been making very large expenditures; the cities for local improvements, and the State for a costly Capital and other improvements, and are just now in the throes of an economic spasm.

"I find many warm friends among the public favoring this patriotic movement, and feel quite sure within a brief period some substantial progress can be made. When Congress shall have passed the bill now pending, making it an assured fact that the movement has Government support, it will practically solve the problem.

"Whoever shall be commissioned as Special Aide in this Department another year will be able, in my opinion, to procure legislation to further Military Instruction and Education in the public schools of this Department, similar to that already enacted in the State of New York.

"DANIEL R. BALLOU."

SOUTH CAROLINA.

"There still lingers a spirit within the Palmetto State boastful that Charleston, S. C., was 'The Cradle of Secession'. Its proverbial passionate reverence for 'the chivalric' is firmly interwoven, wedded to its idols and mannerisms, its past glories and achievements. Whatever of substantial moral allurements for humanity's betterment, progress and advancement invites departure from conventional habit and custom must suffer it to be that these characteristics have dominant recognition and force in the part South Carolina sustains, that there be no mistaking whence the performance. This diplomatic aptitude for a chivalric winning and wearing of the spurs (present though it may features adverse for many without the pale of acknowledged recognition and influence) suffers no lack of love for the military spirit whatever indirectness apparently abounds, stimulating her yeomanry to a fervor for national patriotic greatness.

"No generally accepted plan of national patriotic instruction or salute for "Old Glory" has prevailed in the schools of the State since my last report. It is a fact, however, that these instructions in one way or another are not wholly neglected, and events of national character occurring in connection with our recently acquired outlying possessions have stimulated impetus to the formation of a general patriotic sentiment before which all sentiment of sectionalism gradually recedes.

“Conditions in general appear everywhere so prosperously strengthening the prevailing sense of a common citizenship, there naturally flows increasing mutual interest and effort, stimulating and safeguarding the growth of a national patriotic culture in which I predict South Carolina will be difficult to surpass in future achievement by any of her sister States. The presence of the National Educational Association, now holding daily sessions in Charleston, will accelerate a spirit of devotion to the common interest this association has at heart, and prove promotive of almost incalculable good. It is remarked as somewhat significant that the first national gathering in this city since the Civil War should be one calculated to exercise so broad an influence on the national patriotic heart.

“JAMES O. LADD.”

TEXAS.

“I hope you will remember that Texas has been, and Waco especially, the heart of Confederate Camps, and even the women of this city have in the past torn and cast under foot the little Flags that we use on Decoration Day. But it is pleasing to me to know that within the last two years we, the G. A. R. and W. R. C., have been the cause of the raising of Old Glory in two very important places: First, on the campus of Baylor University, and second, on the City Hall, and we have and will raise a fine one on July 4 that will show the country people that ‘she still floats’ as they come to church or political meetings. Also, we have in our public schools the independent chart, and have furnished at our own expense one school with patriotic songs, and will furnish more if we can find a ‘Yankee School Marm’. We filled the Tabernacle, which holds 1,000, on last Decoration Day, and had some very patriotic speeches from Confederate Veterans.

“H. E. CONGER.”

VERMONT.

“I do not know as I can add anything to my report of last year. I believe that in no State among the schools is there more interest taken in that Flag and all it stands for than in Vermont.

“The pre-Memorial Day exercises are universally observed, and are attended with much earnestness of preparation and enthusiasm in execution.

“We are sure to leave, it seems to me, this priceless legacy at any rate, that of an undying loyalty and patriotic devotion to our now undivided and prosperous nation, rapidly becoming one of the foremost of the earth.

“J. H. GOLDING.”

VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA.

"When I was asked to take the Special Aide of M. I. and P. E. in this part of the South Land, I took it with a great deal of reluctance, knowing as I do the feeling that has been stirred up in education by the strife about our school histories, but I must say that I am happily disappointed. The Flag is received kindly in nearly every place, and a large per cent. of our schools have "Old Glory" proudly waving over them, and I think the day is not far distant when nearly everyone will say, as I heard an old Confederate soldier say not long ago, that 'it was the grandest emblem of a people's greatness of any country on the earth, and that it was *our* Flag.'

"JOHN C. FOWLER."

WASHINGTON.

"I have the honor to report this Department well to the front in 'Military Instruction and Patriotic Education in Schools'. Flags displayed at schools is universal, there being a mandatory State law requiring it. The Flag salute has been in use in most schools since 1892, when it was first suggested by the 'Youth's Companion'. The State Superintendent of Schools furnishes free a book 'Patriotic and Memorial Day Exercises'. The schools observe with appropriate services Washington and Lincoln's birthdays and Memorial Day. A few days previous to the latter an afternoon is set apart for members of the G. A. R. to participate, and for which details are made by the Posts, so that hardly a school house is missed. All grades enter and depart in columns of four, well aligned and with cadence step. This is observed at each session and intermission. On the return of the Washington Volunteers from Manila the Seattle school turned out a notably good marching column of fifteen hundred boys over ten years old.

"LYMAN BANKS."

In reviewing the foregoing Department Reports, I am greatly impressed with the importance and extensiveness of the field in which it has been my good fortune to labor during the past two years, and I am more than ever convinced that this department of the work of the Grand Army embodies the loftiest and grandest purposes for which it exists and by which it commends itself to all true patriots.

The future of the Country governed by the People depends upon the coming generations, and their principles will

be such as have been taught by those passing away. Sixteen millions of youth, daily taught to regard their country as an inheritance from their fathers, who have acknowledged the Divine guidance of the All-wise Ruler and following this guide have devoted their lives and honor to the support and maintenance of it, will be annually graduating into manhood and womanhood, a million and more, of loyal and upright citizens, who will neither care nor dare to do wrong.

There is no influence so potent for loyalty as reverence for the Flag which had its birth in the Cradle of Liberty and has been baptized in the blood of patriots. The Flag which at its birth was raised for Liberty, then defended in the cause of Freedom, and now carried forward in the name of Humanity is, next to the Cross, the magnet which draws all mankind to the brotherhood that shall embrace the world.

I cannot refrain from again commending my Comrades who have assisted me in this noble work. Their devotion and their unselfishness proves their loyalty to the Order wherein we strive. In season and out of season, at their own financial expense, and at times in physical pain and discomfort, they have labored with me as faithfully as if an emolument was to be their reward. The spirit which animated the victorious armies of 1861-4 to return from the fields of glory unmindful of the "Spoils of War" still dwells within the breasts of Comrades who labor *now*, only for their country's welfare. There can be no shafts of criticism thrown at those who are endeavoring to inculcate a love of country in the minds of the youth. No motives of selfish purposes can be attributed to those whose sole object is to teach respect for law and a conscientious obedience thereto.

It must not be overlooked that we are not a nation of unalloyed Americans. The outstretched arms of Columbia, which beckons the oppressed of all nations to this hospitable land, is a seductive influence that brings with the great waves of humanity continually rolling towards these shores the driftwood and wreckage of other lands as well. These must be controlled and their offspring guided, and there is no

simpler, surer way than through Patriotic Education in Schools. With Military Instruction and Patriotic Education, properly directed, to sixteen million of youth whose number is annually graduating a million and more into law-making and law-abiding citizenship, which number is continually replaced with the coming who are yet unborn and the coming who are of foreign tongue, there will be no need of a standing army. They will be the nation's recruits, prepared to support the country in all it may undertake to do or be compelled to defend.

I earnestly recommend this feature of patriotic work to the Sons of Veterans, who are now visible in the reflected light of the Grand Army of the Republic, and to my successor. I suggest in this that it is possible for him to secure through his aides another ally as powerful as the Woman's Relief Corps. Our sons can be enlisted in no grander mission than to promote patriotism, and the field is broad enough for them to deploy all their forces—gathered and to be gathered. An organization to perpetuate the memories of their fathers who have sacrificed much and suffered more, in their country's name is noble and commendable, but, added to this, if they will wear the laurels of peace which their fathers have won and because of the growth of years must place upon other brows, and press forward in the great march of universal regard for the principles for which their fathers fought and died as represented by the Stars and Stripes, their mission will be sublime and their reward the elevation of man.

Our lives must soon change from active to reflective, but to those of us who may survive our activity there will be a grand consolation for infirmity, if we have become aged in service. "Peace has its victories no less renowned than war"—therefore let us continue to strive in peace to maintain the victories of war. It is a grand legacy which we shall bequeath to the children--a free and undivided country—an inheritance without flaw in its title—bequeathed by a testament written with the blood of their fathers, whose seal is the Stars and Stripes.

In closing, I cannot refrain from again calling attention to the need of another *national holiday*, and urge action in relation to it by the National Encampment in accordance with the unanimous wish of the Department of New York. We have but four that are fully observed. New Year's Day, Lincoln's Birthday, Memorial Day and Labor Day are social, patriotic and political, in which all the States do not join. We need Flag Day—June 14—which will in no sense be sectional, and there can be no greater influence, I am convinced, brought to bear that will so soon and permanently fully unite the North and South. It need not be a day of noise, no demonstration of victory; just a celebration of the birthday of the Flag, of which, to-day, there are none so biased as to be ashamed. What a day it would be, in which the children could join. A procession of sixteen million of children—an immense Army of Peace—on parade in honor of "The Flag". I recommend and urge the preparation of a bill for the action of Congress in relation thereto, and suggest a committee of three to carry out the wishes of the Encampment if favorable action is taken.

In closing this report, I make no apology for its length. The subject is large and should be widely distributed. Means are provided for its printing in full in the "Annual Proceedings of the Encampment", and for the distribution of several thousand copies, without expense to the Organization.

For encouragement, support and courtesies, I am greatly in your debt. Without your aid the results would have been less. To the Adjutant-General, I would express my warmest thanks for his prompt response to every request, and to all my aides I owe much I cannot repay.

I have the honor to be,

Sincerely yours in F., C. & L.,

ALLAN C. BAKEWELL,

Chief Aide in Charge of Military Instruction and Patriotic Education in Schools.

The encampment then took a recess until 2:30 p. m., at which hour it reconvened and the report of the Committee on Pensions was presented and read by the chairman of the committee, Comrade R. B. Brown of Ohio. On motion of Comrade Daniel E. Sickles of New York, the consideration of the report was made the special order for 11 o'clock to-morrow morning.

The report is as follows:

REPORT OF THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE ON PENSIONS, G. A. R.,
TO THE THIRTY-FOURTH ANNUAL ENCAMPMENT.

Commander-in-Chief and Comrades:

The conservative, dignified and unanimous action of the Thirty-third National Encampment, G. A. R., at Philadelphia, September 6th and 7th, 1899, on the "Pension question," met with a hearty reciprocal response from the citizens of the Republic, the President of the United States and the American Congress.

One year ago we came together, representing a restless and divided membership, with grave apprehensions as to the result of the consideration of a problem of burning and vital interest to the ex-soldier and the citizen. We separated, to return to our homes, with at least the one thought well settled in every mind. that calm reflection and well considered action tend to the promotion of peace and harmony within our own ranks, and are potent factors in winning for the veterans of the Civil War and their dependant ones, a reawakened interest in the complete fulfillment of the voluntary and patriotic pledges of the sixties. An old maxim runs: "A well-beaten path is a safe one."

The story of "pension effort" of the last twelve months is only an added chapter to a volume to us, soon to be forever closed. On its pages is recorded the enduring growth of a Nation's gratitude to the defenders of the Republic in the days of greatest peril. Throughout the annals of practical interest in the men who, on land and on sea, fought the battles of their country, runs the distinct, earnest thought of the complete and ultimate fulfillment of the solemn obligations devolving upon the government. Here and there, are glimpses of severe, rigid, obstructive "rules," swept away by the enactment of statutes designed to make plain, to technical official minds, the full purpose of a generous and grateful people.

The pension laws of the United States were not constructed on the lines of algebraic equations. The known services of the soldier and sailor of 1861-1865 have not, up to this time, entered into the problem under the general laws. Earnest efforts, it is true, have been made to secure a money reward for definite services, thus far without avail, except in a comparatively small number of instances. The Congress has, in so-called "exceptional cases," sought to give generous expression to the Nation's gratitude

under circumstances which seemed to warrant such action, under the theory that the Pension Bureau could not render the full measure of justice.

There is room for grave doubts as to the wisdom of such legislative enactments. The argument is freely advanced that if the duly organized administrative department of the Government, charged with the execution of the pension laws, cannot be induced to apply the rules of equity in the adjudication of a given case, then the influence of the Federal officials high in authority must be invoked, and unusual methods be resorted to, in order that worthy men and women who cannot comply with "regulations," harsh, exacting and many times utterly unreasonable, may not suffer for the plainest necessities of life. It is not creditable to either the Government or the claimant, that the performance of a contract only becomes possible after the passage of a statute, framed to fit a particular case.

"Special legislation" is viewed with extreme disfavor by the courts and people alike. A republic is best governed under a code of laws which apply to the whole people,—the plain people, who found their greatest exemplar in the Commander-in-Chief, under whom we served, in the days when we wore the blue. The Grand Army has not in the past, nor does it now, seek an exact adjustment of obligations incurred for service rendered. Patriotism grows with us in the shortening span of life. We are proud of loyal service at the front, and we glory in the unmatched greatness of our Republic among the nations of the world.

With modest pride, we venture to suggest that by our service both in the time of war and the years of peace following, the unfolding and expanding growth of this country became the natural sequences of upholding the right. We ask now only the fair treatment of our comrades and their dependent ones, and recognize with unspeakable appreciation the generally just attitude of the law-makers of the several States and the Nation. The comrades of the Grand Army may, as a well won right, continue to remind the people of duty well performed in the days of their service in the field, before they respond to the last roll call, and they may well insist that at least some part of that they so freely gave to the common weal, shall be returned to them in the time of impaired vigor and waning strength.

The Congress has uniformly recognized this paramount obligation. If injustice appeared, the fault was often found to lie in administration rather than legislation, and the American people are never insensible to the plain dictates of duty. Nor do they hesitate at the correction of well-defined wrongs. The former soldier or sailor, who by right wears the little bronze button and who petulantly counts himself among those who have no interest in the wondrous growth of his country since the days he wore the blue, has all but surrendered his birthright. He has failed in his duty to comrades, dead and living, and has ceased to fairly honor the cause for which they fought. If he has only found time to criticise and denounce; if the inclination to help rather than hinder the cause of justice to the pensioner has

died within him ; if only the methods he approves are to occasionally command his energies, then this comrade has need to examine himself.

Once we commanded the approval of our consciences and the favor of the people, because of a united purpose. Under these conditions, the mightiest rebellion in history was conquered, and in those days the awful standard of heroic endurance was established. To this unmatched standard, all the world now turns as the highest evidence of what soldiers and sailors who love God, country and home, will offer as their full measure of devotion to the right. Then, as now, the one inquiry was as to the burden to be borne.

The soldier and sailor of the sixties, with a fidelity never approached on this earth, patiently, uncomplainingly and heroically, accepted the fate of war, whether it led to the "high tide of rebellion" at Gettysburg or the dreaded stockade at Andersonville. Then he was an integral part of a great human machine. Within his own heart and body were the elements of true manhood. He wore the uniform of his Government and had registered on high an oath, to perform his whole duty. He has not been absolved from that oath, and he still should esteem it a high privilege to wear the blue. In the old days the guns of the relieved pickets were sometimes discharged on the line before returning to camp. It was not then deemed necessary by our Commanders to rush the whole army to the front because of these sputtering fusilades. If the pickets now empty their rifles occasionally, need the custom of the other days be disregarded? May not the serenity of the camp remain undisturbed, at least, until the long roll is sounded. The pickets might bring on an engagement, but in the clash of arms they did not always remain at the front. It is not recorded that this rule has been changed.

The Grand Army of the Republic has elaborated the pension laws of the early days of the Republic, and with its own hand written many of the statutes now in force. The best thought of its National Encampments for nearly a quarter of a century, has been given to this patriotic work. It is inconceivable that the men who periled all that they had, that the Nation might continue to live as founded by the fathers and to take her rightful place in the family of nations, should by word or deed seek for aught else than the right. Self interest, too often, it may be, a controlling force in the affairs of men, has not been offensively prominent. No class of citizens, it is confidently affirmed, has evinced greater concern for all that pertains to National greatness, than the men you represent. For three decades and more, in every part of this fair land and beyond the seas, they have unflinchingly stood for the flag and the right.

They have always resented, and resent now, imputations put upon their devotion to that form of government expounded by the immortal Lincoln, at whose call they took their places on the firing line and stood there during four years of merciless carnage. With sober earnestness, intensified by sober reflection at their own firesides, and quickened by cruel

aspersions put upon their honor, which occasionally find a place in the public prints, they stand squarely on their feet, ready, if duty seems to demand, to exercise a lawful right in an orderly manner. They do not shrink from discussing with their accusers the issues joined, and to register at the tribune of the people their well-matured judgment upon any measure affecting the public weal. As they loyally served the whole people in the days of their young manhood, so in the mellowed period of life, enriched and enobled by the experience of a fruitful past, they are not unmindful of duty now. If the Grand Army is to remain secure in the affections of the people, its membership may well keep in mind the old maxim, "A well beaten path is a safe one." The words of the great soldier poet of the Chosen People, may well abide in our hearts :—

" Behold how good a thing it is,
And how becoming well ;
Together such as brethren are
In unity to dwell."

In consideration of the " pension question " in this Thirty-fourth Annual Encampment, the fact should not be lost sight of that the ex-soldier and sailor enjoys, as never before in his life, the respect and gratitude of the American people. Removed from the War of the Rebellion by thirty-five years of marvellous, material growth and advancement in science, literature, art, commerce and manufactures, and now in the presence of swiftly changing events which may lead our government and the nations of the world into paths not yet appearing, approaching, it may be, international duties, we could not avoid if we would, it surely becomes this premier body of the greatest soldier organization in the annals of men, to act with moderation and sound discretion. Our place in the economy of our Government is secure. Of this there can be no doubt. Differences as to measures and men may arise, but we cannot go far wrong if we continue in the policies of the past. We have never yet appealed in a proper way to the people of the United States in vain. Wrongs complained of have been righted and will be again, should it appear that public servants charged with the execution of the laws, enacted by Congress and approved by the Chief Executive, have not been faithfully administered. Justice often times follows with a " leaden heel," but justice does not always slumber.

At the Philadelphia Encampment this Supplementary Report was adopted :

Your Committee on Pensions respectfully presents this Supplemental Report pursuant to the instructions of the Encampment.

We respectfully direct attention to section 471 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, which reads as follows :

The Commissioner of Pensions shall perform, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, such duties in the execution of pension and bounty law as may be prescribed by the President.

Resolved, That this Encampment respectfully represents to the President its earnest conviction that rule 225, now in practical effect in the adjudication of claims for pensions, under section 2 of the act of June 27, 1890, in the Pension Bureau, works grave injustice to the worthy ex-soldier and ex-sailor, and we express the hope that you will not find it inconsistent with your duties as an executive officer to abrogate this rule and re-establish the principle as defined in rule 164. Under the operation of rule 164, formulated and put into effect soon after the passage of this act, unquestionably responsive to public sentiment and based upon sound legal proposition, in a word, the simple expression of the letter and spirit of the law, 400,000 names were added to the pension roll of the Republic, and to which no objection was heard for years after its promulgation.

Resolved, That this encampment respectfully represents that the practice in the Pension Bureau in barring widow claimants who have an income of \$96 a year is not warranted by the terms of the law, and we warmly indorse the recommendation of the Commissioner of Pensions to successive Secretaries of the Interior that the limitation be increased to \$250 a year.

Resolved, That the Commander-in-Chief appoint a committee of five comrades to present to the President a certified copy of the action of this national encampment, with an expression of our earnest desire for justice only to our disabled comrades and the widows and orphans of our dead under the letter and spirit of the law.

Resolved, That this committee is hereby authorized and directed, in the event that it is determined, that relief may not be accorded by the administrative officers of the Government, to present to Congress a request for the amendment of the law in such form as to make certain the true intent of the statute, as we believe it can be construed as herein presented.

A committee consisting of R. B. Brown, John Palmer, J. W. Burst, Chas. C. Adams and Daniel E. Sickles was appointed by the Encampment to carry these resolutions into effect. Early in December following, the committee accompanied by the Commander-in-Chief and Past Department Commander, George H. Patrick of Alabama, appointed a special Aide on the staff of the Commander-in-Chief on Pension matters, called on Hon. William McKinley, President of the United States, and a comrade of the Grand Army, and presented a duly certified copy of the report of the action of the Philadelphia Encampment. The President received the committee most cordially and in a conference of nearly two hours duration, the whole question of pension laws and administration, so far as covered by the action of the Thirty-third Encampment, was gone over. The President stated that he would take up the questions involved at the earliest possible moment. In his annual message to Congress, December 1899, the President thus referred to the request of the Encampment and the National Pension Committee:—

“The Grand Army of the Republic at its recent national encampment held in Philadelphia has brought to my attention and to that of the Congress the wis-

dom and justice of a modification of the third section of the Act of June 27, 1890, which provides for the widows of officers and enlisted men who served ninety days or more during the War of the Rebellion and were honorably discharged, provided that such widows are without other means of support than their daily labor and were married to the soldier, sailor, or marine on account of whose service they claim pension prior to the date of the Act.

“The present holding of the department is that if the widow’s income aside from her daily labor does not exceed in amount what her pension would be, to wit, \$96 per annum, she would be deemed to be without other means of support than her daily labor, and would be entitled to a pension under this act; while if the widow’s income independent of the amount received by her as the result of her daily labor exceeds \$96, she would not be pensionable under the Act. I am advised by the Commissioner of Pensions that the amount of the income allowed before title to pension would be barred has varied widely under different administrations of the Pension Office, as well as during different periods of the same administration, and has been the cause of just complaint and criticism.

“With the approval of the Secretary of the Interior the Commissioner of Pensions recommends that, in order to make the practice at all times uniform and to do justice to the dependent widow, the amount of income allowed independent of the proceeds of her daily labor should not be less than \$250 per annum, and he urges that the Congress shall so amend the act as to permit the Pension Office to grant pensionable status to widows under the terms of the third section of the Act of June 27, 1890, whose income aside from the proceeds of daily labor is not in excess of \$250 per annum. I believe this to be a simple act of justice and heartily recommend it.”

Nothing was said in the message as to the amendment of the second section,—the re-establishment of Order 164 and annulment of Order No. 225. The Commissioner of Pensions maintained that the Pension Bureau was “*combining disabilities*” and that the ratings were based upon “the effect of the combined disabilities upon the capacity of the claimant to earn a living by manual labor.” Upon this point, purely technical, it was contended—there was much difference of opinion. Under the General Law of July, 1862 and subsequent acts, each separate disability is considered and rated. Section 4692 reads:—

SEC. 4692. Every person specified in the several classes enumerated in the following section, who has been, since the fourth day of March, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, or who is hereafter disabled under the conditions therein stated, shall, upon making due proof of the fact, according to such forms and regulations as are or may be provided in pursuance of law, be placed on the list of invalid pensioners of the United States, and be entitled to receive, for a total disability, or a permanent specific disability, such pension as is hereinafter provided in such cases; and for an inferior disability, except in cases of permanent specific disability, for which the rate of pension is expressly provided, an

amount proportionate to that provided for total disability, and such pension shall commence as hereinafter provided, and continue during the existence of the disability.

It will be observed that under this law "an inferior disability," except in cases of specific disability, is to be rated in an "amount proportionate to that provided for total disability." The practice is to rate each disability, however slight, and the Congress clearly intended to apply this same principle in the act of June 27, 1890, in cases where a disability affected or restricted the claimant's ability to earn a livelihood by manual labor. Order 164 recognized this principle and gave it vitalic effect; Order 225 disregarded and nullified the principle of the aggregation of minor disabilities.

Decisions of the Department, ingeniously constructed, in the Bennett and Weike cases, have been made to play a prominent part in the discussion of this issue so sharply raised, but "decisions" are not law, unless they rest upon fact. Thinly veiled attempts to obscure and nullify the acts of the Congress have not been confined to the administration of pension legislation, nor have they generally long endured under the merciless search light of candid discussion and criticism. The plain intent of the law-making power, if that can be fairly determined, ought to control in matters involving the rights of the ex-soldier and sailor and their dependent ones. This is so obvious as to render discussion unnecessary in this presence, or any other presence. What then was the true intent of the Congress in the act of June 27, 1890? Did the President of the United States, the Secretary of the Interior, the Assistant Secretary of the Interior and the Commissioner of Pensions, at the time the law became effective and for some years thereafter, give true expression as to its terms? Did these eminent lawyers and statesmen rightly construe the statute, and was their administrative action approved by the Congress and the people? Who better than they were qualified to interpret this law, especially framed, as is conceded on every hand, to correct grave wrongs and to make possible even handed justice to a highly respected class of citizens, especially deserving of fair treatment at the hands of a rich, prosperous and powerful Nation. Happily, we need not to grope in darkness nor resort to specious pleading to sustain the justice of a great cause. Manly men, in the open sessions of the supreme law making body of the Republic, in words not to be misunderstood nor perverted, since the close of our last National Encampment have added their testimony to that of the statesmen to whom reference has been made.

Under a resolution of the United States Senate, passed February 25, 1899, Senators Gallinger (Chairman) and Hansborough of the Senate Pension Committee, met in Washington City, November 29th and continued in session four (4) days, to examine into the general pension laws. The Grand Army was ably represented by Past Department Commander Patrick at the request of the National Committee on Pensions. An elaborate report was submitted to the Senate December 13th and two thousand copies printed

for distribution. The Sub-committee said in its report:—"It was evident that, while the laws are broad and generous, much difficulty has arisen in their administration, because of obscure phraseology of some of their provisions and the necessity for certain amendments was apparent."

On the matter of administration we quote this general question by the chairman and the answer:—

THE CHAIRMAN. The other point, as I understand it, that the Grand Army has pressed upon the attention of the President and this Department is that in estimating the amount of Pension to be allowed the Bureau shall take cognizance of the several disabilities that the soldier may have, and aggregate them, so as to reach a conclusion as to the amount of pension that should be granted. There has been a great deal of contention on that point, I have noticed, at the meetings of the Grand Army of the Republic, covering a period of ten or twelve years. Have you any knowledge as to whether or not that is the practice in the Bureau at the present time, or whether the complaint made by the Grand Army is well founded?

The Honorable Secretary of the Interior's reply was in these words:—

"I should not like to give a positive answer, because the details of the practice are properly left with the Commissioner, who can best answer your question.

The Honorable Assistant Secretary responded:—

"That depends largely on individual cases. There is no general rule of that sort. Each case stands upon its own merits. There is no general rule that could cover the multitude of cases.

The Honorable Commissioner of Pensions said:—

"The Bureau does combine disabilities, and an estimate is put upon the combined disabilities as shown by the medical examination as to the disqualifying of the claimant from the performance of manual labor as to the result of the combined disabilities.

"In other words we are complying with the decision of January 7, 1893, and subsequent decisions by the Department along that line.

"We *are* combining disabilities. We are not combining ratings as given by the medical examiners. But we estimate the disabilities as shown by the diagnosis of the medical examiners of the disability. A disease of the heart might mean considerable under one description and but little under another. 'Rheumatism' might be a considerable factor in disqualifying one man from the performance of manual labor, while in the case of another man it might only be evidence of rheumatism.

The precise meaning of the Honorable Commissioner's reply is found in these words from his testimony. He said in referring to the activity of "claim agents and attorneys" under the act of June 27, 1890 in explanation of "complaints" made:—

"For instance, in the years 1891, 1892, and 1893 there were over a half million new names added to the pension rolls.

The CHAIRMAN. Was that largely under the Act of June 27, 1890?

COMMISSIONER. Very largely under that act. There were, I think, 377,000 invalids under the Act of June 27, 1890, besides the widows, added to the rolls during the three years mentioned. Most of the complaint, I think, comes from the practice under the Act of June, 1890. The very generous liberality with which it was inaugurated under Order No. 164 stimulated many men who were pensioned under the Act of July 14, 1862, to transfer their pensions under the general law to the Act of June, 1890, as the law of 1890 was much more generous under the practice of Order No. 164 up to \$12 per month than the general laws for pensioning the soldier that received his disability in the service in the line of duty. Order No. 164 was issued October 15, 1890. It was revoked January 7, 1893——

The CHAIRMAN. By the issuance of Order No. 225?

COMMISSIONER. No; by a decision in what is known as the Henry H. Weike Case."

The Honorable Commissioner said to this committee, of the requirement by the Congress that Medical Boards shall rate the disabilities of the claimant.

"That legislation that we have to comply with is not statutory legislation, not legislation found in the general laws governing the granting of pensions, but it is legislation placed in the annual appropriation bills. It is the most vicious class of legislation, so far as concerns the work of stimulating and encouraging and justifying criticism upon the Pension Bureau that can possibly be imagined."

Continuing the Honorable Commissioner testified:—

"We have about 4,500 medical examiners scattered all over the country, learned men and skilled in their profession, honest and able, and they make a diagnosis of their cases such as can be acted on readily by the Division of the Bureau organized for acting on these ratings. Others will make a diagnosis by saying, "For disease of the heart, \$20 a month; for deafness, \$25; for disease of the eye \$30, for disease of the rectum, \$30; for disease of the liver, \$30;" all this in the case of one man. That may be a claim under the Act of 1890, while the maximum pension under that act can only be \$12 a month. If it were a claim under the general law for total incapacity to perform manual labor it would only be \$30 a month. On the face of these medical examiner's reports are shown combined disabilities to the amount of \$243 a month in one case. On the same page of my report, page 96, there is another exhibit showing that the combined disabilities are rated by these medical men at \$190 a month, and another at \$126 a month.

So that the local medical examiners, by putting ratings into their reports, do not guide the medical men in the Bureau in fixing the disability."

The observation of the Chairman of the Senate Pension Committee: "It was evident that while the laws are broad and generous, much difficulty has arisen in their administration," seems to have been fully justified. The

Congress in the appropriation bills provides for ratings by the Medical Boards who are face to face with the claimant and who professionally make up a judgment as to his condition, while the Pension Bureau wholly ignores and refuses to consider these ratings, holding that "the local medical examiners, by putting ratings into their reports, do not guide the medical men in fixing disability." This raises a question of paramount authority, about which there can be no doubt. In our days of service we were not permitted an analysis of orders. An order, once issued by lawful authority, was to be obeyed and never questioned, lead where it might. If Medical Boards are not to make ratings in obedience to the law; if they are simply to record "a diagnosis" to be acted upon by the medical officers of the Bureaus we submit there should be uniformity of practice and that incompetents, may speedily give place to "learned men and skilled in their profession." There is too much at stake on the part of the thousands of aged veterans who only seek for justice from the government they love, to warrant the hope on the part of fair minded men that complaints will cease. Under these conditions the old soldier obeyed the law with a whole hearted steadfastness that made him invincible in time of war and the chivalrous defender of the right in time of peace. The finer sensibilities of his young manhood may not be so active now, but he still retains his respect for, and cheerfully yields a dignified obedience to the law. At the December meeting of the National Committee on Pensions, it was decided to ask the Congress to so amend the Act of June 27, 1890, as to give legal effect to the action of the Philadelphia Encampment. A bill was prepared and delivered to Senator Gallinger, amending sections 2 and 3 of the act. We quote in part:

SEC. 2. That all persons who served ninety days or more in the military or naval service of the United States during the late war of the rebellion and who have been honorably discharged therefrom, and who are now or who may hereafter be suffering from any mental or physical disability, or disabilities of a permanent character, not the result of their own vicious habits, which so incapacitates them from the performance of manual labor as to render them unable to earn a support, shall, upon making the proof of the fact according to such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Interior may provide, be placed upon the list of invalid pensioners of the United States, and be entitled to receive a pension not exceeding twelve dollars per month, and not less than six dollars per month, proportioned to the inability to earn a support; and in determining such inability each and every infirmity shall be duly considered, and the aggregate of the disabilities shown be rated, and such pension shall commence from the date of the filing of the application in the Pension Office, after the passage of this act, upon proof that the disability, or disabilities, then existed, and shall continue during the existence of the same.

SEC. 3. That if any officer or enlisted man who served ninety days or more in the Army or Navy of the United States during the late war of the rebellion, and who was honorably discharged, has died, or shall hereafter die, leaving a widow without means of support other than her daily labor and an income less

than two hundred and fifty dollars per year, or minor children under the age of sixteen years, such widow shall, upon due proof of her husband's death, without proving his death to be the result of his army service, be placed on the pension roll from the date of the application therefor under this Act, at the rate of eight dollars per month during her widowhood, and shall also be paid two dollars per month for each child of such officer or enlisted man under sixteen years of age, and in case of the death or remarriage of the widow, leaving a child or children of such officer or enlisted man under the age of sixteen years, such pension shall be paid such child or children until the age of sixteen.

This bill came up on a report recommending its passage on January 7th, 1900. The debate following indicated the patriotic desire of the "Senators to accord full justice to the veterans, the widows and minor children. An amendment was added to the third section so as to make the property clause read, "leaving a widow without means of support other than her daily labor and having resources from which an income of two hundred and fifty dollars is derived or derivable." Every Senator present, and voting, was recorded in favor of the bill. It was sent to the House of Representatives within two days and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions. On the 23rd of January, 1900, the Commander-in-Chief and the Pension Committee appeared before this House Committee and urged the immediate passage of the bill. It was hoped at that time that there would be no delay. Strenuous objection was made to the words inserted by the Senate in the third section, as tending to promote technicalities which have been responsible for very much of the contention over, and complaint against the administration of the pension laws. At that time a bill had been introduced in the Senate providing for a commission of five persons, one of whom should be a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, to codify the pension laws. The endorsement of the National Pension Committee was sought for this bill and the committee declined to approve the proposed measure, on the ground that the laws in existence were "broad and generous" and the Grand Army was content with the general laws if they were fairly administered. An effort was made to make clear to the Committee on Invalid Pensions of the House, that the Thirty-third National Encampment asked for but two changes in administration—the aggregating of disabilities as under Order No. 164, and the increase of the bar to a pensionable status of widows from \$96 to \$250. It was agreed that the amended bill in their hands must accomplish this result. May 2nd, the bill was committed to the committee of the whole house on the state of the Union and ordered to be printed. The Honorable Joseph V. Graff from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, submitted an exhaustive and able report which we regret we have not the space to give in full. The report opens with these words: "The Committee on Invalid Pensions having had under consideration, Senate Bill, 1477, entitled "An act in amendment of sections two and three of an act entitled "An act granting pensions to soldiers and sailors who are incapacitated for the performance of manual labor and pro-

viding for pensions to widows, minor children and dependent parents. approved June 27, 1890, report the same back to the House with the recommendation that it do pass, amended as follows :—

In line 10, page 3, after the word “and,” strike out the words “having resources from which.” In the same line, after the word “an” insert the words “actual net.” In line 11, page 3, after the word “year” strike out the words “is derived or derivable.”

Proceeding, the report says,—“It is undoubtedly true that many soldiers and sailors who were disabled in the military or naval service of the United States, but who were unable to establish that fact by competent proof, have been able to enjoy the privileges of the Act of June 27, 1890. Included in this number are a large number whose service extends far beyond the period of ninety days provided in that act. As the time since the war lengthens it becomes more difficult, even well nigh impossible, for a soldier to prove service origin of disabilities, and quite as difficult for him to prove the circumstance of said disabilities, for each year since his discharge. It therefore appears to your committee, both reasonable and just, that the provisions of the Act of June 27, 1890, should be made liberal within reasonable limits.

A very material change is made in the Act of June 27, 1890, by inserting the words “or disabilities” after the words “physical disability” in said Act, and inserting in the present Act of June 27, 1890, after the words in said present act “be entitled to receive a pension not exceeding twelve dollars per month proportioned to the degree of inability to earn a support, the following additional words, “and in determining such inability each and every infirmity shall be duly considered and the aggregate of the disabilities should be rated.”

“It is confidently believed that this change in the existing law will secure more liberal ratings and the consideration of all infirmities, no matter how small, which, in the language of the proposed legislation, amount to mental or physical disability or disabilities of a permanent character not the result of their own vicious habits, which so incapacitates them from the performance of manual labor as to render them unable to earn a support. It also guarantees, by a provision which is absolutely mandatory, that “each and every infirmity shall be duly considered and the aggregate of the disabilities shown be rated.” “This makes it impossible in the execution of the proposed legislation, if enacted into law, to ignore any disabilities under the provision of the law arbitrarily. They shall not only all be considered, but shall all be aggregated, i. e. added together, and the sum total shall be the rate of pension to which the claimant shall be entitled, not exceeding however, \$12.00 per month.”

This is a distinct, forceful and accurate statement of the principle of Rule 161, which is quoted immediately following and reads :—

“That all claimants under the Act of June 27, 1890, showing a mental or physical disability or disabilities of a permanent character, not the result of their

own vicious habits, and which incapacitate them for the performance of manual labor, rendering them unable to earn a support in such a degree as would be rated under former laws at or above six dollars and less than twelve dollars, shall be rated the same as like disabilities of service origin ; and that all cases showing a pensionable disability which, if of service origin, would be rated at or above twelve dollars per month shall be rated at twelve dollars per month."

The report after reciting Order No. 225 and directing the attention of the members of Congress to "a gross inequality" which exists between the ratings of different soldiers for the same disability under the Act of June 27, 1890, closes this branch of the case with these significant words : "It is believed that if the proposed legislation, as amended by your committee, becomes a law it will have the effect of equalizing the ratings of soldiers under the Act of June 27, 1890, producing hereafter a nearer approach to uniformity in the enjoyment of the privileges of said act between soldiers who applied under the provisions of said act when it first became a law and those who have applied since that time. As to the exact conditions between the rating under the two orders, it is difficult to state them with exactness. Generally speaking, it may be said that under Order 225, a soldier must have a rating under the general law of at least \$10 per month to entitle him under the Act of June 27, 1890, for the same disability, to a rating of \$6.00 per month, while a rating of \$30.00 a month under the general law must be shown in order to entitle a claimant to a rating of \$12.00 a month under the Act of June 27, 1890."

"Your committee believe that this legislation will give to the soldier material benefits, and at the same time will be legislation which is conservative and which we may reasonably hope to be enacted into law, still keeping in mind that the soldier who can prove his disabilities to be of service origin, shall receive a rating higher than one who has been unable to prove the same to be due to service, or whose disabilities have been incurred since he left the army." As has been said, this admirable and eminently fair report was printed and laid on the desks of the members. Five days after it was submitted, after an extended discussion, every member of the House of Representatives present, and voting, was recorded in favor of the bill. Thus the American Congress after the fullest consideration, extending from December 13th, 1899 to May 8th, 1900, on which date the Senate concurred in the House amendments, by a unanimous vote, acceded to the unanimous request of the Philadelphia Encampment. The next day, May 9th, our comrade, President McKinley, gave the bill constitutional life by attaching his signature thereto. It is said that in the history of general pension legislation, the Grand Army Bill, officially designated as Senate Bill, 1477, was the first to receive the assent of every member of Congress voting on the call of the roll. However that may be, the fair presumption is that the Congress gave expression to its real purpose as so clearly outlined by Mr. Graff in the report submitted as the unanimous action of the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

On the 21st of May, eleven days after the Amended Act of June 27, 1890, became a law, Commander-in-Chief Shaw, Past Department Commander Patrick, and the chairman of the National Pension Committee, by appointment met the Honorable Secretary of the Interior and the Honorable Commissioner of Pensions at the Department of the Interior, Washington, D. C., for a conference on the construction to be placed on the amended act for the government of the Pension Bureau in the adjudication of claims under this statute. The representatives of the Grand Army respectfully represented that the exact principle enunciated in Order 164, had been engrafted into the law in its amended form thus suspending Order 225 which should, by action of the department, be formally abrogated. It was urged that all claims rejected under Order 225 should be reopened and that all disabilities be aggregated; that widow's applications denied because of the \$96.00 bar should be restored to the active files and in cases where the rejection was based on the ground of a non-pensionable status by reason of income, that pensions should issue under the provisions of section 3; that new applications should not be required in any of the rejected claims in either class but that the pension, if allowed, should commence from the date of the filing of the application in the Pension Office upon proof that the disability or disabilities then existed. It was earnestly contended on the part of the National Pension Committee, that the amended act was not to be considered as new legislation; that with the added words it was still the Act of June 27, 1890, and that the construction originally placed upon sections 2 and 3 held to be good law from 1890 to 1893 and under which nearly four hundred thousand claims were adjudicated, was as good law in 1900 strengthened as it had been by unanimous Congressional action and the prompt approval of the President of the United States. Order 164 had been affirmed by the Congress and the Chief Executive, and there ought not now to be any question as to the true intent and meaning of this statute.

The Honorable Secretary of the Interior announced his purpose to promulgate the "instructions" to the Commissioner of Pensions at an early date. On the 30th of June, 1900, the Honorable Secretary addressed the Commissioner of Pensions, a communication opening with these words:—"I have carefully considered your request for instructions respecting the proper administration of the Pension Act of May 9, 1900." After reciting the act the Honorable Secretary says: "In legal effect no change in meaning is wrought in section two by its amendment, the only purpose of which was to remove any remote justification for varying or diverse constructions of the section by the same or succeeding officers of the Pension Bureau, such as were represented to have occurred in the past. Giving attention now to that portion of the section which in the original and amended forms, is expressed in somewhat different words, it is clearly commanded that each and every mental or physical infirmity of a permanent character, not the result of the applicant's own vicious habits, shall be duly consid-

ered, and his right to a pension and the rate thereof shall be duly determined by the degree to which all of these infirmities, whether minor or serious, when considered together, render him unable to earn a support by manual labor."

The Honorable Secretary says of the provisions of section three as to widows: "No discretion or judgment can now be exercised by the officers of the Pension Bureau in determining what income, other than from her daily labor, may be possessed by a widow without disqualifying her from receiving a pension under this section. If such income does not exceed \$250.00 per annum, she is not thereby disqualified, but if it exceeds that sum her disqualification is made absolute by the statute. You will cause all applications for pension under this section, heretofore rejected, to be examined, and in each instance where the conditions shown if still continuing, bring the applicant within the terms of this section as amended, you will notify the applicant of that fact, and will transmit to her a suitable blank application, simple in its arrangement and easily understood, upon which she may give the necessary information as to whether she continues a widow and "without means of support other than her daily labor and an actual net income not exceeding \$250.00 per year. When this additional information is received it will be considered, and if it satisfactorily meets the requirements of section three, as amended, a pension will be allowed accordingly."

It will be entirely within the limits of conservative statement to say, that when the "instructions" to which the Honorable Secretary attached his signature reached the National Pension Committee, and the first copy came from a prominent and reputable attorney of Washington City, its terms gave painful surprise. The words "In legal effect no change in meaning is wrought in section two by its amendment" seemed ominous. They were not understood then nor are they now. If no change had been wrought, why wait from May 9th to June 30th and then issue two pages of "supplemental instructions" under the amended second section. Why not early in May have said, "The amendment makes no change in the meaning and effect of section two; you will therefore continue as heretofore instructed." When the distinguished chairman of the Pension Committee of the Senate in submitting the voluminous report heretofore referred to, made use of the words, we again quote: "It was evident, that while the laws are broad and generous, much difficulty has arisen in their administration because of the obscure phraseology of some of their provisions, and the necessity for certain amendments was apparent" he must have referred to the Act of June 27, 1890 in general and section two in particular. On that very day, December 13th, 1899, he reported from the Committee on Pensions that identical bill (afterward amended by adding two words in the third section) which was read the first and second times by unanimous consent. In the discussion of this bill when it was reported for passage January 7th 1900, this honorable Senator made this statement

(Congressional Record, page 719) "The other amendment, which seems to be fair, is that in estimating disabilities the Pension Bureau shall aggregate minor disabilities so as to give a soldier under that act a pensionable status. The Commissioner of Pensions says that that is the practice of the Bureau at the present time. I have taken occasion in the report I made on the subject to say that if that be so, then there can be no objection to enacting it into law. The proposition is—the Senator from Wisconsin (Mr. Spooner) asks me to repeat it—that in estimating the disability of a soldier, if he have three or four or five minor disabilities, they shall be aggregated, that is, if one disability entitles him to \$2.00 a month, another to \$2.00 and another to \$2.00, three disabilities may be aggregated so as to give him the minimum under this law, which is \$6.00 per month. As I said a moment ago, the Commissioner of Pensions says that the present practice of the Bureau is to aggregate these disabilities, and the proposed change in the law is to specifically state that that shall be done."

The Honorable member of the House Committee on Invalid Pension who reported the bill to the House of Representatives in Committee of the Whole, May 2, 1900 (Report No. 1193) referring to section 2 says, "It also guarantees, by a provision which is absolutely mandatory, that each and every infirmity shall be duly considered and the aggregate of the disabilities shown be rated." This makes it impossible in the execution of the proposed legislation, if enacted into law, to ignore any disability under the provision of the law arbitrarily. They shall not only all be considered, but shall all be aggregated i. e. "added together and the sum total shall be the rate of pension to which the claimant shall be entitled, not exceeding, however, \$12.00 per month."

Here are plain statements, not to be misunderstood, uttered by two public officials who had given the subject careful consideration, both unquestionably animated by a deep seated purpose to end, so far as legislation could end, a discussion of the meaning and legal effect of a Federal statute. They evidently entertained, at least, reasonable doubts as to the practice of the Pension Bureau under the Act of June 27, 1890. If they did not, why this emphatic and particular enforcement of the principle of "aggregating disabilities" even to an illustration of the arithmetical process to be employed ;—2, plus 2, plus 2, equal 6.

The Honorable Commissioner of Pensions on the 7th of July issued Order No. 372 addressed to Chiefs of Divisions. The first paragraph reads: "In adjudicating claims filed under section 2, of the Act of June 27, 1890, or under said section as amended by Act of May 9, 1900, the greatest care must be exercised to see that each and every mental or physical infirmity of a permanent character, not due to applicant's own vicious habits, is duly considered and that the rate of pension to which applicant is entitled be determined by the degree to which all of these infirmities, whether minor or serious, when considered together, render applicant unable to earn a support by manual labor." It is not within our province to suggest the mental

processes to be employed by Chiefs of Divisions in arriving at fair conclusions, but the rule suggested by the Honorable Chairman of the Senate Pension Committee and forcibly restated by the Honorable gentleman who prepared the House report, needs no elaboration to bring it clearly within the comprehension of the average layman, that two, plus two, plus two equal six. It is simple, direct and beyond the power of the juggler in words to maim or cripple. That it is a logical, sensible and fair presentation of the law, expressing the evident intent of the Congress, seems equally clear.

But what is the rule which would control a Court in the consideration of this vital principle,—the elemental principle of the law directly affecting the rights of the citizen-soldier who only seeks for justice.

Sutherland on Statutory Construction, an authority not to be challenged says, (Page 391, section 307—Contemporaneous construction): "The aid of contemporaneous construction is invoked where the language of a statute is of doubtful import and cannot be made plain by the help of any other part of the same statute, nor by the assistance of any act *in pari materia* which may be read with it, nor of the course of the common law up to the time of its enactment. Under such circumstances the Court may consider what was the construction put upon the act when it first came into operation. Where this has been given by enactment it is conclusive. A contemporaneous construction is that which it receives soon after its enactment. This after the lapse of time, without change of that construction by legislation or judicial decision, has been declared to be generally the best construction. It gives the sense of the community as to the terms made use of by the Legislature. If there is ambiguity in the language, the understanding of the application of it when the statute first goes into operation, sanctioned by long acquiescence on the part of the Legislature and judicial tribunals, is the strongest evidence that it has been rightly explained in practice. A construction under such circumstances becomes established law."

The facts need not to be recited at length. For nearly three years adjudications under the new law were controlled by Order 164. During this period the Congress passed two appropriation bills to give it continued life; no objection to its terms was heard in public or private places. A change came, the history of which is still fresh in the public mind. Order 225 was born and came into being for a specific purpose affecting the rights of a class of citizens who deserved more generous treatment than was accorded them, but who bore the burden bravely, patiently, waiting for relief from injustice. Now, the supreme law-making branch of the government, without a dissenting vote, has written in the statute books the original construction and the Executive, promptly and gladly, gave it his approval. The intent of the Congress during the last four years is eloquently told in the balance sheets of the National Treasury as witness these figures: The balance to the credit of pensions July 1, 1897, was \$2,113,805.93; July

1, 1898 it was \$2,045,440.48 ; July 1, 1899, it had grown to \$4,253,129.22 and on the first day of July, 1900, the difference between the appropriations for pensions and the expenditures was the princely sum of \$5,130,547.37 to the credit of this fund. The Congress has not withheld the means and the fault does not lie at the door of the legislative branch of the government.

For many years, under different administrations of the government, questions springing from pension legislation and administration, more or less important and more or less irritating, have claimed the attention of the public and the National Encampments of the Grand Army. What have been deemed unreasonable, unjust and harsh "regulations" have been much discussed. Many of these "rules" were doubtless issued with good intent, by officials not always qualified by technical and professional training to properly apply the plainest principle of medical and legal jurisprudence. The Pension Bureau is invested with unmeasured power and authority. To appeal from the head of the Bureau under the system now in vogue, is practically the prolonging of an unequal and generally hopeless contest. The body of examiners, dignified by the term "Board of Pension Appeals" cannot in the very nature of the case afford relief to an appreciable degree. About fifteen thousand appeals are now pending. The average age of the ex-soldier or sailor seeking what he esteems his legal rights, is past sixty-one years. Can he wait? For the year ended June 30th, 1900, the number of appeals was 7,520 ; the number affirmed was 5,575 and the number reversed, 376. Of the nearly six thousand cases decided by this "court" the action of the Pension Bureau was sustained ninety four times in each one hundred considered. The old soldiers ought to be grateful perhaps, that six times in a hundred the contention of the veteran or widow was held to be well founded, but they ought not to be expected to longer indulge the hope of relief from this tribunal.

The pensioner or non-pensioner who believes that he has not been accorded fair treatment ought to be permitted under the forms of law and the practice of the Federal Courts, to avail himself of the last resources of an American citizen seeking for justice, the submission of his contention to a duly constituted Court, under, of course, proper limitations.

June 5, 1900, a bill (No. 4949) was introduced in the Senate by Mr. Turner of the State of Washington and on the same day in the House (H. R. 12,129) by Mr. Meirs, of Indiana, to establish a Court of Pension Appeals. A copy of the bill is herewith submitted, marked appendix A. This court, composed of five judges, is to be created "for the hearing and determination of cases founded upon or arising under the Pension laws of the United States." It is to be a court of record with original and appellate jurisdiction within defined limitations. The jurisdiction of the court is defined:

First,—"All applications under any general or special pension law may be referred to it by either House of Congress ;"

Second,—"Any question of law that shall affect a class of cases under the pension laws which may be referred to it by the Commissioner of Pensions" and,

Third,—"The claim or application of any person founded upon or arising under any general or special pension law of the United States which may be appealed to it by such claimant or applicant from the decision of, or which may have been rejected in whole or in part by the Secretary of the Interior or the Commissioner of Pensions."

The Board of Pension Appeals is to be discontinued, as is the right of appeal to the Secretary of the Interior. The Court of Pension Appeals is charged with the preparation of a full annotated codification of the pension laws to be reported to Congress through the President. It is also required that the Court shall "report to each Congress such modifications or amendments of the pension laws as their experience may have shown to be necessary and proper together with the reasons and causes therefor."

The limits of this report will not permit an extended discussion of this important question, if indeed, extended consideration of an equitable system for the final determination of personal and property rights under the laws needs to be discussed in this presence. Since 1861, the gross disbursements for pensions have exceeded twentyfive-hundred millions of dollars and the expenses pertaining to the disbursement of this vast sum, in round numbers about eighty millions of dollars. At this time, about one million of our comrades, widows, minor children and dependent parents, and soldiers of other wars have legal rights determined four times a year. Practically this vast machinery is under the control of one man and his decisions under the system as now organized have the force of law, almost without limitation. In no other department of this government, nor, it is believed, in any government among the civilized nations of the earth, is there such absolute control vested as in the head of the Pension Bureau. He too often makes the law for the adjudication of pension claims, in the rules, regulations and orders authorized by his signature or that of his immediate superior who, under the practice, usually confirms the "action of the Bureau." It is the proud boast of our Republic that the humblest citizen may appeal to the Courts for the redress of wrongs. Why not the pensioner? In any other relation in life, in common with his fellow citizens, under the limitations of law, he may go to the greatest judicial tribunal of the nation, and there be accorded a respectful hearing. This government by creating the Court of Claims, gave to litigants who were not always as loyal to the flag as the men here represented, a legal status and made possible for them a hearing on issues joined and affecting their alleged rights. Shall the veterans of the sixties fail of the same meed of justice in the days of impaired physical powers and a want of the plainest necessities of life? Many high and well known officials of the Federal Government have expressed to your committee their earnest approval of a Pension Court of Appeals. By the enactment of this bill the entire structure of pension administration will be raised to a more dignified plane and become, as it should because of the

vast interests involved, in fact, a creature of the law. A court will then construe, in an orderly and intelligent manner, the enactments of the Congress. Rules of practice as to evidence and the determination of the matters involved under that evidence will be formulated by jurists skilled in the profession of the law. The pension system will then be far removed from political influence and partisan control. The interests of the pensioner and the whole people will thus be conserved. Strife, dissension and inflamed public passion, must largely disappear, for a court, the equal in dignity and authority of other Federal Courts, will have adjudicated the issues joined.

The following table furnishes statistics showing the work of the Pension Bureau during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1900 and the status of the work of the Bureau on that date.

Memorandum showing number of Pension Certificates issued in fiscal year ending June 30, 1900, by classes, viz;

	Allowed Invalids.	Allowed Widows, etc.
Originals.		
Act June, 1900	21,345	12,173
General Law	1,690	3,304
Mexican War	21	420
Indian War	10	144
Old Wars		5
Nurses		22
Spanish War	801	710
Totals	23,867	16,778
Total original issues		40,645
Total Restorations		4,693
Names added to rolls		45,338
Increases, reratings, etc.		
Act 1890		34,152
General Laws		25,298
Old Wars		803
Total Certificates issued		105,591
Total Certificates issued, 1899		89,054
Amount paid to pensioners	\$138,462,172.54	

SUMMARY.

July 1, 1899.

No. Pensioners on the rolls	991,519
No. Originals granted	40,645
No. Names restored	4,699
Total	1,036,863
Dropped by deaths	35,809
Dropped by Remarriages	909
Dropped, all other causes	6,616
Total	43,394

July 1, 1900.

Pensioners on rolls	993,529
Increase for year of	2,010

Number of claims of all kinds—Originals, increases, etc., etc., pending.

July 1, 1897	578,099
July 1, 1898	635,059
July 1, 1899	477,239
July 1, 1900	437,104

It is freely conceded that the total of the pension roll represents a magnificent sum, but it must be remembered that magnificent achievements stand to the credit of the men and women who annually receive it—won at a cost not to be stated approximately in cold figures or tearful and specious pleas for economy in the public service. The Grand Army, in its insistence upon fair treatment for the veterans who won the battles of the War of the Rebellion and made possible the mightiest world power in all history, does not shrink from a comparison of pertinent facts. If comparisons are to be instituted between the pension rolls of the United States and the monarchies of Europe, the statistician who enters this field should not hesitate to recite the whole story. If to him it seems fitting that the integrity and patriotism of the recipients of the Nation's bounty are to be called in question, he is fairly bound to deal only in candid statement and not in thinly veiled inuendo. Why the comparison? Are the elemental conditions analogous? Shall the standards of Europe be set up in this country and by them determine the proper measure of gratitude to the citizen-soldier; fix the bounds of fealty to the constitution and the flag, and estimate the value of the services of the American Volunteer in war and in peace? The time has not yet arrived when the aid of the schoolmasters of Kingdoms and Empires may be safely invoked to instruct Americans in the discharge of obligations to the defenders of the Republic. The Grand Army still believes that the pension roll is a roll of honor and it stands pledged to keep it a roll of honor. Repeated calls for specifications as to fraud and not unsupported allegations, ought to attest our sincerity and be accepted as an earnest of our good intent. The people of our Republic are accustomed to colossal statements and they fix the beginning of the new epoch back in the days when a mighty problem of surpassing interest was forever solved,—that this government, founded by the fathers, should continue among the nations of the earth. Woven into the warp of the web of history, to each of us the most sacred, is the woof of sacrifices at the recital of which the eye grows dim. We rest content in the record we then made and we know that the crowding millions who enjoy the rich heritage won for them, cannot and will not, willingly permit the defenders of the Republic to suffer in public esteem. We give emphatic expression to wonder and delight at the splendid march which marks the unmatched progress of our beloved land. With

our faces turned to the West, as we come to these annual milestones in the shortening span, we gather a fresh inspiration in the knowledge that the old soldier is still a potent factor for good. We may defend the good names of our comrades, may re-avow our fealty to the obligations resting upon us to care for the widow and the orphan, and in words of truth and soberness, give expression on matters which affect the highest interests of the soldier and citizen alike. The Grand Army asks not for undue liberality, nor the prodigal disbursement of the public funds to the former Union soldiers and sailors and dependent ones, but for simple justice. Its membership yields to no class of citizens in their respect for, and whole hearted obedience to the law. This lesson was learned in the stern school of loyalty and will abide with us through life.

The National Committee on Pensions submits this report to the considerate judgment of this encampment. The trust confided to us a year ago, if rightly apprehended, has been discharged under the dominating influence of a very old and safe rule, in the advocacy of such practical legislation as would warrant the greatest good for the greatest number. The two desired changes in the law of 1890 are now accomplished facts, so far as legislation can control. If there be questions pertaining to administration, may we not rely upon the precedents of the not remote past for a satisfactory solution. Argument, as the result of calm, dispassionate deliberation, is surely more to be trusted as the weapon of the veteran, than heated controversy leading into unexplored paths we may very properly avoid.

We respectfully submit and recommend the adoption of this minute as expressing the sense of the Thirty-fourth Annual Encampment, Grand Army of the Republic.

We tender to the President of the United States and to the members of Fifty-Sixth (56th) Congress, our earnest and sincere thanks for the generous recognition accorded a large class of the surviving Union soldiers and sailors and the widows of our dead comrades, in amending sections two (2) and three (3) of the Act of June 27th, 1890, as requested by the Philadelphia Encampment. This act of simple justice by the unanimous vote of both Houses of Congress and the prompt approval of the Chief Executive of the Nation, was "unquestionably responsive to public sentiment and based upon sound legal propositions."

We respectfully and confidently affirm that under the express terms of the second Section of the statute each disability within the limitations of the law, is to be considered and rated and these ratings aggregated to make up the total of the pension to be allowed; and that all pensions granted under this act shall commence from the date of filing the original application under the act of June 27, 1890.

We respectfully represent to the President of the United States, our earnest conviction that under the terms of order 372, bearing date July 7, 1900 to Chiefs of Divisions of the Pension Bureau, so far as it applies to Section two of the Act of June 27, 1890, grave injustice, may be done.

worthy ex-soldiers and sailors who have long sought a fair adjudication of their claims. We ask that if deemed consistent with the discharge of his duties under Section 417 of the revised statutes which reads: "The Commissioner of Pensions shall perform, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, such duties in the execution of pension and bounty law as may be prescribed by the President," that the President by executive order will direct such modification of this rule as will insure carrying into immediate effect the evident purpose of the executive and law making branches of government—to restore the operations of Order 164.

The pending bill (Senate 4949) and (H. R. 12,122) to establish a Pension Court of Appeals is heartily endorsed as a measure in the interest of the people and the pensioners like. We believe that in the creation of this tribunal, many vexed questions will be speedily and judicially determined and the rights of all will be more fully protected and conserved than under the present system. We earnestly petition the Congress to pass this bill and respectfully ask Executive approval.

Fraternally submitted,

R. B. BROWN,
J. W. BURST,
D. E. SICKLES,
A. G. WEISSERT,
JOHN PALMER,
O. H. COULTER.

Comrade George H. Patrick of Alabama special Aide to the Commander-in-Chief in charge of matters pertaining to legislation, asked permission to present his report which was granted, and the same was presented to the encampment.

The report with omission of matters fully covered by the report of the Pension Committee is as follows:

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 24th, 1900.

ALBERT D. SHAW, *Commander-in-Chief*

Dear Sir and Comrade:

During 1898-9, at their and the Commander-in-Chiefs urgent invitation, I met with the committee on Pensions of the Grand Army of the Republic, during all of their Washington visitations, and was very generally consulted by the committee and by both your immediate predecessors.

Shortly after your election, I was named in general orders as Special Aide upon your staff in charge of legislation and interests affecting veterans; and, as theretofore, I continued to meet with the committee and yourself, as well as with other committees, and I also represented the Order before the President the Departments and both Houses of Congress.

I have the honor now briefly to summarize some of the work I have done and tried to do in furtherance of the duties imposed upon me which may be valuable in the performance of the work to be done in the near future.

* * * * *

PENSION CODE COMMISSION BILL. (Senate Bill No. 1476.)

On December 13th, 1899, a bill was reported to the Senate by Chairman Gallinger, from the Pension Committee, to create a commission to codify and revise the pension laws of the United States; and on December 19th it was passed in the Senate.

When before the Committee early in the month, my views were asked as to such commission, and whether in my opinion as a lawyer, it would result from the action of a learned commission that the pension laws would be simplified so as to make them uniform and incapable of such contrary interpretations as have been placed upon them by different secretaries and Commissioners. I quote my answer in full :

“Yes, sir; that certainly ought to result from the action of a *practical* ‘commission. The Grand Army, however, thinks that with the two ‘amendments it has suggested, a great proportion of the existing evils ‘would be remedied beyond any immediate necessity for a general com- ‘mission, because these are the two evils most complained of and that ‘have seemed to work most injustice to the applicants. The pension laws ‘are pretty fair, and if as fairly executed no old soldier in the land or his ‘widow need ever go ‘over the hills to the poor-house.’”

This bill was bad in principle and in detail. It provided for an annual expenditure of between \$25,000 and \$50,000 a year, perhaps more, for an indefinite period (a lifetime if to correspond with other commissions), for work that, whether measured by the ability or manual strength required, the best technical lawyer or compiler in the country would readily have contracted to perform in a satisfactory manner for the lump sum of \$2,500, and thought he had “a snap” in it at that compensation. The pension laws of the United States occupy less than fifty pages of printed matter, from the time of the Revolution to the present date. So far as the bill authorized a liberal appropriation, its design was to provide five unknown gentlemen with sinecures from the public purse. They could not have labored during their long tenure, because the most ingenious mind could have found little more within their duties than the cutting apart and pasting together of a few pages of statutes, all simple, mostly obsolete, and styling the result a code. The bill covered the further and more material vice however, that it was to be used to make such secret and apparently harmless changes in the laws, of which the “derived and derivable” expression in Dr. Gallinger’s amendment to Senate bill No. 1477, at the instance of the Pension Bureau, is an illustration, as should make the granting or holding up of every pension certificate subject only to the will of the administrator of the Pension Office, for the time being, and relieve that official from all legal or moral restraint. The bill provided that the codi-

liers should not be free agents, but should act under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, that is, they should strike out or add whatever that very partisan official "directed," and the bill further provided that the commission should report to the Secretary who in turn, should or not lay their reports before Congress "at his discretion." So the very costly, and certainly most useless of all the numberless commissions of modern times, might labor for years over the scissors and glue pot production, and the Secretary of the Interior, by direction of positive law too, might toss their work into his over-full waste basket, and none should say him nay. Yet, the Secretary thinks it is extravagance to pay out all the appropriation for pensions, and so economizes that on July 1st, 1900, the Pension Office turned back \$5,130,547.37 of available appropriations that at the average rate \$9 per annum would have given "free homes" to 53,441 soldiers widows who lack even the bread that belongs to them and for which Congress has sufficiently appropriated. All this time, the public is continually having held before it the large amount of the pension appropriation, in the interest of——— certainly not the veterans or their families and descendants. If the pensioners are not receiving the appropriations it would seem wrong to charge up to them that of which they are denied, to use a parliamentary expression. The bill was, further, an attempt to pay political debts at the expense of the pensioners, for the annual cost would soon have been found in the columns of certain newspapers, added to the pension roll. This bill passed the Senate, probably un-noticed except by its sponsor, or in the multitude of new commissions, such a little one may have been thought an example of moderation, and one more immaterial; but it is in the House committee-room on Invalid Pensions and likely to remain there.

BILL FOR REFERENCE OF PENSION CASES TO THE COURT OF CLAIMS.

(S. No. 4251 ; H. R. No. 10,868.

On April 20th, 1900, bills, identical in form were introduced in the Senate by Mr. Gallinger, and in the House by Mr. Loudenslager, to authorize the certification by the Secretary of the Interior of five pension cases per annum to the Court of Claims for adjudication. In the Senate, the bill was favorably reported by chairman Gallinger. In the House, Mr. Loudenslager who is chairman of the Committee on Pensions had the bill referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions of which Mr. Sulloway is chairman, and that was, undoubtedly, the beginning and end of his connection with it. On the objection of Senator Davis, of Minnesota, the bill went over in the Senate, and at once attracted the attention of those friendly to the interests of the veterans. On April 23d, I addressed letters both to Senator Gallinger and Mr. Loudenslager, stating some of the objections against the bill, and I also wrote to Senator Davis.

I induced Senators friendly to the veterans and to pure legislation to still further oppose this bill, which must be regarded as extremely vicious. The result was, that after some tilting, the Senate Chairman announced

that against the opposition formed he could not pass, and would abandon the bill. It slumbers quite as securely in the House.

It will be observed that this bill admittedly is the invention of the Department of the Interior, and was sent to Congress two days after the Grand Army Court of Pension Appeals bill had been handed to the President. That it was intended to forestall our bill is too manifest for comment; but its introduction, taken in connection with the Secretary's letter of transmittal and the report of Chairman Gallinger was a square and undeniable admission of the necessity for supervision by law of the Pension Office.

That one of its objects could have been the expedition of pension claims is impossible, and I am glad to say that no one has seriously attempted to tax our intelligence or credulity by asking us to believe that the bill had such object. It was an open, bare-faced attempt to impose upon Congress, and to prostitute a court whose fairness never has been questioned, to the devious, shifty and evasive practices that retard instead of help the execution of plain and unambiguous laws. The Secretary of the Interior has long had the fullest possible power and authority to refer *every* pension case to the Court of Claims, and it was understood that he was so to refer the Act of May 9, 1900, but he never has referred a case or question to that court. He had no more intention to refer one under the proposed than under existing laws, except to tie up and delay cases through the device made practicable had this proposed bill become law. Under existing law, the Secretary can only certify a case to the court with the claimant's consent; but under the proposed law claimant's rights are ignored. The design was to certify five cases per annum that should typify five classes of cases, let them linger for an indefinite period without action, as would be easy in the over-crowded condition of the Court of Claims docket, and in the meantime, every similar case, possibly to the number of many thousands, would stand suspended in the Pension Office to await determination of the alleged specimen cases. These cases were to be selected by the Secretary, and in this selection the claimant was to have no voice. To further clinch delay, the Secretary was to be authorized to employ claimant's lawyer, but, unless so employed, no provision will be found in the bill authorizing the claimant to appear in person or by counsel. I can recall instances wherein the lawyers of both sides were compensated out of the fund. They began in my youth and——never got much further. If the Secretary was not thereby to be given what is commonly termed "a lead pipe cinch" upon the business of the pension office, then words have lost their cunning. I am fully aware that this sounds like an over drawn prediction, but

"That which they have done, but earnest of
the things that they shall do."

Many thousands of minors, for divers inexplicable reasons, failed to draw the money that belonged to them because specifically appropriated by Congress until after they had reached their majority. A test case was

made up for the action of the Department, some two or three years ago; the decision commanding payment was promulgated on the eve of the National conventions of this year; and it is an open secret that the opinion, as finished as on the day it was handed down to the Pension Office, had been in some well known pigeon-hole awaiting publication, for more than a year. During all this long period, thousands of like claims had been suspended in the pension office, ostensibly to await "the letter that never came" until the meeting of quadrennial politics. And no one, in or out of the pension office ever doubted the entire validity of the claims.

But, this bill is dead; I have no fear that my action in defeating it will be disapproved by my comrades. I refer to it, at greater length than the subject deserves, and set forth herewith my reasons for opposing it, as another illustration of the necessity, if we would retain respect for our country and its institutions, to substitute for the absolutism that now prevails the just and strong hand of the law, and of exposing the workings of the Pension Office so that the broad sunlight of public opinion and public justice shall lighten its darkest corner.

* * * * *

COURT OF PENSION APPEALS.

After anxious and careful deliberation on the part of yourself and your official family, and personal consultations and correspondence with very many comrades and public men, it was determined that it would be more just and more satisfactory both to pensioner and tax payer, and a great relief to Congress, the Executive and the country, should the administration of the pension laws that directly reach citizens in every walk of life, and in every part of the domain, and form the largest single item of public expenditure, be supervised by a legal tribunal of such power and dignity as should entitle its conclusions to the country's respect, and should ensure speedy and uniform justice.

I have heard two objections against the creation of such tribunal, both bearing the tag of the Department of the Interior, and I state them at the outset. The first, that such court would be unable to keep pace with the current business of the Pension Office; the second, that this would be establishing a court for one of the executive departments, indeed, for one of that department's bureaus, thus discriminating against other departments, although this latter objection seems never to have been urged against the Court of Private Land Claims which is, practically, an adjunct of the General Land Office, in the same department. It is admitted by the Secretary and others, that the Department of the Interior is in urgent need of supervision by law, so that the issue is merely as to the most effective mode.

In the Office of the Secretary of the Interior has been for many years, and is now a semi-legal division known as the Board of Pension Appeals to which all reviews of decisions in the Pension Office are taken. That Board is composed of a large number of gentlemen, all classed as clerks, whose aggregate compensation and miscellaneous expenses exceed one hundred

thousand dollars per annum. The court to be created by the proposed bill hereinafter set out at length, would, so far as this objection refers, be the substitution of five good judges for five times that number of clerks unversed in law, not of itself an apparent misfortune. It is a singular coincidence that the Secretary of the Interior, the Commissioner and Deputy Commissioner of Pensions, all charged with the daily and hourly construction of legal questions, and who, especially the Secretary and Commissioner, assume to sharply criticise the legal opinions of the foremost members of the bar of the Supreme Court of the United States, are not lawyers; and that, while many excellent lawyers are to be found in the Department, not one official or employee connected with the pension adjustments is a lawyer. The cases on appeal from the Pension Office before this Board of Pension Appeals have been allowed to accumulate to the number of more than 15,000, and this number instead of diminishing, is reported by the Secretary to be increasing at the rate of 4,000 cases per annum. No court could do worse than that. The Department furnishes its own conclusive answer to its transparent objections.

April 10th, 1900, the draft of a bill to establish such Court of Pension Appeals was handed to the President, together with a letter signed by the Commander-in-Chief, General Sickles and myself, as the Grand Army's representatives, intended to present the substantial argument in favor of the proposed measure. Some weeks afterwards, the President suggested that we should have the bill introduced in Congress. Accordingly, on June 5th, 1900, the bill was introduced in the Senate by Mr. Turner, and in the House by Mr. Miers, members respectively of the Pension Committee of the Senate and House; and I addressed to each an explanatory letter of transmittal.

Without debate in the House, the bill was, on the same day, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions. In the Senate, as was anticipated, the bill met the bitter opposition of Chairman Gallinger, the acknowledged spokesman of the Department of the Interior on that floor. It had been deemed expedient to draw his fire, publicly, at the beginning, and he *was* drawn.

* * * * *

Let us abolish the present useless and costly Board of Appeals and substitute for it the Court that can and will act judicially, and *compel* obedience to the law of the land both by claimant and official. And let the resolution looking to such action be the Encampment's sole, dignified answer to the Department of the Interior.

I have to thank you for your confidence, your generous and unfailing holding up of my hands during all the arduous and exacting duties of the year that is ending. If failure has been anywhere, the fault is not at your door.

Very sincerely yours, in F. C. and L.,

GEO. H. PATRICK,
Special Aide, Etc.

Past Commander-in-Chief Burdett presented the report of the Committee on the Grant Statue as follows :

GRANT MEMORIAL STATUE.

Your Committee on the erection of a marble statue of our distinguished comrade, General Ulysses S. Grant, in the Capitol at Washington, take great pleasure in reporting the successful completion of their labors.

It will be remembered, as was duly reported to the National Encampment, that the first statue made by the sculptor, Franklin Simmons, at Rome, Italy, while entirely satisfactory to your Committee, was not approved by the then Committee on the Library of the Senate and House of Representatives, and consequently, under the contract, your Committee required Mr. Simmons to complete another full length figure, and as a further precaution required, first, the presentation of a bust of full size, so that the Committee on Library might have the fullest opportunity to examine the same before the artist went to the expense of reproducing the same in marble.

Mr. Simmons was so anxious to produce a thoroughly satisfactory work of art that he came from Rome to be present with your Committee when this model was inspected by the Joint Committee on Library. That Committee gave an unqualified approval, and we felt that Mr. Simmons would meet our confident expectation, but should not be unduly hastened in his work, as he had also on hand the large equestrian statue of General John A. Logan, to be erected in Washington.

The finished statue reached this country, and was, in the month of May, placed in position for inspection in the rotunda of the Capitol. A close examination by the members of the Committee on Library resulted in their unanimous approval of the work, not only for the successful likeness of General Grant as he appeared about the close of the war, but also because it more than favorably compares as a work of art with the best statues now in this historic building.

Having thus secured approval, the Chairman of the Senate Committee on Library, Senator Whetmore, of Rhode Island, and the Chairman of the House Committee, Representative McCleary, of Minnesota, had a number of consultations with the Chairman and Secretary of your Committee as to the official acceptance of the statue by Congress.

It was finally agreed that on the 19th day of May, 1900, formal services should be held in both the Senate and House under arrangements to be made by the Chairman of each Committee, and these included the introduction on the floor of the Senate and House, by resolution, of Mrs. Ulysses S. Grant, and of her daughter, Mrs. Sartoris, and also the National Officers and the Committee representing the Grand Army of the Republic.

Before the formal services in the House, it was deemed appropriate that Mrs. Grant and her family should have a private view of the statue.

in its position, and the flag draping it was formally removed by one of the granddaughters. At this simple and touching service, acting Vice-President Frye and Speaker D. B. Henderson were present.

In the House your Committee were officially received through the courtesy of Speaker Henderson and took seats assigned them.

The Chairman of your Committee then presented to the clerk a brief statement of the work of this Committee in carrying out the wishes of the comradeship of the Grand Army of the Republic, a copy of which is herewith included, and, after addresses by members, the following was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, By the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That the thanks of Congress be given to the Grand Army of the Republic for the statue of General Ulysses S. Grant.

Resolved, That the statue be accepted and placed in the Capitol, and that a copy of these resolutions, signed by the presiding officers of the House of Representatives and the Senate, be forwarded to the Chairman of the Committee of the Grand Army of the Republic on the Grant Memorial.

Addresses, following that of Chairman McCleary, were made by Representative Richardson, Tennessee; Cummings, New York; Grosvenor, Ohio; Lenney, North Carolina; Gardner, Michigan; Brosius, Pennsylvania; Dolliver, Iowa. At the conclusion of the services in the House, a resolution was offered by Representative McCleary, that as a mark of respect for Mrs. Ulysses S. Grant and her family present, and the Grand Army of the Republic, the House do now adjourn.

In the Senate your Committee were also formally presented and the same order of procedure as to the speeches followed.

Comrade Joseph R. Hawley, Past Junior Vice Commander-in-Chief, in the absence of Senator Whetmore, made the first address, and he was followed by Senators Hansborough, North Dakota; Harris, Kansas; Carter, Montana; Allen, Nebraska; Perkins, California, and Turner, of Washington.

The general order announcing the death of General Grant and the proposition to thus erect a plain simple memorial to our comrade, issued by Commander-in-Chief Burdett, was read as part of the remarks of Senator Turner. The Committee desire to emphasize their acknowledgments to Senator Whetmore and Representative McCleary, of the Committee on Library, for their unfailing courtesy and attention to the various details in connection with this work. Other members of the Committee were equally attentive. We are also indebted to Mr. Vail, clerk of the Committee, for kind attention and assistance.

A joint resolution was presented in each body to print fourteen thousand copies of the proceedings, to include a portrait of General Grant and an engraving of the statue.

When this book is ready for distribution, Posts of the Grand Army will be notified in general orders to make application to members of Congress for copies.

In the opinion of the Committee this will fully meet the intent of the original resolution that a photograph of the statue should be presented to the Posts subscribing, and will thus save considerable labor and expense.

In conclusion, while our labors have continued over a number of years, much longer than we had reason to anticipate, we are pleased to thus report the fact of the satisfactory completion of the statue.

It will add to the deserved fame of the artist, Mr. Franklin Simmons, who first made a model for a bust of General Grant when on duty at City Point, and it will be an enduring evidence of the love and affection of the comrades of the Grand Army of the Republic for the plain, unostentatious soldier, who stands, and will forever stand, deservedly in the front rank of the great generals of the world, and who yet was glad that he could be called a comrade of our organization.

There is a balance remaining of \$2425.28 (with but a small bill for photographs unpaid). This should be disposed of by the National Encampment.

It could be most appropriately transferred to the fund for an appropriate, yet not expensive, monument to the founder of the Grand Army of the Republic, Dr. B. F. Stephenson, and we recommend such disposition of it.

S. S. BURDETT,
Chairman.

ROBT. B. BEATH,
Secretary.

STATUE OF GENERAL GRANT.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC,
COMMITTEE ON GRANT MEMORIAL,

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 19, 1900.

Sir: --In accordance with the "Joint Resolution to accept from the National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic a statue (and pedestal) of the late General Ulysses S. Grant," approved August 14, 1890, the Committee of the Grand Army appointed to that end have caused such statue to be executed, and the same is now placed in the rotunda of the Capitol.

The statue is an original work, modeled by Mr. Franklin Simmons, an American Artist having his studio in Rome.

A brief recital of the origin and purpose of this memorial seems proper.

General Grant, as were others of the leaders of the Union armies—including Generals Sherman and Sheridan—was a comrade of the Grand

Army of the Republic, having been mustered into Meade Post, No. 1. Department of Pennsylvania, on the 16th day of May, 1877. He wore its badge on proper occasion, sympathized with its objects, and fraternally mingled with its membership.

It was natural, therefore, upon his decease at Mount McGregor, New York, on the 23d day of July, 1885, that his comrades of the Grand Army, whilst mingling their grief with that of all his countrymen, should desire in some special manner to signalize their personal regard for and devotion to their comrade, and their deep appreciation of the inestimable services he had rendered to his country and to his age. Accordingly, on the 24th of September, 1885, the then Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic addressed a circular to the Posts and Departments of the order, suggesting the creation of a fund by voluntary contribution, no more than fifteen cents to be received from any contributing Comrade, for, as stated in the circular, "the erection of a monument, which, avoiding all exaggeration or mere motive of display, shall be in keeping with the simplicity of the life and character of our great leader; of such intrinsic excellence as shall commend it to the care of the nation, and thus, through all succeeding generations, be our memorial as well as a monument to his fame."

At the succeeding National Encampment the project was laid before it, met with hearty commendation, and steps were taken to facilitate its accomplishment.

By directions of succeeding National Encampments, the work was continued until the finished result was brought within the shelter of the Capitol and is now presented for acceptance.

The fund contributed for the announced purpose represents the offerings of more than 70,000 of his comrades, most of whom had served in the field under his command, and all of whom had hailed him as comrade in the later day of peace.

In their behalf we, who now survive, commit this semblance of his person to the care and keeping of the Nation whose walls he helped to make stronger, rejoicing in the knowledge that the memories it will invoke are of good will to-day, and will be of concord through all coming time.

Very respectfully,

SAMUEL S. BURDETT,
Chairman.

ROBT. B. BEATH,
Secretary.

HON. WILLIAM P. FRYE,
President of the Senate.

HON. D. B. HENDERSON,
Speaker of the House.

SELDEN CONNOR,
EDMUND S. GRANT,
R. A. ALGER,
HORACE S. CLARK,
Committee.

COMRADE BURDETT: In order to do justice, let me say that on that statue is the Grand Army badge in bronze, on each side of the pedestal are engraved the words: "Presented by the Grand Army of the Republic." It stands under that most magnificent dome and there shall stand in the thousands of years to come when the memory of the men who fought beside him is no more. If you have done nothing else, Comrades, you have, by giving your mites of fifteen cents apiece, made a monument that shall testify of Comrade Grant and of the Grand Army of the Republic as long as the capitol endures. This has been a perplexing business but I want to say that our Comrade, Robert B. Beath has been faithful from first to last and has labored hard to complete this work.

On motion of Comrade Lewis of Illinois, the report was received and the recommendations concurred in.

Past Commander-in-Chief Warner moved that the special order, thirty minutes after calling the encampment to order, tomorrow morning, be the election of officers and the motion prevailed.

The following report was presented by Comrade H. E. Palmer and on motion of Comrade Bell was adopted.

THOMAS J. STEWART,

Adjutant-General G. A. R.

Comrade:

At the last National Encampment, September 6th and 7th, 1899, I made a report as Chairman of the Committee on National Sanitarium; said report appears on pages 240, 241 and 242 of the proceedings of the Thirty-third National Encampment. A brief reference to the facts therein is only necessary in this report.

At the September, 1898, Encampment, at Cincinnati, a resolution was unanimously adopted urging the general Government to establish a National Sanitarium for rheumatic old soldiers and those afflicted with skin and kidney troubles, at Hot Springs, South Dakota, where the Indians for more than a thousand years had been treating their sick people, and where during the past thirty years the whites have discovered and tested the wonderfully curative qualities of the waters of these springs, and where the State of South Dakota has located a State Soldiers' Home. This resolution pledged the Grand Army and their solid support to this proposition. Previous to this action the Board of Managers of the National Homes had made a thorough test of these waters—thirty as serious cases as could be removed from the National Home

at Leavenworth, Kansas, had been sent to Hot Springs for sixty-day treatment. The result was marvelous, and since '94 the entire Board of Management of the National Homes have been a unit in favor of the establishment of a Sanitarium at Hot Springs, South Dakota.

A bill was introduced and passed the Senate in '96 and again in '98, providing for a National Home. January 16th, 1899, a committee of seven comrades of the G. A. R., of which committee I was named as chairman, were appointed by Commander-in Chief Sexton to meet in Washington and urge the passage of this measure through the House, where it had been blocked in the Military Committee for two sessions. Our committee met in Washington and made an effort to pass the bill through the military Committee, but had to abandon it on account of time. At our last National Encampment, September '99, this committee was re-appointed by a resolution introduced by Past Commander-in-Chief William Warner. In obedience to the appointment, I have the honor to report that I spent nearly the entire winter in Washington urging the passage of this very meritorious measure.

Congressman R. J. Gamble, from South Dakota, early in the session introduced H. R. No. 2967, "For the establishment, control, operation and maintenance of the Northern Branch of the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers at Hot Springs in the State of South Dakota." On the 28th of February following the Military Committee made a *unanimous report*, in as strong language as possible, endorsing the measure, and recommending the passage of the bill. Soon after the bill passed the Senate, the third time it had passed that body. The bill now stands about No. 20 on a list of several thousand, and in its regular order will come up probably in December next. I did everything in my power to get the bill advanced out of its regular order and on its passage. The sentiment among the members of Congress was as favorable to its passage as could be expected. In fact, after canvassing the matter with more than half the House members, I found no opposition. It was simply a question of forcing the bill out of its regular order to a vote.

The only unfavorable action was the introduction of four or five other bills for soldiers' homes in localities not so especially adapted to the wants of the old soldiers or the soldiers of the Spanish-American War and those now in service, as the Hot Springs, South Dakota, proposition. The introduction of these bills was inspired by the fight made for our bill, and all of them *after the introduction of H. R. 2967*.

By standing together, pushing for one Home at a time, we can secure a Sanitarium, *located on the advice of the Board of Managers of the National Homes*, where soldiers of the War of '61 to '65, and of the Spanish-American War, who are afflicted with diseases that can easily be cured by the waters of Hot Springs, South Dakota, can be taken from any point in the United States to a hospital located in almost the geographical center of this continent, that will be to the old soldiers suffer-

ing with rheumatism, and to our malaria-stricken soldiers now in Porto Rico, Cuba, the Phillipines and China, a haven of rest and cure for the debilitated and almost dependent sufferers who need the wonderful climatic conditions and curative qualities of the waters of Hot Springs, South Dakota, a point 3482 feet above sea level, a most delightful place, summer or winter.

I have no interests personally within 500 miles of Hot Springs; have simply devoted myself to this work as I did for the Leavenworth Soldiers' Home in Kansas in '84, believing that the establishment of a Sanitarium there is the wisest and most beneficent move that can be made by the Government that owes so much to its soldiers.

Respectfully submitted,

H. E. PALMER,

Past Department Commander, Nebraska G. A. R.,

Chairman of Committee.

PAST COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF BURDETT: In accepting the report of the Committee on the Grant Monument you dedicate the surplus to the erection of a monument to our first Commander-in-Chief. It has been thought best to have something definite about that and this is proposed:

RESOLVED: That the Grant Statue surplus fund ordered to be held to aid in erecting a monument to Comrade Stephenson shall only be turned over on the order of the National Encampment.

The resolution was duly adopted.

PAST COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF WALKER: I desire to ask Past Commander-in-Chief Johnson to take his place upon the platform. On the death of our lamented Commander-in-Chief Sexton, you were called to perform the duties of that high office under very embarrassing circumstances. You performed those duties in a modest, manly, courageous and business like way and you won the admiration of your comrades. Last year at Philadelphia the National Encampment directed that a committee be appointed to secure a testimonial and present it to you with the regards of this encampment and of the membership of the Grand Army of the Republic. In obedience to that direction, the committee has procured this tea set, made out of sterling silver and for the committee and from the comrades of the Grand Army of the Republic, I present it to you as a testimonial of their regard and affection. Take this to your home and your family and with it the esteem and love of all the comrades of the Grand Army of the Republic.

PAST COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF JOHNSON: Comrade Walker, to you and your committee I return my hearty thanks and I thank you for the kind words that you have spoken. To have been raised to the position of Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic even though for a brief period and to receive the approval of the membership of this grand organization, is a source of unspeakable pleasure and gratification. This testimonial, beautiful as it is, would be bereft of much of its value to me, were it not that with it there goes the warm friendship and good fellowship of the comrades of the Grand Army of the Republic. In accepting it I can find no adequate words with which to voice the deep emotions of my heart and my high appreciation and fraternal love and affection for the membership of this order. It will be my great pleasure to carry this beautiful testimonial to my home, there to be a constant reminder of my delightful associations with the comrades of this matchless organization. Comrade Walker and Comrades of the Grand Army, from the deepest recesses of my heart, I thank you. May God bless you all and may you live long enough to each enjoy the honors of Past Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic.

PAST COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF GOBIN: The recognition of merit has been one of the features of the Grand Army, particularly in this National Encampment. Comrade Stewart by his long continued earnest service has earned consideration at the hands of the Grand Army of the Republic. When we met in Philadelphia and the encampment learned that his services as Adjutant General had been without compensation for the preceeding two years, the appointment of a committee was authorized to present him with a testimonial to show how the services so well performed were appreciated. The committee in the performance of that duty has selected this testimonial and on their behalf and on behalf of those whom they represent I take great pleasure in presenting it to you. I realize the value that attaches to gifts of this kind, not by reason of their intrinsic value but as tokens of regard and appreciation and with this gift go the personal good wishes of all the comrades and they all realize the amount of labor that has been put into the Grand Army of the Republic by you, and the great good that has resulted from that work. Take it and may it always remind you

of the time when you not only were shoulder to shoulder, but heart to heart with the men who composed the National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic.

COMRADE STEWART: I hardly know what to say. The hour is late and we have had a busy day. I have had the honor of standing by the side of four commanders-in-Chief, as the executive officer of the Grand Army of the Republic. I came to the side of Commander-in-Chief Gobin when he was chosen at Buffalo. I stood by the side of Sexton until he closed the great account and reported for duty beyond the shores of life. I stood by the side of the Senior Vice Commander-in-Chief, Comrade Johnson during his term of office until he was elected Commander-in-Chief and until his successor was installed and I have had the great honor to stand by the side of Commander-in-Chief Albert D. Shaw in his administration of the affairs of the Grand Army of the Republic. That honor has come to but few. I have had the privilege and the honor in my day and time of doing something for the Grand Army of the Republic and I appreciate to the very full all that I have had the opportunity of doing but from a heart filled with thankfulness I want to express to this encampment and through it to the Grand Army of the Republic, my thanks for all the magnificent things they have done for me, which are as oceans to rivulets, compared with what I have been able to do for the organization; and yet it comes to me today with another tribute and from my heart of hearts I thank the comrades of this encampment for this further tribute of their love and evidence of their esteem.

Senior Vice Commander-in-Chief Robbins assumed the chair and the report of the committee on the address of the Commander-in-Chief and the Senior and Junior Vice Commanders-in-Chief was presented and on motion of Comrade O'Donnell of Illinois, was adopted.

The report is as follows :

To the Commander-in-Chief, officers and members of the Thirty-fourth National Encampment, G. A. R.:

Your committee beg leave respectfully to report:

The efforts of our Commander-in-Chief to promote the efficiency and intensify the comradeship of our organization entitles him to our warmest congratulations. His devotion to duty has been unsurpassed, and good results must follow. His acts have been in the main executive and fully

reported. They have received the cordial approbation of his comrades. Of those which in the judgment of your committee are entitled to consideration are the following:

The pension question has been referred to a special committee of rare ability and will be presented to you for your action in all its features. The interests of veterans in public service has received careful and exhaustive attention at the hands of its excellent committee, and their efforts should receive the active support of all citizens.

The report of the Committee on Patriotic Teaching and Civics has been presented to you, and bears evidence of careful and conscientious consideration. It is worthy of the distinguished comrades composing the committee.

Your committee cannot agree with the Commander-in-Chief in reference to a change in the day for our memorial observances. The selection of a particular day for that purpose was based upon a great principle and has been accepted by the great mass of the citizenship of the Nation. Forty-three States have made the 30th of May a public holiday, and in any contest which may ensue between its violation by some and the observance of it by those who value it and regard it as their patriotic sabbath, there can be no question as to the result. The 30th of May is fixed in the heart of the old soldier, and, without reference to any other consideration, should remain as our memorial day. One of its distinctive features has been the closing of schools and the participation of children in our ceremonies. This has made it one of the great object lessons of the day, which we cannot dispense with. Above all other considerations, the Grand Army of the Republic cannot consent to take any step which might be regarded as an innovation of the duties of our comradeship to the American Sabbath.

Your committee notice that the Commander-in-Chief, in congratulating the comrades upon the condition of the finances, acknowledges the receipt of donations of money for the general expenses of this National Encampment from the Woman's Relief Corps. We fully appreciate the motives which impel this auxiliary organization to put their money to this use, but we feel constrained to say that no more should be received. The National Encampment is abundantly able to pay its own expenses, and when it is unable to do so will reduce them accordingly. The mission of the W. R. C. is a magnificent one, as it is among the poor and destitute of our comrades and their families, and this National Encampment should not be the recipient of their charity.

The reports of the Senior Vice and Junior Vice Commanders-in-Chief show their activity and readiness to do any work required of them, and their devotion to the Grand Army of the Republic, and their appreciation of the honors of the positions they fill. Your committee cannot but express their commendation of the active and earnest efforts of the Com-

mander-in-Chief. The devotion of his entire time entitles him to your warmest thanks, and we offer the following resolution:

Resolved, That a Committee of three be appointed to present him with a suitable memorial.

Your committee approves of the action of the Commander-in-Chief on the subject of the Sons of Veterans, and recommends the appointment of the committee as recommended by him.

Respectfully submitted,

J. P. S. GOBIN.
A. G. WEISSERT.
JOHN C. LINEHAN.
H. M. ORAHOD.
J. M. LONGENECKER.

The Encampment adjourned to Thursday, August 30, 9 A. M.

SECOND DAY.

The Encampment convened at 9 a. m. August 30th, 1900, and was opened in due form.

The reading of the journal of the previous session was dispensed with.

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: I have a telegram here and a resolution which I think will be interesting. I sent the following telegram to the President upon hearing that there was doubt about his being able to spend the whole of the time of the Encampment in this city.

“I hope you can see your way clear to be with your old comrades for at least one day. Everything arranged perfectly here.”

To which I received the following reply:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, D. C.,
August 25th, 1900.

GENERAL ALBERT D. SHAW,
Commander-in-Chief, G. A. R., Chicago, Ills.

I deeply regret that pressing public duties will prevent my attendance upon the Thirty-fourth National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic. Assure my comrades assembled that this is a sore disappointment to me, for I confidently counted upon joining them in their re-union, as has been my custom for many years. I want them to appreciate that only the most immediate and important public business would

interfere with my paying personal tribute to the veterans of the magnificent armies of '61 to '65, whose devotion and sacrifice for country will forever be an inspiration to the American people. Their patriotic spirit still animates the republic. It led the volunteer armies which enlisted for the Spanish war to gallant service in Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines, and impels the brave men, who, under your comrade MacArthur, are now maintaining American authority in the Philippines, and those under your other comrade Chaffee have also carried to our legation and citizens in China the shelter and protection of the flag. Convey to the members of the Encampment my affectionate greetings and congratulations.

WILLIAM MCKINLEY.

COMRADE GOBIN: I move that the Commander-in-Chief and the Adjutant General be directed to send a proper reply to Comrade McKinley and also that this Encampment send congratulations to Generals Chaffee and MacArthur upon the positions they occupy in the estimation of the men of the Grand Army of the Republic. Motion prevailed.

COMRADE LEWIS, of Illinois: I move that a similar telegram be sent to another gallant comrade who stands today second to no man in America, Comrade Conger, our Minister to China.

The motion prevailed.

Comrade Ross, of Delaware, presented the report of the committee on the Report of the Custodian of Records, which on motion was adopted. The report is as follows:

Your committee on the Report of the Custodian have the honor to report that they have carefully examined the Custodian's report and approve the same. From a personal knowledge of the work performed by the Custodian of Records, the committee is satisfied that the records of the Grand Army are being properly cared for, and we recommend that the work be continued.

DANIEL ROSS.

FRANK BATTLES.

THOMAS B. RODGERS.

The committee on the Report of the Surgeon General presented the following report which was adopted.

The report of the Surgeon-General shows evidence of faithful work during the year and an earnest desire to perfect the service, which is to be commended. There are two recommendations. The first is, that reports of Post Surgeons be abolished. We do not approve this recom-

mendation. The second, calling attention to unmarked graves, we heartily endorse. The simple slab that marks the resting place of the soldier shows a Nation's gratitude to him who gave his best in life for his country, and teaches a lesson of patriotism as great as does the lofty monument above the soldier whose fame was made possible by the unselfish devotion of these lowly heroes.

HENRY C. GEMMILL.

E. C. MILLIKEN.

WALTER A. READ.

R. M. BUCKLEY.

The Commander-in-Chief announced that the hour set for election of officers had arrived and directed the Adjutant General to call the Departments for nominations for Commander-in-Chief. The Adjutant General made the call and when the Department of Missouri was reached Department Commander Henry stated that Past Commander-in-Chief Warner would speak in behalf of the department.

COMRADE WARNER: Commander-in-Chief and Comrades, I thank you for your cordial greeting. Whether we hail from Missouri, Massachusetts, Alabama, California or any other part of the union, we are Comrades because we fought in a common cause and faced a common danger. Battles fought in liberty's cause go into song and story. Deeds of heroism are immortal. Through the ages the children of Rome have sung "of how well Horatius kept the bridge in the brave days of old." The children of the United States will ever tell of how well the Fathers of '61 and '65 preserved to them a government of the people, by the people and for the people. The battles of the world's history that have done most to advance civil and religious liberty have been fought on American soil and of those battles the decisive ones were those fought by the brave men whose deeds of valor will be an inspiration to American manhood throughout the ages; brave men of whom you, my comrades, are the survivors. No richer legacy was ever bequeathed by father to son than that bequeathed by the soldier of the Republic who marched to the front at the call of him who proclaimed freedom to a race, for out of the conflict came the conviction universal, more earnest and firm than ever expressed by the pen of a Hamilton or Jefferson or ever fell from the lips of a Clay or Webster, that there is no river, mountain or other natural boundary line that can ever divide this republic, that we are one

people in language, law, custom, hope and destiny. In the darkest hour of the civil war, the men who composed the Union army and navy never despaired of this Republic. Their survivors today who compose the Grand Army of the Republic in the day of the nation's greatest prosperity, are not pessimists, they do not view with alarm new questions presented for the nation's solution, they have an abiding faith in the capacity and loyalty of this free people to solve all questions affecting our nation whether at home or abroad, to the glory and honor of the Republic.

A comrade can be inspired with no higher ambition than to hold the first office in an organization composed of the veterans of the civil war, an organization the greatest of all civic organizations, an organization upon whose roll of membership are the names of the nation's most illustrious soldiers, citizens and statesmen, an organization that demands of its Commander-in-Chief that he shall be an uncompromising champion of "him who has borne the battle and of his widow and orphan," an organization in whose Post room, and state and national encampments, touching elbows with us as a comrade, sits that Christian statesman, that stalwart American, that ideal American volunteer, the President of the United States, our Comrade William McKinley, an organization, glorious and grand as it is, that looks back with pride to its Commanders-in-Chief in the past and looks with pride at its Commander-in-Chief in the present, an organization that in this closing year, the blue letter year of the most eventful century of the ages, will make no mistake in electing as its Commander-in-Chief Comrade Leo Rassieur, of Missouri. In placing Comrade Rassieur in nomination, I name one whose record as a soldier, citizen and a Comrade will not suffer under the searchlight of investigation. In war he was a model soldier, in peace he is an exemplary citizen, as a Comrade of the Grand Army of the Republic he is as true as the needle to the pole, to our glorious triune of principles, fraternity, charity and loyalty. To speak of the life of this man before the war, as a boy, would be but to recite "the simple annals of the poor." Yet the undaunted courage and the uncompromising patriotism of the boy was a prophecy of the man. Early in the spring of '61, at his home city, the city of St. Louis, when not quite seventeen years of age, he was offered a first lieutenancy in a State's Rights' regiment known as "minute men," a regiment or-

ganized to aid those who were conspiring to drag Missouri into the vortex of secession. This offer young Rassieur promptly and indignantly refused. The intolerant and arrogant captain who made the tender, said to the beardless boy, if you persist in your obstinate loyalty to the union, it will become my duty to arrest you and throw you into prison for treason against your State. Quick as a flash of lightning out of the clouds came the answer, "Better arrest and imprisonment a thousand times than to fight against the flag of my country." On the 7th day of May, 1861 the beardless boy who had refused a lieutenancy under the banner of State's Rights enlisted as a private soldier under "Old Glory," and as fortune would have it, three days thereafter, at the capture of Camp Jackson, the arrogant and intolerant captain fell into the hands of General Lyon and was marched to the St. Louis arsenal by young Rassieur as his prisoner. On the 9th day of April, 1865, when Lee was surrendering to Grant at Appomatox, Rassieur, then lacking ten days of his majority, commanded his regiment, the 30th Missouri in the charge and capture of Fort Blakely. But, my comrades, I am only talking. You are impatient to vote. I know the temper here and to recount the soldier life of Leo Rassieur would be but to narrate the marches and the battles of the First Missouri and 30th Missouri regiments of Infantry, in which he served every day on the firing line for three years and eleven months, in the Fremont Campaign, in the Army of the Tennessee and in the Department of the Gulf and every promotion from private to the rank of major as the records show was for persistent faithful service. He had no friend at court. But, my friends, the war ended, Rassieur returned to his home in St. Louis, entered a law office and commenced the study of the law, his only capital being brain, industry and honesty. In time these qualities secured for him a clientage, and thank God earned him a competency. As a lawyer, his fervid eloquence has charmed the bar, as a Judge, his learning has graced the judicial ermine and as a citizen his integrity and his exemplary life have commanded for him the respect of all. We, of Missouri, honor Rassieur for his record as a soldier, we admire him for his life as a citizen, but we love him because of his true comradeship in the Grand Army of the Republic. His is a comradeship that is not confined to words, a comradeship that is

shown by deeds that warm the cold, feed the hungry and clothe the naked. It is such comrades that the Grand Army of the Republic delights to honor.

Judge Advocate General Torrance, of Minnesota and Comrade Boyle, of Pennsylvania, for their respective departments, seconded the nomination of Comrade Rassieur, in well chosen and eloquent terms.

The nomination was also seconded in behalf of the Departments of Ohio, Oklahoma, New York, Indiana, the Potomac, Tennessee, Vermont, Texas and Kansas.

The Adjutant-General moved that the rules be suspended and that Comrade Rassieur be elected by acclamation.

The motion prevailed, and Comrade Rassieur was declared elected.

Past Commanders-in-Chief Wagner and Warner were appointed a committee to escort the newly-elected Commander-in-Chief to the platform.

Comrade Rassieur was conducted to the platform and expressed his profound sense of obligation to the Encampment for the great honor conferred upon him and the Department of Missouri. He invoked the assistance of every comrade in advancing the best interests of the Grand Army of the Republic and urged that the weak and needy comrade should be succored and the widows and orphans of deceased comrades aided in every conceivable way. He also maintained that the honest pension agent should be defended as his work was essential to protect the rights of honest claimants, and hoped that at the end of his term of office it would be said that no mistake had been made in his selection to the highest office in the gift of the Encampment.

Comrade Haggerty, Past Chaplain-in-Chief, presented to the Commander-in-Chief elect, a gavel the handle of which is made from wood from the log cabin of General Grant when he was a lieutenant, and the head from wood from the mansion that St. Louis gave to General Sherman upon his retirement. Comrade Haggerty said: You are now entering upon the log cabin period

of your experience so far as this office is concerned. By and by you will enter into the mansion after having served your comrades well.

Comrade Rassieur responded in fitting terms.

Comrade Haggerty presented a similar gavel to the Commander-in-Chief.

Nominations for the office of Senior Vice Commander-in-Chief were called for, the Department of Maine presented the name of Edwin C. Milliken, and no other names being suggested, on motion of Comrade Mitchell, Comrade Millken was by unanimous consent elected by acclamation and so declared by the Commander-in-Chief.

Nominations for Junior Vice Commander-in-Chief were called for and Comrade Patrick of Alabama nominated Frank Seaman of Knoxville, Tennessee. No other nominations being made, on motion of Comrade Inman of Illinois, Comrade Seaman was by unanimous consent elected by acclamation, and so declared by the Commander-in-Chief.

For Surgeon General, Past Commander-in-Chief Kountz nominated Comrade John A. Wilkins of Ohio. No other nominations being made, on motion of Comrade O'Donnell of Illinois, Comrade Wilkins was by unanimous consent elected by acclamation and so declared by the Commander-in-Chief.

Nominations for the office of Chaplain-in-Chief were then declared in order.

COMRADE F. J. CRESSY: I am here for the purpose of placing in nomination for this office a comrade who comes from the Pacific slope. At the early age of fifteen years he enlisted in the 17th Illinois Cavalry and after serving for nearly three years he was honorably mustered out and was recommended for a position in the regular army, which he declined. He entered a school of theology, secured an education and for the last thirty or more years has been earnestly and faithfully preaching the gospel of Jesus Christ. For many years past he has been one of the most honored members of the Department of California. He is here today and we ask you to give to California the position of Chap-

lain-in-Chief. During thirty-four years we have had but three national officers from that department. To-day we ask for the fourth. We have come twenty-four hundred miles with fifteen loyal Californians, with one purpose and one thought to sustain the Grand Army, and to put in the position of Chaplain-in-Chief of this organization the Rev. August Drahms of George H. Thomas Post of San Francisco.

PAST COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF GOBIN: The Department of Pennsylvania, recognizing the great necessity which this Encampment has for a correct theology wishes to present one of their comrades known in Pennsylvania as fighting "Tom" Boyle. He was a chaplain in the army when he started in, the boys thought he would make a better captain, and he resigned the chaplaincy of the 140th Pennsylvania, accepted a captaincy, and did the rest of his work in that line. He is a Grand Army man through and through. You saw him and heard him a while ago when he seconded the nomination of Leo Rassieur. If you want the proper kind of theology, we give you an opportunity of voting for the best chaplain that the Grand Army knows anything about. I nominate Thomas N. Boyle of Pennsylvania.

COMRADE BOYLE: I wish to say to this Encampment that of all the positions within your gift as I view it, there is none that should be quite so free from any contest as that of Chaplain. In view of that and in view of the fact that up to this time all of the officers have been elected by acclamation, I desire to withdraw my name in favor of that of the brother from California.

Comrade Inman, of Illinois, moved that Comrade Drahms, of California be elected Chaplain-in-Chief by acclamation; the motion unanimously prevailed and he was declared duly elected.

The following comrades were elected members of the Council of Administration.

Alabama	William Snyder . . .	Birmingham
Arizona	Charles D. Belden . .	Phoenix
Arkansas	P. D. Smith	Little Rock
California and Nevada . . .	E. L. Hawk	Sacramento
Colorado and Wyoming . .	H. O. Dodge	Boulder
Connecticut	James N. Coe	Norton
Delaware	Frank Neeley	Wilmington

Florida	T. S. Wilmarth . . .	Jacksonville
Georgia	J. A. Commerford . .	Marietta
Idaho	John H. Ireton . . .	March
Illinois	Thomas W. Scott . . .	Fairfield
Indiana	Wm. H. Armstrong . .	Indianapolis
Indian Territory	L. F. Strother . . .	Nowata
Iowa	William Dean . . .	Tipton
Kansas	P. H. Coney . . .	Topeka
Kentucky	Bernard Matthews . .	Louisville
Louisiana and Mississippi	H. B. Talafiero . . .	Jackson
Maine	John F. Foster . . .	Langor
Maryland	Marion A. Brian . . .	Baltimore
Massachusetts	E. T. Harvell . . .	Rockwell
Michigan	Edward C. Anthony . .	Negaunee
Minnesota	L. W. Collins . . .	St. Cloud
Missouri	F. M. Sterrett . . .	St. Louis
Montana	W. H. Black . . .	Butte
Nebraska	Herbert W. Davis . .	Omaha
New Hampshire	D. Arthur Brown . . .	Penacook
New Jersey	W. H. H. Wyckoff . .	Somerville
New Mexico	Smith H. Simpson . .	Taos, (Taos Co.)
New York	Nicholas W. Day . . .	New York City
North Dakota	Harrison Allen . . .	Fargo
Ohio	A. A. Taylor . . .	Cambridge
Oklahoma	L. T. Shockey . . .	Pawnee
Oregon	Orvil Dodge . . .	Myrtle Point (Covoe Co.)
Pennsylvania	Wm. F. Stewart . . .	Philadelphia
Potomac	W. H. Norton . . .	Washington, D. C.
Rhode Island	Nelson Viall . . .	Howard
South Dakota	Robert Dollard . . .	Scotland
Tennessee	Charles W. Biese . . .	Chattanooga
Texas	W. F. Conner . . .	Dallas
Utah	F. M. Bishop . . .	Salt Lake City
Vermont	F. G. Butterfield . . .	Derby Line
Virginia and N. Carolina	John C. Fowler . . .	Richmond
Washington and Alaska	T. M. Young . . .	Seattle
West Virginia	W. C. Leonard . . .	Washington
Wisconsin	Philip Cheek . . .	Baraboo

The officer of the day reported that a committee from the convention of the Ladies of the Grand Army of the Republic consisting of Mrs. Jeanette Spohrs, Pittsburg, Pa.; Mrs. Elma B. Dalton, Winfield, Kan.; Mrs. Jessie W. Heg, Chicago, Ill., was in waiting. The Commander-in-Chief appointed Comrade Walker, of Indiana, and Comrade Miller, of Pennsylvania, as a committee

to escort the ladies to the platform, which duty was performed and the greetings of the Ladies of the Grand Army of the Republic were extended to the National Encampment by the committee.

Comrades Black, of Illinois, and Kountz, of Ohio were appointed to escort a committee of the Woman's Relief Corps to the platform, which duty was performed and the committee consisting of Mrs. Sherwood, Mrs. Black, Miss Clara Barton, Mrs. Bagley, Mrs. Wright, Mrs. Hitt, Mrs. Mussey, Mrs. McClellan and Mrs. Winans extended the greetings of the Womans' Relief Corps and presented the report as to the work of that body, showing a membership of one hundred and forty-two thousand and an expenditure during the past year for charitable purposes of \$150,000 and an expenditure during seventeen years of over two million dollars, which gratifying report, bearing indisputable evidence of the unselfish devotion and grand work of the Woman's Relief Corps in behalf of the Grand Army of the Republic is as follows, viz:

HARTFORD, CONN., August 29, 1900.

ALBERT D. SHAW,

Commander-in-Chief, G. A. R.

Comrade:—I have the honor and great pleasure to extend to you, and through you to the Thirty-fourth National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic, the greetings of the Woman's Relief Corps, now in Eighteenth National Convention assembled, and submit the following report of membership, financial standing, and amount of relief expended during the year ending June 30, 1900; also the total since organization. This report gives bare statistics, but will, I am sure, suggest to you our loyalty, our fidelity, and our tribute of love to those who kept stainless the dear old flag and preserved our national life.

Number of members	142,760
Expended in relief	\$43,925 24
Turned over to Posts	33,717 62
Relief other than money	46,157 48
For National Woman's Relief Corps' Home	10,974 39
Army Nurses outside of Home	145 00
National Headquarters Relief	64 00
For Memorial Day	13,545 60
For Memorial Day, South	1,000 24
<hr/>	
Total amount of relief expended	\$149,529 57

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Number of persons assisted by various Corps	\$43,426 00
Balance in Relief Fund of Corps	56,026 81
Balance in General Fund of Corps	14,572 24
The National Treasurer's Report shows a cash balance in	
General Fund	19,926 08
Cash in hands of National President	32 45
Supplies valued at	3,407 46
	<hr/>
Total assets	\$23,365 99

Liabilities, none.

Total amount of relief since organization to June 30, 1899 . \$1,875,158 96

Total amount of relief since organization to June 30, 1900 . \$2,024,688 53

Respectfully submitted in F. C. and L.,

(Signed) HARRIET J. BODGE,
 National President, W. R. C.

Remarks were made by Mrs. Sherwood and by Miss Clara Barton which were fittingly responded to by the Commander-in-Chief.

The Chief of Staff stated that the Staff Association had procured for the Commander-in-Chief a badge which Comrade John C. Black of Illinois had been asked to present.

Comrade Black said :

In the perilous days that you all bear constantly in mind a lad of nineteen took his baptism of fire with the Army of the Potomac in some of its greatest engagements. Deserving well of his country, when his term of service expired, that country sent him by appointment in our consular service, and those to whom he was sent honored him in return by making him the president of their social function.

During the growth of the Grand Army of the Republic this young man grew with it, and step by step slowly but steadily climbed the hill of its honors and preferments until at last you made him Commander-in-Chief.

The Grand Army of the Republic passes, but in going it moves in the midst of auxiliaries to carry forward the work it has inaugurated while American stock is worth preserving.

The Grand Army is limited by a generation, and so was the tenth legion of Caesar which in recollection marches through all the arches of the fallen empire. So was the old guard of Napoleon

that died at Waterloo. So was the continental line that gathered about Washington in the seven years of struggle that made a Republic. And so it is and will be with the Grand Army of the Republic marching through four years of fire and desolation and war and now at the end of thirty-five years of peace looking at the century that it has made illustrious and at the deeds its arms have accomplished.

But the Grand Army of the Republic has been more than great in the war, it is more than a reminiscence, it is abreast with all that lives and moves and burns in the present generation and in the majestic forces that with their fires are lighting the path of liberty around the world. And that Grand Army in choosing you last year in the city of Philadelphia, as their chief and Commander, chose well, chose nobly and chose a man who knew the duty of the hour and tried to do it. When you went from our midst and through our camps and posts it was easy for you to speak the words of fraternal greeting, it was easy for you to say comrades look at the glories of our past, but when you went to the front and down through the old battle lines marked with the graves of our dead, and stood face to face with those once our foemen and now our brothers, it took courage, it took honesty, it took a sublime intention to say to them in the presence of their dead the words of righteousness upon which alone can stand the structure of law. And because you have in the camp and in the counsel and wherever your excursions have taken you all through this broad republic, taught the doctrine of loyalty to our institutions, of love to our flag, of devotion to the republic, those men whom you have honored by choosing them as your associates, have delegated me to present to you this testimonial of their regard.

The art of the jeweler has been exhausted in making it something that your children can hereafter use when at the end the summons comes for you and you lie down to those pleasant dreams that we hope will be dreamed by all the veterans of the great war. And long may that time be deferred, long may you sit in the councils as leader and companion and friend of your comrades here assembled, and while you live wear this jeweled badge, beautiful not alone in its construction but glittering with the hope and the love of your comrades.

The Commander-in-Chief responded as follows:

Comrade Black, and Comrades, I know, as I never knew before although not entirely without occasions in some respects similar to this, personal to myself, how weak my power of speech is to fittingly give expression to what wells up in my heart. I am overwhelmed with the surpassing comradeship and golden eloquence of my comrade who in behalf of comrades has presented me with this superb jewel. I shall prize it because it comes from men who periled their lives for the Nation's honor and glory in their youth, and who in later years did nobly in the broader battle field of life which they have glorified by the highest patriotism and Christian citizenship. I have simply tried to do my duty as I understood it during the year now closing. As to the reference made to my trip in the South I can only say that I felt the time had come when the words that I spoke should be heard. I had carefully prepared that address and I took it to the golden tongued orator Comrade General Black and had him read it from end to end. I confess that the last paragraphs of it are in his own words and I am glad to know that he indorses the whole of the speech. This jewel shall go down to the far future and with it Comrade Black, your speech, I thank you all who have had part in this splendid testimonial and now I would like to call up the Chief of Staff and Adjutant General, because I want to show that this kindly spirit is not all on one side.

Comrades Winans and Stewart, you are comrades of rare executive ability. I have not the means to make a presentation of jewels, but on a recent visit to Plymouth Rock, an old citizen presented me with a fragment of that original rock of our liberties. Philadelphia had not a lapidary that could cut the strange stone, but in the city of New York, where we can do everything, I secured one and had it done. Now I wish to present my Comrade Winans a pin made of the Plymouth Rock and I wish to present to my Comrade Stewart, another with enough of jewels about it to show that it is precious, so that each may have a little memorial to represent my regard for their splendid services.

COMRADE WINANS: Commander, I have no words to express myself. If I have done any valuable service in my humble way, I am glad of it and thank you sincerely for this token of your appreciation.

COMRADE STEWART: I agree with all that Comrade Winans has said and I will say further that if the Commander-in-Chief did not find a lapidary in Philadelphia who could cut a stone, he has found a man from there who can wear this pin.

DEPT. COMMANDER MILLER, of Pennsylvania, presented to Past Commanders-in-Chief Wagner and Beath each an elegantly bound volume containing a resolution of thanks engrossed upon parchment for their services in connection with the Thirty-third National Encampment. Fitting responses were made.

A delegation from Daughters of Veterans and also from the Army Nurses Association were introduced to the encampment and presented greetings. The delegation from the Daughters of Veterans was composed of Miss Beardsley, of Ohio; Miss Adair, of Illinois, and Miss Kouch of Philadelphia. The delegation from the Army Nurses Association was composed of Miss Ballou, Miss Fay and Mrs. Chapman.

A delegation from the Sons of Veterans, composed of Messrs. Church, Armstrong, Dustin, Sorter, Hull, McDowell, Courtney and Cowden, was introduced and presented the greetings of that organization.

The following committees were appointed to convey the greetings of the encampment to the Convention of the Woman's Relief Corps: Comrades John C. Shotts, I. F. Mack, T. J. Anderson and H. H. McDowell.

To convey the greetings of the encampment to the convention of the Ladies of the Grand Army of the Republic, Comrades Holgate, of Pennsylvania; Tallmadge, of Wisconsin, and Wetherbee of Massachusetts.

The Committee on Rules, Regulations and Ritual, presented the following report which was adopted.

To the National Encampment :

Your Committee on Rules, Regulations and Ritual respectfully report that they have duly considered the amendments proposed, presented according to the Rules in General Orders No. 9, paragraph xv, as follows:

I. The Department of California and Nevada presents a proposition to annul the decisions relative to Past Post Commanders (Paragraph 1,

Article 2, Chapter 3,) in order that a Past Post Commander who may remove to another Department, on joining a Post therein by transfer, shall thereby become a member of the Department Encampment of that State, provided said Encampment has constituted Past Post Commanders as members. Your Committee cannot see that the present rulings on this subject are either illogical or unjust. The comrade who serves as Post Commander in one Department, and removes to another, retains the honor of having so served unless he has forfeited it, but he certainly should not be thus legislated into and be permitted to vote and act *ex-officio* as a member of a Department Encampment in which he has not served even a day as a Post Commander. We report against the proposition.

II. The Department of Massachusetts presents a resolution stating that by reason of advancing age the muster-in services shall be dispensed with, except the obligation and badge presentation. Also that memorizing the services should be no longer required in the rating of Posts by the Inspector.

Your Committee unanimously concur in this proposition. It is in the line of authority already conferred on Posts to dispense with the formal opening or closing services, but there may be Posts who take pleasure in and find profitable the performance of the full service.

We therefore present the following resolution, which, if adopted, should be announced in Orders, and be printed in any future edition of the Ritual.

Resolved, That Posts at their option are authorized to dispense with the services of the Ritual prescribed for the muster-in of recruits, but in no case shall the obligation be omitted.

Resolved, That the inspection blanks be modified to conform to the above in rating the standing of Posts.

III. The Department of New York proposes an amendment to Article 4, Chapter 1, (page 4), Eligibility to Membership, to change the present limitation of date of April 9th, 1865, to include August 25th, 1865.

We are informed that this is intended to cover the cases of any who possibly by reason of youth were unable to enlist in the Army prior to April 9th, 1865, but who were received in the Navy after that date and up to the formal removal of the blockade on August 25th.

It is well known that the date April 9th, 1865, was selected because of the formal surrender of the Army of Northern Virginia under Lee. While service in the field was required for some time thereafter, recruiting had practically ceased, and no one then enlisting could have any thought that active fighting service would be required of him.

It was different with the recruits who enlisted in March or in April, 1865. They knew that the chances were, that they would be hurried to the front and get immediately into the most active service.

All such are welcome, and always have been, to our ranks, but your Committee can find no good reason for further extending the limitation of date, and report adversely.

IV. The same Department presents a resolution for the consolidation of Posts within county lines.

There appears no suggestion for any modification of the present law covering that subject. It has evidently been overlooked that Section V, Article I, Chapter 2 (page 5), adopted in 1896, very fully provides for consolidation of Posts through their own voluntary acts by a two-thirds vote in each Post interested. It cannot be insisted that even the National Encampment shall force consolidation by county lines or any other.

Such action should necessarily be the voluntary act of Posts having the legal number to hold their Charter, but we believe that the rules on this subject are not generally understood, and we recommend that the section in relation to consolidation of Posts, and also on the formation of "outposts," Section V, Article 2, Chapter 2 (page 7), be published in the General Orders of the several Departments and all comrades be strongly appealed to, to consider that membership in this Order is an honor not to be lightly surrendered because of any apparent lack of strength to maintain the smaller Post organizations. Such comrades can have their Posts consolidate or can join stronger Posts at the county seat or elsewhere.

V. The Department of Utah presents a suggestion for some changes in the form of transfer card, and the application blank. We recommend that these be referred to the Commander-in-Chief and Adjutant-General with power.

The above covers all the propositions legally submitted, but a comrade of the Department of Arkansas presents a proposition to enlarge the article on "eligibility." No action can be had on this because it has not been presented in the manner prescribed by the Rules and Regulations.

ROBT. B. BEATH,
H. M. NEVIUS,
T. C. MASTELLER,
M. H. HAAS,
H. E. PALMER,

Committee.

The committee on the report of the Quartermaster General presented the following:

CHICAGO, ILLS., August 30th, 1900.

To the Thirty-fourth National Encampment, G. A. R.

Comrades :—The special committee to which was referred the report of the Quartermaster General, beg leave to submit the following:

That we have carefully examined the report referred to and find it in excellent shape, and while we have not made an audit, we had the

report of the Auditing Committee, Council of Administration, certifying to the correctness of the Quartermaster-General's report.

That we find the income of the National Encampment to be inadequate, due to the action taken here yesterday; declining the \$2,000 generously donated during the past years by the patriotic women of the National Organization of the Woman's Relief Corps, as well as to the decreasing membership, and consequent loss of profits on supplies.

Your Committee recommend that the per capita tax be increased one cent (1c.) per member, making it 3½ cents, instead of 2½ on each member.

This recommendation is based upon the suggestions of the members of the Executive Committee of the National Council of Administration.

The Committee would further recommend that the affairs of the National Encampment be administered with due regard to economy, so that no further increase of per capita tax may be necessary, and that the Council of Administration before making usual appropriations carefully consider the income of the Encampment for the coming year.

Respectfully submitted in F. C. and L.,

JOSEPH A. GOULDEN,
CHARLES BURROWS,
J. W. BURST,
E. R. MONFORT,

Committee.

It was moved and seconded that the report be adopted.

PAST DEPARTMENT COMMANDER WAGNER: I think we have reached the most important question of this session of the National Encampment, that of the Finances. We are about \$5,000 in excess of our current receipts. We have expended \$1,800 more than our total receipts and in those total receipts is included the sum of \$2,000 received from Woman's Relief Corps. We owe the Adjutant General the whole of last years salary and this all makes up the sum of \$4,800, expended more than received from the current income of the National Encampment. The Adjutant General year before last declined his salary. The year before that he accepted the office upon condition that he would receive no pay. What are we going to do? When a man gets into the condition that his expenditures are in excess of his current income in such a degree as this, one of three remedies can be adopted; the income can be increased, the expenditures decreased, or he can take the benefit of the Bankrupt Law. The National Encampment is not prepared to adopt the third remedy. We must either increase our receipts by

levying a larger per capita tax, or we must reduce the expenditures. The Adjutant General in his report makes some admirable suggestions as to reductions: First, in the item of printing. There is nothing that pleases some of us more than to see our names in print. My own gets there occasionally, especially in the reports of the doings of the National Encampment; but there is no more reason why our speeches should be printed in full in the record than the speeches of anybody else should be printed. The record of the National Encampment should be that of action not of talk, and hundreds of pages can be omitted from the journal without doing damage to the affairs of the Grand Army of the Republic. There can be a saving also by proper care on the part of the executive officers. Without reflection upon our Commander-in-Chief who has given his time and talents and traveled throughout the length and breadth of this land, there should be a reduction in the traveling expenses. We are not justified in taxing the members to keep up that item of expenditures. It may be necessary to increase the per capita tax but a plan of economy and retrenchment must be established.

PAST COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF VAN DERVOORT: I have understood that some action has been taken in regard to refusing the donation of the Womans Relief Corps which they are ready to repeat again this year and are perfectly able to repeat for the benefit of this Encampment. If such action has been taken, I am surprised that in the financial condition of the Grand Army of the Republic, we should refuse the donation of the Womans Relief Corps which comes from their hearts and with the approval of every member of the order. If you increase the per capita tax, you will lose thousands of members perhaps. Let these loyal women auxilliary to the Grand Army of the Republic assist you in the noble work. It is part of their mission. I am surprised that any one in this Encampment should refuse a donation of this kind.

PAST COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF GOBIN: As Chairman of the committee which reported upon the question yesterday, I desire to express my great surprise that a body of men representing the greatest organization in the world is told from the stand that they must depend for their finances upon the women. If so, then bankruptcy is the proper thing. The women, God bless them, are earnest and sincere,

but to be kept by women, an organization like this, composed of men, thousands of whom can each draw a check for this amount, to be told to take the pittance which these women gather in their Corps is not creditable to our organization. If we cannot reduce our expenses let us pay them, but we can reduce them. We have done it. No body of business men ever spend more money than they can get and I deny the right of the Council of Administration, or anybody else, to expend money in anticipation of the resources. Cut your garment according to your cloth; that is plain business; then if anybody wants to travel, let him travel. I offer the suggestion that it is the sense of the National Encampment that the Council of Administration have no right under the law to expend any greater sum of money than the regular income of the organization.

DEPARTMENT COMMANDER MILLER, of Pennsylvania: This reminds me of what often takes place in Washington. When a question comes up as to a little pension they spend time enough talking to more than four times pay it. I think an organization like this ought not to have an indebtedness. It reminds me of the three men at sea in a small boat during a storm. They were afraid of going down, and one says: "Jim you pray." Jim says: "I never prayed in my life." Then to the other: "You sing." He says: "I can't sing." "Then let's pass the hat."

I will say that Pennsylvania will contribute \$300 towards this deficiency.

DEPARTMENT COMMANDER POND, of New York: I believe I am in full accord with Comrade Gobin. We are in a hole. I will give my check for one fourth of this deficiency.

DEPARTMENT COMMANDER MILLER: I think in three minutes you can raise this money. I will raise my offer to \$500.

Pending the consideration of the report of the Quartermaster General, the Commander-in-Chief announced that under the order of the Encampment, the report of the Committee on Pensions would be taken up.

The Junior Vice Commander-in-Chief, Michael Minton, was called to the chair.

Comrade Brown, of Ohio, moved the adoption of the report and the motion prevailed.

The consideration of the report of the committee on the Quartermaster Generals report was resumed, the Commander-in-Chief in the chair.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: Will the Comrades allow me a word of explanation? Two friends of mine said if I was elected Commander-in-Chief they would give \$5,000 each in order to carry out the view I had in regard to patriotic teaching and that I might give my services for the year without drawing from the treasury. I was voted two thousand dollars. I have expended \$1,750. I have traveled far and near and have given my whole time. Unfortunately the gentlemen referred to, died. The work of the Pension Committee has cost money. It was necessary that we should get the bill through this year and if we had not I doubt if we ever would have gotten it. I hope there may come something to relieve us from any trouble in regard to the future.

PAST COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF PALMER: There is no necessity of increasing the per capita tax and I move that this Encampment non-concur in that part of the report which recommends an increase of one cent.

COMRADE O'DONNELL, of Illinois: I believe that three and a half cents will not be a burden on even the poorest of the Comrades of this Grand Army. I belong to a post of poor men, laboring men, and I know they would gladly pay \$3.25 more next year than this, for we have about 325 members. I think we should adopt the report and put ourselves upon a safe financial basis and if we find next year that we have got money enough we can change it.

COMRADE MITCHELL: Comrades must remember that there are posts that number only twelve or fifteen members and there are great expenses on all these posts and the increase of the per capita tax will work a great injustice on the smaller posts. There are several thousand dollars in the treasury and the Encampment has a lot of bonds; let us take some of the surplus money that we have and not increase the per capita tax.

PAST COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF ADAMS: We must not increase the per capita tax at this time. There is no necessity for it. If

there is anything that the comrades of the order who do not attend these encampments criticize, it is our expenditure of money. It is talked over in the Posts and Departments and we in Massachusetts for three or four years, have been on the firing line on this question. Don't go down into the pockets of the boys who have to struggle pretty hard to pay their little Post dues. I think the time has come when the Commander-in-Chief should not travel all over creation to visit everything that invites him. In my opinion, after one years experience as Commander-in-Chief, he had better stay at headquarters.

DEPARTMENT COMMANDER POND, of New York : Do not let us ask the comrades to increase the tax next year, but let those that have been blessed with a little of the good things of this earth come forward like men, and put their hands in their pockets and pay back all this administration has paid in excess of receipts. I will give \$500.

COMRADE BURROWS, of New Jersey : As one of the committee on that report I wish to take only a few minutes of your time. Since 1872 I have been a constant attendant at national encampments, and at least a dozen times during that period I have opposed, with all the power I had, the raising of the per capita tax. You comrades who sit here have not done what the committee has, you have not attempted to analyze that report and see what the absolute necessary expenses for the running of the organization are. I believe a great deal can be saved by cutting down expenses, and I believe we should practice economy. I do not believe comrades should come forward and contribute voluntarily. That is not business. Let us not exceed our income by our expenditures. We have been going into expenses in anticipation of taxes, and that should be stopped at once. But I tell you that with a decreasing membership and the loss of profit on supplies, we must not only reduce our expenditures but we must increase the per capita tax. We have Posts that are poor and members who are poor, but most of the small Posts are better off financially than is this National Encampment. In the town where I reside is a little Post of 27 members that has in its relief fund a thousand dollars and about \$800 in its general fund. I do not believe the comrades are going to suffer from this but I believe we should reduce our expenditures

and raise the per capita tax one cent, and this is the first time in thirty-two years that I have advocated such a thing.

THE ADJUTANT GENERAL: It is not absolutely necessary that this particular increase should reach the Posts. It may be paid by the departments without any increase in the Post taxes, but I am opposed to any increase. We do not need it. We have nearly \$3,000 on hand now, and we have \$16,000 worth of bonds. We can run for the year and use some of the money that we have. Let the executive committee and the Commander-in-Chief sell a thousand-dollar bond and come to the next encampment and report how they have made out with the expenses.

COMRADE PALMER: I withdrew the motion to non-concur, and I move to strike out from the report of the committee that portion which recommends an increase in the taxation.

The motion to strike out prevailed, and the report was adopted as amended.

The committee on the report of the Adjutant General presented the following, which was adopted:

To the Thirty-fourth National Encampment.

Comrades:—Your Committee have the honor to submit the following, upon the report of the Adjutant-General.

During the past year he has taken no backward steps in his service for the Grand Army of the Republic. Painsstaking and vigilant, he has been ever alive to the needs and demands of the high office which he has filled with such exemplary skill and tact.

Coming closely in contact with the entire membership of our Order, his keen grasp of affairs and thorough knowledge of men have contributed largely to the success which has crowned his labors. His selection for the office, which he has filled with such signal ability, gives strong evidence of the good judgment exhibited by the several Commanders-in-Chief with whom he has served.

The report of the Adjutant-General shows that there has been a loss in membership since the last report of 11,319, and of that number 7,790 have pitched their tents on "fame's eternal camping ground." Among that number are many at whose feet we sat for counsel and advice and whose lives were marked by good deeds nobly done.

We are gratified to note that we have gained from the suspended and dropped list, and from delinquent reports, 17,452 comrades who again touch elbows with us, and we welcome them from the fullness of our hearts. This indicates an awakened interest, which we sincerely hope

may bear its full fruit in convincing many more that their place is with us to the end.

The probable decrease of the revenue of the Grand Army of the Republic can best be met by diminishing the expense of conducting its affairs. In this, the Adjutant-General has taken the initiative; first, by editing the Journal of the National Encampment without the usual expense connected therewith, and then by suggesting or recommending important changes whereby this end may be accomplished. It is the opinion of your Committee that the reports of the Assistant Inspectors-General may be omitted from the Journal.

They are rarely read or noticed, and deductions therefrom, or a comprehensive summary thereof, will answer all practicable purposes. We are in full accord with the Adjutant General in this particular, and recommend their omission from the Journal.

We are clearly of the opinion that the number of Journals printed is in excess of the actual number required, and that economy can be practiced in that direction. The cost of printing the Journal last year taxed the resources of the Encampment to the amount of \$1,668.21. In view, however, of the great importance of this question and the inability of your Committee to determine it, we recommend that the question as to the number of Journals to be printed be referred to the incoming National Council of Administration.

This probable lessening of the expense attending the printing of the Journal may be supplemented if it can be relieved of the *verbatim* reports of remarks of comrades upon matters of minor importance, and we recommend that the Adjutant-General be given authority to exercise his discretion as to the matter which is to be inserted. While this latter duty may be somewhat exacting and may require the exercise of the very best judgment, there is no question in the mind of your Committee but that good results will follow.

With the expense of printing the Journal thus cut down and with strict economy in other directions, the problem of living within the income may be entirely solved. The amount thus saved may be augmented by a reduction of the number of General Orders issued from National Headquarters. This question, however, as the Adjutant-General suggests, should be left to the determination of the incoming Administration.

To the comrades who exhibit a close interest in the welfare of the Grand Army of the Republic, the statistical information by the Adjutant-General is of great value. The tables prepared by him make clear at a glance the condition of our Order as to membership, etc., and he is to be commended therefor.

A careful reading of his report will amply compensate for the time taken; each page is filled with valuable information and suggestion, and bears the impress of the zeal, energy and ability of the writer.

The question of the "revision of blank forms" having been solved satisfactorily by the Adjutant-General, we concur in his recommendation that the matter receive no further consideration.

In closing this report we cannot forbear alluding to the good results following the selection of a permanent headquarters in Philadelphia. Without expense as to rent, with the records carefully and systematically filed, there is nothing left to be desired as a depository for the archives of our Order.

If we again allude to the report of the Adjutant-General it is for the purpose of suggesting that he is serving without compensation, and that when the financial condition of the Grand Army of the Republic permits, there should be some substantial recognition for such service. This may be safely left with the incoming Council of Administration, and we so recommend.

Submitted in F. C. and L.,

ARTHUR HENDRICKS.
JAMES D. GAGE.
JAMES O. LADD.
NATHAN MUNGER.
C. V. R. POND.

Past Commander-in-Chief Wagner moved that the Adjutant General be directed to prepare for the Journal of the 34th National Encampment, memorial pages for Past Commanders-in-Chief Geo. S. Merrill and John P. Rea, and the motion prevailed.

The following report was presented, and together with the resolutions therein set forth, was adopted by the Encampment:

TO ALBERT D. SHAW,

Commander-in-Chief, G. A. R.

Sir:—The committee to whom was referred the report of Comrade Allan C. Bakewell, Chief Aide on Military Instruction and Patriotic Education in Schools, submits the following report:

The report is complete and commendable in its fullness and your Committee is impressed with the extent of the duty performed and the work accomplished during the past year and does not hesitate to report that the energy and service of Comrade Allan C. Bakewell and his associate aides deserves the commendation of the Grand Army of the Republic, and we recommend the adoption of the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the thanks of the Grand Army of the Republic, in Thirty-fourth Annual Encampment in session, are deserved and hereby tendered to Comrade Allan C. Bakewell and his associate aides for their earnest and zealous labors in behalf of military instruction and patriotic education in schools.

Resolved, That the Thirty-fourth Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic fully endorses the recommendation that a committee of three be appointed by the Commander-in-Chief to prepare a bill for Congressional action for the establishment of a national holiday to be known as "Flag Day," leaving the date to be fixed by the said committee, wherein every State in the Union may join in showing reverence for the flag of our country and in support of the principles for which it stands.

In further consideration of the within report your Committee approve of the recommendation to the Sons of Veterans in regard to patriotic education in schools, and desires to call the attention of this Encampment to the mention of George W. DeLong Post, of Honolulu, Hawaii, Department of California, which has done so much in the far distant islands of our new possessions to establish a respect and veneration for the Stars and Stripes, as well as to the successful and laudable work of Lafayette Post No. 140, Department of New York, in sending, in addition to the 600 flags reported to the Thirty-third National Encampment, 700 bunting flags, 4 x 6, to the Philippine Islands, and 160 to the Hawaii Islands, together with many smaller ones for saluting purposes in schools during the present fiscal year, and recommend that the Thirty-fourth Annual Encampment shall adopt the following resolution:

Resolved, That the noble and patriotic efforts of George W. DeLong Post of the Department of California, and Lafayette Post No. 140, Department of New York, are deserving of the official recognition of this Encampment and that the thanks of the Grand Army of the Republic, now assembled, be tendered to these two Posts, who so bountifully illustrate the loyalty of the organization to which they belong.

CHAS. C. KEETING, Louisiana.

JOHN E. GILMAN, Massachusetts.

J. W. SCOTT, Missouri.

A recess was then taken to 2:30 p. m., at which hour the Encampment again convened, and the report of the Committee on Resolutions was presented.

The several propositions contained in the report were acted upon separately, as follows:

Upon a resolution that the Encampment request the passage of a law for the relief of members of the First Georgia troops, the committee reported that it had not had time to investigate the merits of the proposition and recommended its reference to the Council of Administration. The recommendation was concurred in.

The committee recommended the adoption of the following resolution, and the recommendation was concurred in:

Resolved, That this Encampment endorses the bill now pending in Congress, setting aside Camp Supply in the territory of Oklahoma for a soldiers home.

The committee also recommended the adoption of a similar resolution as to Fort Sherman, Idaho, to wit :

Resolved, That this Encampment also endorses the bill now pending in Congress, setting aside Fort Sherman, Idaho, for a soldiers home.

Comrade Scott, of the Department of Washington and Alaska, moved that the report be adopted and that a committee of seven be appointed to go to Washington, D. C., without expense to the Grand Army, to urge the passage of a bill, and the motion prevailed.

The committee recommended that the following resolution in furtherance of the object set forth in a preamble and resolution presented by the Department of New York be approved, and the recommendation was concurred in :

Resolved, By the Encampment, that the Grand Army of the Republic favor the passage of a joint resolution by the Fifty-sixth Congress, introduced by Comrade Amos J. Cummings, M. C., of New York (House Res. No. 153), which undertakes to grant authority for the erection of a monument or statue at the Capitol of the Nation to perpetuate the memory of the late Benjamin F. Stephenson, M. D., of Illinois, founder of the Grand Army of the Republic, the further purpose in view being to honor by such a memorial the greatest and most powerful patriotic organization in the world, and that the proper steps be taken to procure the necessary subscriptions from the Posts of the Grand Army of the Republic for the purposes above indicated.

The committee recommended that no action be taken in relation to a bill (s. 728) to promote the efficiency of the Revenue Cutter service, as the matter is not within the province of this Encampment, and the recommendation was concurred in.

The committee recommended the adoption of the following preamble and resolutions offered by Past Commander-in-Chief Adams, and the recommendation was concurred in :

WHEREAS, It is just and proper, as well as of great historical importance, that the records of the volunteers of the Civil War, more especially all original records, should be collected and preserved, and

WHEREAS, The State of Massachusetts has, within the last few years caused the original muster rolls of its volunteers in said war to be permanently preserved by the most approved methods available therefor,

Therefore, Be it resolved, that we congratulate the State of Massachusetts upon the carrying out of this important work, and the able and thorough manner in which it has been done, by the Adjutant-General's Department of that State.

Resolved, That we commend and urge that similar action be undertaken by the National Government and by the several State Governments, wherever any such original muster rolls are kept on file.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be transmitted to the Adjutant-Generals of the States enrolling volunteers in the Civil War, and to the Record and Pension Division of the War Department, at Washington.

The committee recommended that action upon a resolution requesting Congress to establish a Soldiers home in Texas be indefinitely postponed, and the recommendation was concurred in.

The committee recommended that the following, submitted by Past Commander-in-Chief Wagner, be adopted, and the recommendation was concurred in:

The Thirty-fourth National Encampment, G. A. R., desires to put upon record the following statement of the condition of the work of marking the battlefield of Gettysburg, and to congratulate the United States Commission, having charge of the work, upon its successful prosecution.

We also respectfully request the Congress of the United States to make continued liberal appropriation, for the further necessary securing of the land occupied by the armies fighting this battle and the proper marking thereof.

UNITED STATES PROPERTY IN THE GETTYSBURG NATIONAL PARK, ALSO
THE PROGRESS OF THE WORK IN MARKING THE BATTLEFIELD
BY THE GETTYSBURG NATIONAL PARK COMMISSION:

1221 acres of land have been acquired by the Commission, upon which have been erected by States and Military Organizations 447 monuments, principally granite, and of large dimensions and appropriate designs.

24 Telford avenues, 13 miles long in the aggregate, have been completed by the Commission.

One Telford avenue is under construction, 1½ miles long ; another Telford avenue, 2 miles long, is about to be placed under contract.

By the Spring of 1901 there will be completed :

16 miles and over of the very best quality of Telford avenues upon the field.

22 avenues, 14 miles in length, are yet to be built to complete the road system contemplated.

5 steel towers have been erected, and

96 battery positions have been marked with 225 guns mounted upon iron gun carriages.

295 tablets of large size and appropriate design have been set up to mark the positions of Confederate batteries, battalions, regiments, and brigades.

254 stones, mounted with shells 10 inch and 13 inch have been set up for various purposes on the field, particularly to protect the curves of avenues.

The committee recommended the passage of the following resolution in regard to the monument proposed to be erected by the Womans Relief Corps to Mrs. Annie Wittenmeyer, in Washington, D. C., and the recommendation was concurred in:

Resolved, That this Encampment approves the proposed action of the Womans Relief Corps in thus perpetuating the memory of a noble and distinguished woman, and asks the co-operation of all comrades to the end that the monument to Mrs. Wittenmeyer be an accomplished fact.

In relation to a resolution that no persons be invited to attend National Encampments, because such persons are nominees for public offices, the committee recommended that no action be taken and the recommendation was concurred in :

The committee recommended the adoption of the following resolution :

Resolved, That the thanks of this Encampment are due and are hereby tendered to the Committee on Pensions, especially so to Comrade R. B. Brown, its chairman. His ability, fidelity and zeal in advocating the cause of worthy veterans, their widows orphans and dependent wards of the Nation concerning pensions are deserving our unqualified approval. also

Resolved, That Comrade George H. Patrick, Washington, D. C., Special Aide de Camp to the Commander-in-Chief, concerning matters of legislation for veterans placed in his charge at the National capitol, the full approval of this National Encampment is hereby expressed. Never was service more loyally rendered in any cause.

On motion of Comrade Wagner the first resolution was amended by striking out the word "his" and inserting in place thereof the word "their" in the third line thereof and then both resolutions were adopted by the Encampment.

The committee recommended the adoption of the following resolution and the recommendation was concurred in:

Resolved, That this Encampment endorses the movement begun by the Womans Relief Corps of the Department of Tennessee, and endorsed by the Department of Tennessee Grand Army of the Republic, for the erection of a monument in Chicamunga National Military Park at Chattanooga, in commemoration of the work of the loyal women in 1861-65, and we commend the same to the favorable attention of the several departments and posts of our order.

The committee recommended that the following resolution presented by Comrade Munger, Assistant Adjutant General, Department of New York, be indefinitely postponed, and the recommendation was concurred in.

Resolved, That the honors taken from H. Clay Hall by court martial be restored to him, and that his name be placed upon the roll of the Past Department Commanders of the Department of New York.

Upon a communication from Wallace Foster, of Post No. 17, Department of Indiana, protesting against the report of the Special Aide to the Commander-in-Chief in charge of military instruction in public schools, pages 345 to 373, Journal of the Thirty-third National Encampment, and claiming that the Womans Relief Corps were the original introducers of the teaching of patriotism in the public schools and due credit had not been given to that organization, the committee reported recommending indefinite postponement and the recommendation was concurred in.

The committee recommended that the following resolution offered by Comrade Philip Lawrence, Department Commander of South Dakota, be referred to the incoming Council of Administration, with the request that they use every effort to protect the interests of the G. A. R.:

Resolved, That until the railway companies shall give a one-cent rate per mile from all points to the place of holding the National Encampment, the Commander-in-Chief and his administration are instructed to limit the proceedings of the Encampment to strictly business matters, and that none but members of the Encampment will be expected to attend.

Past Commander-in-Chief Walker moved the following as a substitute, the motion prevailed, and the substitute was adopted:

Resolved, That the in-coming Commander-in-Chief and Council of Administration be directed, in case they cannot receive the one-cent per mile rate where the Encampment is located, to move the Encampment to a place where they will receive it, or, in case they do not get such rate, the re-union features of the Encampment be dispensed with.

The committee recommended the adoption of the following resolution presented by Department Commander Davis, of Iowa, and the recommendation was concurred in ;

WHEREAS, The Sons of Veterans, U. S. A., are now engaged in founding a Memorial University, to be dedicated to the Grand Army of the Republic, and devoted to patriotic and military, as well as scientific education; be it

Resolved, That the Grand Army of the Republic hereby expresses approval of this institution; be it further

Resolved, That the Commander-in-Chief appoint a committee of five (5) as an Advisory Committee, which shall have power to consult with, advise and assist the Sons of Veterans in the establishment thereof; and to propose to them, on behalf of the Grand Army of the Republic, a suitable name for the University.

The committee recommended the indefinite postponement of a resolution asking the President of the United States to give preference of 60 days to ex-soldiers, in proclamation for the opening to settlement of the Kiowa, Comanche and other Indian reservations, and the recommendation concurred in.

The committee recommended the adoption of the following as a substitute for resolutions offered upon the same subject by Department Commander Smith, of Massachusetts :

Resolved, That the Grand Army of the Republic, assembled in National Encampment, expresses its hearty sympathy and grateful appreciation of the work done by the various organizations throughout the country, having for their object the inculcation of patriotism, the rendering assistance to the disabled and needy veterans of the Civil War and for other generous and patriotic purposes.

Comrade Smith moved that the resolutions offered by him be substituted for the report of the committee. The motion prevailed,

Comrade Kay, of New York, moved that the resolution be amended so as to apply also to the organization of the Ladies of the Grand Army of the Republic.

Comrade Estover, of Illinois, moved the further amendment to include the Sons of Veterans. The amendments were lost, and the resolutions offered by Comrade Smith were adopted by 208 ayes to 162 nays. The resolutions are as follows :

Resolved That we, the Representatives to the 34th National Encampment, G. A. R., in Encampment assembled, recognize the noble, generous and patriotic objects, aims and purposes of the National Alliance of the Daughters of Veterans, and believe it to be worthy of the support and encouragement of all loyal people. }

Resolved, That we cheerfully extend to the said Alliance a cordial welcome and bid it God-speed in the noble work to which it is consecrated, and recommend all Departments, Posts and comrades to accept its services on all occasions when it is proper so to do, to the end that it may increase and prosper and teach to generations yet to come the principles of Fraternity, Charity and Loyalty.

The committee recommended that a resolution that the next National Encampment be held not earlier than the 15th day of September, be referred to the Council of Administration, and the recommendation was concurred in.

The committee recommended that the Encampment endorse the proposition that Congress appropriate money for the purpose of building a bridge across the Potomac River near the Arlington Cemetery as a memorial to General Grant, and that the subject be brought to the attention of Posts in general orders, with a request that petitions be sent to Representatives in Congress to vote for the proposition, and the recommendation was concurred in.

Upon several communications in relation to Confederate flags in possession of the government, the committee recommends that the matter be indefinitely postponed, and the recommendation was concurred in.

The committee recommended that the following resolution be adopted, and the recommendation was lost :

Resolved, That the Grand Army of the Republic urges upon Congress, at its next session, thorough and effective action upon the subject of army organization, and that our army should be put upon a footing of organization and relation with the militia and the National Guard, which will make its immediate expansion into an adequate war army, by the absorption of volunteers, practicable, whenever it becomes necessary, by force, to protect and maintain the interest, the rights, and the honor of the United States.

The committee recommended that preamble and resolution in relation to bounties to two-years men be referred to the Committee on Pensions, and the recommendation was concurred in.

The committee recommended that no action be taken upon a communication from Post 4, Department of Missouri, as to pension and civil service matters, and the recommendation was concurred in.

In regard to certain resolutions against the proposition to change the date of Memorial Day, the committee recommended that no action be taken, and the recommendation was concurred in.

The committee recommended that certain communications, viz.: one from Post 1, Department of Illinois, and one from R. A. Sprague, of Plainfield, Indiana, criticising the management of the Pension Bureau, be referred to the Committee on Pensions, and the recommendation was concurred in.

The committee recommended the approval by the Encampment of Senate bill, 4,003, 56th Congress, for the appropriation of money to erect a monument in the National Cemetery at Arlington to the Army nurses, and the recommendation was concurred in.

The committee recommended that the action of the Department of Pennsylvania in protesting against the erection in the National Cemetery at Germantown of a monument to the Confederate dead be approved by this Encampment, and the recommendation was concurred in.

Upon petitions, resolutions, etc., for the establishment of National Parks at Perryville, Atlanta, Wilson's Creek and Franklin, Tennessee, the committee recommended their reference to the Council of Administration, and the recommendation was concurred in.

A majority of the committee recommended that the following resolution presented by the Department of Ohio, be referred to the Committee on Pensions :

Resolved, That a system of service pensions, based on length of service, declared for and reiterated by eight successive National Encampments, is the only pension system that will ever do justice to the surviving veteran soldiers of the old Union Army.

And that this Encampment asks of our National Pension Committee their unremitting efforts to secure the revision of our present pension laws and the enactment of a per diem service pension to all honorably discharged soldiers.

A minority of the committee recommended the adoption of the following :

Resolved, That justice will never be done to the veteran soldiers of the old Union Army until a service pension law is passed by Congress, based on length of service.

Resolved, That our Pension Committee be instructed to devote its best efforts to this end.

The minority report was signed by Comrades S. H. Hurst, S. A. Darnell, Geo. W. Clark, J. P. Cummins, H. F. Reel, Leo. H. Rudisill, W. J. Ramage, N. C. Nash, David Redfield and James Tanner of the Committee on Resolutions.

Comrade Hurst moved that the report of the minority be substituted for the report of the majority of the committee.

Remarks were made by comrades Hurst, of Ohio; Wagner, of Pennsylvania; Burdett, of the Potomac; Funk, of Illinois; Murdock, of Illinois, and Warner, of Missouri.

Comrade Hamilton, of Illinois, moved the previous question, and the motion prevailed ; the motion to substitute the minority report was then lost, and the report of the majority of the committee was adopted.

Upon the proposition that the National Encampment endorse a bill for the erection of a monument or memorial in the city of Washington, D. C., to the soldiers, sailors and marines of the war of the rebellion, the committee recommend that the subject be indefinitely postponed.

A minority report was submitted signed by Comrades E. C. Stahl, Marion T. Anderson, N. C. Nash and H. F. Reel of the Committee on Resolutions recommending that the Encampment endorse the plans and efforts of the National Reunion Monument Association of Washington, and respectfully ask congress to give the project most careful consideration. Upon motion the minority report was defeated and the report of the majority of the committee was adopted.

Comrade Tanner, of New York, presented the following preamble and resolution, which were unanimously adopted.

WHEREAS, The 56th Congress of the United States honored itself and the American people by giving legal recognition and protection to the American National Red Cross and its insignia, and by so doing gave official approval to the work of Clara Barton, the President of the American National Red Cross, who brought our country into the Treaty of Geneva, and has led its work in seventeen fields in nineteen years ; therefore be it

Resolved, That in appreciation of the work of Clara Barton at Andersonville and other Confederate prisons, in rescuing from oblivion 13,000 graves of our Union soldiers, and in searching for the missing men of the Union Army, whereby 20,000 men borne on the rolls as "missing" were either put into communication with their friends or their friends received definite information of their fate ; and in being the Angel of Mercy to the soldiers of 1861-5 and of their sons in the Spanish War in 1898-9 ; and who still lives to minister to suffering humanity in field and in camp, wherever the flag floats, the Grand Army of the Republic records its appreciation of the past, its faith in the present, and its courage for the future ; and in token thereof, be it further

Resolved, That individually and as an organization we will co-operate, so far as may be, with the Red Cross in its works of mercy on fields of national disaster.

The following report was then submitted and adopted :

Albert D. Shaw, Commander-in-Chief, G. A. R.

SIR :—Your Committee to whom was referred the Report of the Chaplain-in-Chief beg leave to commend the faithful and zealous work of our Chaplain-in-Chief, Jacob L. Grimm, and to say that the tabulated statement presented is a commendable innovation, showing at a glance the entire work of this branch of our great Order. Owing to the delay on the part of Department Chaplains, the tabulation is not complete, and we recommend that when the completed returns are at hand the Adjutant General will include them in the Journal of the Proceedings of this Encampment. The failure of Department Chaplains to hand in their reports within the prescribed limit of time shows a want of interest in their respective fields of labor and at the same time is embarrassing to the Chaplain-in-Chief. We further recommend that, in the future, Department Commanders will see to it that this report shall be promptly made and forwarded.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN R. KING, Chairman, Dept. Maryland.
THOMAS C. ELIFF.

Thereupon the following report was received and adopted :

AUGUST 30, 1900.

Commander-in-Chief :

Your committee to whom was referred the Report of the Judge Advocate General beg leave to report that we have considered the same, and it affords us great pleasure to report that we find the several opinions rendered therein to be in strict harmony with the laws and usages of our organization, and we recommend that the several opinions rendered by him be approved by this Encampment. Our organization should be congratulated that no cause for serious discipline existed during the past year, but that all questions coming within the province of the Judge Advocate General related to minor matters and construction of law.

For the able and faithful discharge of the duties of the Judge Advocate General he is entitled to the thanks of this Encampment.

LEWIS L. WHEELOCK,
LOUIS BENECKE,
ALFRED DARTE,
WILLIAM L. PALMER,
ALFRED B. BEERS.

The following report was next submitted and adopted :

CHICAGO, August 31, 1900.

To the Commander-in-Chief and Comrades of the Thirty-fourth National Encampment, G. A. R.

We, your Committee, appointed to investigate the Report of the Inspector General, beg leave to make the following suggestions :

We fully concur in all the recommendations made by him, knowing that no complete report can be made until a more systematic and uniform blank is supplied by the different ones in authority ; and we further concur in the recommendation of the selection of Comrades L. B. Ripley, Inspector General of the Department of Missouri, and Charles A. Suydam, Department of Pennsylvania, as a suitable Committee to prepare such blanks and orders of instructions. We notice a discrepancy between the Assistant Adjutant General's Report of the Posts in good standing and the number of Posts in the Inspector's Report, which arises from the neglect of the Installing Officers in not requiring that the Posts be inspected before the Installation takes place.

And we further recommend that Post Commanders be held to account for the proper inspection of their Posts before installation.

D. G. JAMES,
L. M. BLACK,
S. W. PICKENS,
DWIGHT O. JUDD,
MYRON S. HORTON.

Thirty-fourth National Encampment

The Adjutant General reported that pursuant to the order of the Encampment the following telegram had been sent:

THIRTY-FOURTH ENCAMPMENT, GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC,
IN SESSION AT CHICAGO, ILL., August 30, 1900.

*Honorable William McKinley,
President of the United States,
Washington, D. C.*

GRETING ;

The Thirty-fourth National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic acknowledges the congratulations of their Comrade-in-Arms William McKinley, the President of the United States, and send greeting to him, assuring him of the great honor they feel in having a comrade of the Grand Army of the Republic as the Chief Executive of the Nation, knowing that the flag that he and they followed in the dark days of the Republic will be still upheld in honor and glory. The comradeship of the war still binds together the men of the sixties in a loyalty and patriotism that proved an inspiration to the sons of the fathers and rallied them to the countrys defense in the hour of danger, and led by Comrade General McArthur in the Philippines and Comrade General Chaffee in China, they are maintaining the honor and glory and the dignity of the Nation.

Regretting that important public duties have prevented your attendance at the Encampment, we herewith convey to you as the President of the United States our fraternal greeting and regard.

By order of the Encampment.

THOS. J. STEWART,	ALBERT D. SHAW,
<i>Adjutant General.</i>	<i>Commander-in-Chief.</i>

The Adjutant General also reported that the following telegrams, signed by the Commander-in-Chief and the Adjutant General, were forwarded to the War Department with the request that they be forwarded to those for whom they were intended, namely, to

General Chaffee, in China.

Your comrades of the Grand Army of the Republic in National Encampment send you greetings and cheers.

General McArthur, in Philippine Islands :

Your comrades of the Grand Army of the Republic in National Encampment send you greetings and cheers

Hon. Edwin H. Conger, United States Minister to China :

Greetings and admiration from your comrades of the Grand Army.

Grand Army of the Republic.

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*PEKIN, CHINA, November 9, 1900.

My Dear General :

General Corbin has forwarded to me by mail the following :

To General Chaffee :

Your comrades of the Grand Army of the Republic in National Encampment send you greetings and cheers.

ALBERT D. SHAW,

Commander-in-Chief.

THOS. J. STEWART.

Adjutant General.

The letter was received by me to-day. I acknowledge with many thanks, and assure you that it is a great pleasure to me to receive from comrades of the Grand Army of the Republic this cordial message of remembrance.

As this should reach you by December 25th, I beg to wish for all comrades a joyous Christmas.

Yours truly,

ADNA Z. CHAFFEE.

To Gen. Thos. J. Stewart,

Adjutant General G. A. R.

Philadelphia, Pa.

*LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA, November 10, 1900

Thos. J. Stewart, Adjutant General G. A. R.

Philadelphia, Pa.

My Dear Sir and Comrade :

To-day I have experienced great pleasure in receiving, through the Adjutant General of the United States Army, by mail, a copy of the very cordial and complimentary greetings embraced in the resolution of the Grand Army at their 34th Annual Encampment at Chicago, on August 29th and 30th. This message has deeply touched me. My experiences during the summer were an exaggerated repetition of the old days when you and other members of the Grand Army of the Republic were comrades of mine on another field.

I beg you to extend to Commander-in-Chief Shaw, and through him to all of our comrades, my most grateful acknowledgment for their cordial and sympathetic telegram.

Yours sincerely,

E. H. CONGER.

* These replies were received prior to printing of Journal and are inserted.—AD. GEN.

Comrade Burrows moved that bill of \$35 for printing Report of the Committee on Legislation, for veterans in the Public Service be paid by the Quartermaster General, and the motion prevailed.

Comrade Wagner moved that during the present year no officer or committee shall have authority to expend the money of the National Encampment unless first authorized by the National Encampment or by Council of Administration. The motion prevailed.

Comrade Bowles, of Arkansas, offered the following resolution:

Resolved, that Congress be and is hereby memorialized to provide by law that muster in, service and honorable discharge from the army, be conclusive evidence of the fact that the soldier was sound at the time he was mustered in.

The Commander-in-Chief ruled that the resolution should go to the Committee on Pensions.

Comrade Coney, of Kansas, moved to suspend the rules and pass the resolution, and the motion was lost.

A motion to proceed to the location of the next Encampment was carried.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: I have received this telegram: "Pueblo, Colorado: Denver extends most cordial invitation to Grand Army for next meeting. Trust we may be honored by your acceptance. Henry B. Johnson, Mayor."

Comrade Martin, of Illinois, moved that the invitation be accepted. Comrade Iliff, of Utah, moved as a substitute, that the matter of the selection of a place for holding the next National Encampment be left in the hands of the Council of Administration. The motion to substitute was lost, and the motion of Comrade Martin prevailed.

The following resolution presented by the Committee on Resolutions was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the sincere thanks of the 34th National Encampment are hereby tendered to the City of Chicago, the various Committees and the Department of Illinois for the magnificent hospitality extended to the Encampment and all visiting members of the Grand Army of the Republic.

And to Executive Director William H. Harper and Col. Joseph H. Wood the especial thanks are due for splendid services in connection with the 34th National Encampment, and our warmest thanks are due them for their zeal and interest in our order.

To Mayor Harrison we tender our congratulations for his dignified, able and happy services in the noble interest of our great organization, and he is tendered our loyal thanks for his friendship and official services in behalf of the Grand Army of the Republic.

The Adjutant-General presented the bill of Barnard & Miller for \$50 for printing the report of the Committee on Pensions as ordered by the Encampment, and on motion the bill was ordered paid.

Comrade Kay, of New York, moved that the action of the Encampment upon his motion to include the Ladies of the Grand Army of the Republic in the resolution relating to the Daughters of Veterans, be reconsidered, and it appearing that Comrade Kay did not vote in the affirmative, the motion was declared out of order.

Comrade Lewis, of Illinois, moved that the action referred to by Comrade Kay be reconsidered.

Comrade Tallmadge, of Wisconsin, moved that the Ladies of the Grand Army of the Republic be included in the resolution.

The Senior Vice-Commander-in-Chief being in the chair, ruled that such action must be the subject of a new motion. Comrade Tallmadge thereupon moved that the Ladies of the G. A. R. be recognized by this Encampment fraternally, and the motion prevailed.

The newly elected officers of the Encampment excepting the Junior Vice Commander-in-Chief and the Surgeon General, together with F. M. Sterrett, of Missouri, and Charles Burrows, of New Jersey, appointed as Adjutant General and Quarter Master General respectively, were then duly installed by Past Commander-in-Chief Wagner.

Comrade Beath moved that the Commander-in-Chief be authorized to make a detail to install the Junior Vice Commander-in-Chief, and the Surgeon General, and the motion prevailed.

The Commander-in-Chief announced that he reappointed as the Committee on Legislation for Veterans in the Public Service Joseph W. Kay, of New York ; Charles Burrows, of New Jersey ; Isaac F. Mack, of Ohio ; H. H. Cumings, of Pennsylvania, and W. W. Eldridge, of the Potomac.

The Commander-in-Chief stated that if he found authority for the appointment of seven members of the Committee on Pensions, he should reappoint the seven who had served during the past year, and if not he should appoint five, as he only found authority for that number.

Past Commander-in-Chief Wagner moved that the Commander-in-Chief be authorized to appoint seven, and the motion prevailed.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The committee is appointed as it has existed heretofore.

Comrade O'Donnell moved that the retiring Adjutant General be empowered to edit the record of the proceedings of this 34th Encampment and omit such matters as are not essential to a perfect understanding of the record, but that his work be submitted to the Commander-in-Chief, and when approved shall thus be published as the record of this Encampment.

The motion prevailed.

There being no further business the Encampment closed with prayer by the Chaplain in Chief.



John L. Stewart.
Adjutant General.

NATIONAL ENCAMPMENTS.

WHERE HELD, DATE OF MEETING, COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF ELECTED, ETC.

SESSION	LOCATION.	DATE.	COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.
First	Indianapolis	Nov. 20 and 21,	Stephen A. Hurlbut
Second	Philadelphia	Jan. 15, 16 and 17,	John A. Logan
Third	Cincinnati	May 12 and 13,	John A. Logan
Fourth	Washington	May 11 and 12,	John A. Logan
Fifth	Boston	May 10 and 11,	A. E. Burnside
Sixth	Cleveland	May 8 and 9,	A. E. Burnside
Seventh	New Haven	May 14 and 15,	Chas. Devens, Jr.
Eighth	Harrisburg	May 13,	Chas. Devens, Jr.
Ninth	Chicago	May 12 and 13,	John F. Hartranft
Tenth	Philadelphia	June 30,	John F. Hartranft
Eleventh	Providence	June 26 and 27,	J. C. Robinson
Twelfth	Springfield	June 4,	J. C. Robinson
Thirteenth	Albany	June 17 and 18,	William Earnshaw
Fourteenth	Dayton	June 8 and 9,	Louis Wagner
Fifteenth	Indianapolis	June 15 and 16,	George S. Merrill
Sixteenth	Baltimore	June 21, 22 and 23,	Paul Van Der Voort
Seventeenth	Denver	July 25 and 26,	Robert B. Beath
Eighteenth	Minneapolis	July 23, 24 and 25,	John S. Kountz
Nineteenth	Portland	June 24 and 25,	S. S. Burdett
Twentieth	San Francisco	Aug. 4, 5 and 6,	Lucius Fairchild
Twenty-first	St. Louis	Sept. 28, 29 and 30,	John P. Rea
Twenty-second	Columbus	Sept. 12, 13 and 14,	William Warner
Twenty-third	Milwaukee	Aug. 28, 29 and 30,	Russell A. Alger
Twenty-fourth	Boston	Aug. 13 and 14,	Wheelock G. Veazey
Twenty-fifth	Detroit	Aug. 5, 6 and 7,	John Palmer
Twenty-sixth	Washington	Sept. 21 and 22,	A. G. Weissert
Twenty-seventh	Indianapolis	Sept. 6 and 7,	John G. B. Adams
Twenty-eighth	Pittsburgh	Sept. 12 and 13	Thomas G. Lawler
Twenty-ninth	Louisville	Sept. 11, 12 and 13,	Ivan N. Walker
Thirtieth	St. Paul	Sept. 3 and 4,	Thaddeus S. Clarkson
Thirty-first	Buffalo	Aug. 25, 26 and 27,	John P. S. Gobin
Thirty-second	Cincinnati	Sept. 5 and 6,	James A. Sexton
Thirty-third	Philadelphia	Sept. 6 and 7,	{ W. C. Johnson
Thirty-fourth	Chicago	Aug. 29 and 30,	{ Albert D. Shaw
			I. A. Rassieur

Grand Army of the Republic.

†Elected September 6, 1899, to fill unexpired term of James A. Sexton, deceased.

GENERAL ORDERS.

GENERAL ORDERS HEADQUARTERS GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC.
INDEPENDENCE HALL,
No. 1. PHILADELPHIA, September 7, 1899.

I. Having been elected and installed Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic by the Thirty-third National Encampment, held at Philadelphia, Pa., September 7, 1899, with full appreciation of the great honor thus conferred, I hereby assume command. Realizing fully the importance of the high office of Commander-in-Chief, and relying upon the earnest support and hearty co-operation of every member of our great and beloved Order, without whose aid the results of my efforts, however well directed, must be barren, it shall be my aim to so administer its affairs as to merit for it the confidence of the people of the nation and secure the approval of our vast membership. The harmony and unification of the whole Order shall ever be my highest ambition. To the work committed to my charge I shall mainly devote my time and efforts during the coming year, in the hope that the best inspirations of patriotism, born of a fraternity which came into being amid the fires of battle, may, as the shadows lengthen and we go down the hill-side of life together as comrades of other days, find a responsive echo in the heart of every comrade. Cherishing the three great principles of Fraternity, Charity and Loyalty among ourselves, let us march forward elbow to elbow in confidence and comradeship.

II. The following appointments are hereby announced:

To be Adjutant General.

THOMAS J. STEWART, Post No. 11, Department of Pennsylvania.

To be Quartermaster General.

EDWARD J. ATKINSON, Post No. 578, Department of New York.
(10 County Court House, New York City.)

They will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

III. Headquarters are continued at Independence Hall, S. W. corner of Fifth and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia, Pa.

IV. All official communications, or correspondence requiring the action or attention of the Commander-in-Chief, must be addressed to the Adjutant General, at Headquarters, and not to the Commander-in-Chief.

This rule will be strictly adhered to, and those who disregard it will subject themselves to disappointment and delay in receiving replies.

V. All requisitions for supplies must be accompanied by draft, check or Postal Money Order (draft or money order preferred), drawn to order of Edward J. Atkinson, Quartermaster General, and forwarded to Thomas J. Stewart, Adjutant General, Independence Hall, Philadelphia, Pa.

Requisitions or remittances must not be sent direct to the Quartermaster General.

ALBERT D. SHAW,
Commander-in-Chief.

GENERAL ORDERS HEADQUARTERS GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC,
INDEPENDENCE HALL,
No. 2. PHILADELPHIA, September 30, 1899.

I. At the Thirty-third National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic, held at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, September 6th and 7th, 1899, the following comrades were elected to the offices designated below:

Commander-in-Chief,

Albert D. Shaw, Watertown, N. Y.

Senior Vice Commander-in-Chief,

Irvin Robbins, Indianapolis, Indiana.

Junior Vice Commander-in-Chief.

Michael Minton, Louisville, Kentucky.

Surgeon-General,

William H. Baker, Lynn, Massachusetts.

Chaplain-in-Chief,

Rev. Jacob L. Grimm, Baltimore, Maryland.

National Council of Administration.

Alabama	M. D. Wickesham...	Mobile
Arizona	Charles D. Belden...	Phoenix
Arkansas	Peter S. Smith.....	Little Rock
California and Nevada.	C. A. Woodruff.....	Governor's Island, N. Y.
Colorado and Wyoming.	J. B. Cooke.....	Denver
Connecticut	D. W. Sharpe.....	Guilford
Delaware	Winfield Scott Byron	Wilmington
Florida	T. S. Wilmarth.....	Jacksonville
Georgia	J. A. Commerford...	Marietta
Idaho	R. Pickering.....	Tennessee
Illinois.. ..	Thomas W. Scott...	Fairfield
Indiana	Wm. H. Armstrong...	Indianapolis

Indian Territory.....	R. M. J. Shriver.....	Miami
Iowa	P. H. Lenon.....	Guthrie Center
Kansas	P. H. Coney.....	Topeka
Kentucky	A. H. Bliss.....	Louisville
Louisiana & Mississippi	Lincoln Sims.....	New Orleans
Maine	E. A. Butler.....	Rockland
Maryland	Marian A. Brian....	Baltimore (Cus'm Ho'e)
Massachusetts	E. T. Harvell.....	Rockland
Michigan	Aaron T. Bliss.....	Saginaw
Minnesota	Loren W. Collins....	St. Cloud
Missouri	Frank M. Sterrett...	St. Louis (6900 Clayton Ave.)
Montana	H. S. Howell.....	Helena
Nebraska	Andrew Traynor....	Omaha
New Hampshire.....	John Drown.....	Dover
New Jersey.....	James A. Morrisse..	Paterson
New Mexico.....	Leverett Clarke....	Albuquerque
New York.....	John Conway.....	Albany (212 Elm St.)
North Dakota.....	George E. Winship..	Grank Forks
Ohio	B. M. Moulton.....	Lima
Oklahoma	John T. Baldwin....	Hennessey
Oregon	A. J. Goodbrood....	Union
Pennsylvania.....	William F. Stewart..	Phila. (311 E. Gir'd Av.)
Potomac	Lorenzo Vanderhoef.	Wash'tn (931 Fr'nch St)
Rhode Island.....	Nelson W. Viall....	Howard
South Dakota.....	E. W. Foster.....	Armour
Tennessee	George W. Patten....	Chattanooga
Texas	John L. Tygard.....	Dennison
Utah	F. M. Bishop.....	Salt Lake City
Vermont	John W. Currier....	North Troy
Virginia and N. Carolina	James E. Fuller....	Norfolk, Va.
Washington and Alaska	Harry A. Bigelow...	Seattle (Wash.)
West Virginia.....	W. C. Leonard.....	Parkersburg
Wisconsin	A. H. Degroff.....	Nelson

II. The following additional Staff appointments are hereby announced:

Inspector-General,
Nathan P. Pond, Rochester, New York.

Judge Advocate General,
Ell Torrance, Minneapolis, Minn.

Senior Aide-de-Camp and Chief of Staff,
J. Cory Winans, Troy, Ohio.

They will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

III. The Commander-in-Chief, the Adjutant General, the Quartermaster General, and the following-named members of the National Council of Administration, will constitute the Executive Committee of the National Council of Administration:

Thomas W. Scott, Fairfield, Illinois.

William H. Armstrong, Indianapolis, Indiana.

F. M. Sterrett, St. Louis, Missouri.

M. D. Wickersham, Mobile, Alabama.

P. H. Coney, Topeka, Kansas.

Aaron T. Bliss, Saginaw, Michigan.

P. H. Lenon, Guthrie Center, Iowa.

IV. Comrade Allan C. Bakewell, of Lafayette Post No. 140, New York, (address 479 Fifth Avenue, New York City), is hereby appointed Special Aide in charge of Military Instruction in Public Schools, with the authority to recommend one comrade from each Department to the Commander-in-Chief for appointment as Assistants. The comrades so selected to have charge of this work in their respective Departments, and to report direct to Comrade Bakewell.

V. In accordance with the action of the Thirty-third National Encampment, a Committee on Legislation for Veterans in the Public Service is hereby appointed, and will consist of the following-named comrades:

Joseph W. Kay, New York,

(Room 2, Boro' Hall, Brooklyn, N. Y.)

Charles Burrows, Rutherford, New Jersey.

I. F. Mack, Sandusky, Ohio.

H. H. Cumings, Tidioute, Pennsylvania.

Watson W. Eldridge, Washington, D. C.

VI. The following resolution was unanimously adopted by the Thirty-third National Encampment:

Resolved. That the unanimous and earnest thanks of this Encampment be, and are hereby tendered the Pension Committee of the National Encampment, for the zeal, earnestness and honesty with which they have discharged the delicate task assigned to them.

The unanimous adoption by the Encampment of the foregoing resolution is considered by the Commander-in-Chief in the light of a recommendation for the reappointment of members of the Pension Committee who served so acceptably during the last year:

The Committee on Pensions for the coming year will consist of the following named comrades:

Thirty-fourth National Encampment

R. B. Brown, *Chairman*, Zanesville, Ohio.

Charles Clark Adams, Boston, Daniel Sickles, New York City, N. Y. Mass.

John Palmer, Albany, N. Y. A. G. Weissert, Milwaukee, Wis.

J. W. Burst, Sy. amore, Ill. O. H. Coulter, Topeka, Kansas.

VII. The following committees are announced:

Committee on School Histories

Thomas G. Sample, *Chairman*, Allegheny, Pa.

A. O. Marsh, Winchester, Ind. W. M. Olin, Boston, Mass.

W. L. Palmer, Carthage, S. D. Rev. D. C. Milner, Chicago, Ill.

Frank Seaman, Knoxville, Tenn.

Committee on Fredericksburg Battlefield National Park.

Edgar Allan, *Chairman*, Richmond, Virginia.

Leo. Rassieur, St. Louis Henry E. Taintor, Hartford, Conn

Daniel R. Ballou, Providence.

R. I.

D. A. Grosvenor, Washington, D. C.

James Dolan, Watertown, N.

York.

Peter B. Ayars, Wilmington, Del.

Committee on Reprinting Proceedings of National Encampments.

Robert B. Beath, *Chairman*, Philadelphia, Pa.

J. M. Vanderslice, Philad'a, Pa. J. Henry Holcomb, Philad'a, Pa.

Committee on Erection of a Monument to the Loyal Women of the War.

Ell Torrance, *Chairman*, Minneapolis, Minn.

Charles Townsend, Athens, O. W. C. Johnson, Cincinnati, Ohio.

S. S. Burdette, Washington, George A. Newman, Cedar Falls, Ia. D. C.

Ira M. Hedges, Haverstraw, Washington Gardner, Lansing, N. Y. Mich.

Grant Memorial Committee.

S. S. Burdett, *Chairman*, Washington, D. C.

Robert B. Beath, Philadelphia, Pa. E. S. Grant, Middleport, Ohio.

Russell A. Alger, Detroit, Mich. Selden Connor, Portland, Me.

Horace S. Clark, Mattoon, Illinois.

VIII. At the Thirty-third National Encampment the following amendments to the Rules and Regulations were approved:

Substitute for Section 2, Article VI, Chapter IV.

The Vice Commanders-in-Chief, shall when called upon assist the Commander-in-Chief by counsel and otherwise, and in his absence or disability they shall discharge the duties of his office according to seniority.

In the event of a vacancy in the office of Commander-in-Chief the Senior Vice Commander-in-Chief shall at once succeed to the title

and duties of the position and the Junior Vice-Commander-in-Chief shall become Senior Vice Commander-in-Chief. In the event of a vacancy in the office of Senior Vice Commander-in-Chief, the Junior Vice Commander-in-Chief shall at once succeed to the title and duties of that office.

A vacancy in the office of Junior Vice Commander-in-Chief shall be filled by the National Council of Administration, as provided in Section 3, Article V, of this Chapter.

Substitute for Section 3, Article V, Chapter 1V.

Vacancies occurring in any of the elective offices of the National Encampment (other than as provided for in Section 2, Article VI) shall be filled by the National Council of Administration, in manner following:

The Commander-in-Chief shall duly notify all members of the Council that such vacancy exists, and, thirty days thereafter shall advise them of the names of comrades presented for the same. Members of the Council may vote to fill such vacancy in a sealed envelope, marked "Ballot," enclosed in an envelope and forwarded to the Adjutant General.

These ballots shall be opened at a time specified by the Commander-in-Chief by tellers appointed by him, in the presence of such officers of the National Encampment as the Commander-in-Chief may designate. The comrade receiving the highest number of votes shall be declared duly elected to the office designated.

Add to Section 2, Article VI, Chapter III.

In the event of a vacancy in the office of Department Commander the Senior Vice-Commander shall at once succeed to the title and duties of that office, and the Junior Vice-Commander shall succeed to the title and duties of the Senior Vice-Commander.

The Council of Administration shall be convened by the Department Commander to elect a Junior Vice-Commander, vacancies in other elective offices shall be filled as heretofore prescribed.

Amend Section 1, Article II, Chapter IV.

By inserting in the sixteenth (16) line, seven hundred and fifty (750) members, in the place of one thousand (1,000) members.

Add to Section 2, Article VII, Chapter II.

In second line after the words "necessary to a choice," the following: "except where otherwise designated."

IX. A new edition of the Rules and Regulations containing all the amendments to date is ready for issue. Each Post should be provided with a copy; requisitions for same should be made on Department Headquarters.

X. Headquarters Department of Michigan reports one Dr. L. D. MacClaire, claiming to be from the International Health Association, and lecturing throughout the Department of Michigan and adjoining Departments, as being unworthy and indulging in misrepresentations.

Headquarters Department of New York reports as unworthy, a person whose name is stated to be Alexander Ford Hamilton, and who is now traveling under the name of Col. Wm. F. Ewing, and lecturing upon his personal exploits and experiences in Cuba.

Posts are warned against the above named persons.

By command of ALBERT D. SHAW,
Commander-in-Chief.

THOS. J. STEWART,
Adjutant General

GENERAL ORDERS HEADQUARTERS GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC,
INDEPENDENCE HALL,
No. 3. PHILADELPHIA, November 15, 1899.

I. The National Countersign will be transmitted to Department Commanders on November 20th, 1899, and they are charged with the duty of transmitting it to Post Commanders. It will go into effect January 1st, 1900.

II. The following Preamble and Resolutions were adopted by the Thirty-third National Encampment:

WHEREAS, The benefits arising from the Resolution adopted by the last Encampment, approving the patriotic work of the George Washington Memorial Association, should become effectual in this Centennial year of the death of the Father of his Country, by being brought to the attention of every Post; therefore

Resolved, That the incoming Commander-in-Chief be and he hereby is, requested to cause the Resolution so adopted by said Encampment to be promulgated in General Orders before the first day of December next.

Resolved, That the 14th day of December next (the Centennial Anniversary of the death of Washington) should be reverentially observed by our Order, by the display of our flags at half-mast, and by holding public exercises under the auspices of the several Posts, that the memory of his noble life may be revived, and the youth of our land may be inspired to emulate his virtues.

In publishing the Resolutions as above, the Commander-in-Chief desires to impress upon the comrades of the Grand Army of the Republic the opportunity afforded them to lead in the laudable and patriotic work of properly and fittingly observing the Centennial

of the death of Washington. This not for the mere purpose of hero worship, but the higher purposes of recalling his lofty patriotism, and inspiring all our people with a desire to emulate his virtues. Committees should be appointed to formulate a programme, which should include a public meeting in Town or City Hall, with proper orations. Provision should be made for appropriate exercises in the public schools and of a character to impress upon the children the great interest evidenced by Washington in the cause of education. The clergy should be induced to co-operate in the exercises and to make special reference to the occasion in their sermons on the succeeding Sunday.

III. The following Resolution, presented by the Department of New York to the Thirty-third National Encampment, and which was adopted, is published for the information of all concerned:

WHEREAS, A bill in reference to the "Civil Service and appointment thereunder" was passed in the United States Senate, April 26, 1898, as follows:

"Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, that in every Executive Department of the United States Government and in each and every branch thereof whether reached by competitive or non-competitive examinations under the Civil Service laws (in which case the rules and regulations effecting the same shall so provide) honorably discharged soldiers, sailors, or marines, who served as such between April twelfth, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, and August twenty-sixth, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, shall be certified and preferred for appointment to and retention in employment in the public service and for promotion therein; age, loss of limb or other physical impairment which does not in fact incapacitate, shall not disqualify them, provided they possess the business capacity necessary to discharge the duties of the position involved. And persons thus preferred shall not be removed from their position except for good cause upon charges and after a hearing.

SECTION II. That all laws or parts of laws inconsistent with the provisions of this Act are hereby repealed." And

Whereas: Said bill so far progressed in the House of Representatives as to be favorably reported by the Committee on Reform in the Civil Service and was placed on the Calendar of the House, but failed of passage, and

Whereas: Said bill is of vital importance to the Veterans of the Civil War as it protects their interests, therefore be it

Resolved: That we, the Representatives of the Grand Army of the Republic in National Encampment assembled, recognizing the justice of said bill, sincerely and earnestly pray that the members of the 56th Congress will have said bill re-introduced and passed: and it is further

Resolved: That the incoming Commander-in-Chief cause a copy of these resolutions to be transmitted to every Grand Army Post in order that united action may be had in securing the passage of this bill.

The Commander-in-Chief invites attention of Posts and comrades to the Resolution as above, suggesting "that united action may be had in securing the passage of this bill." To that end Posts and comrades are respectfully urged to communicate with their Representatives in Congress, seeing that they are fully informed as to the action taken on this subject by the Thirty-third National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic.

IV. To Department Commander George W. Clark, Little Rock, Arkansas, is assigned the duty of arranging the itinerary of the Commander-in-Chief in his contemplated official visitation to the Southern Departments in March and April, 1900. All communications referring thereto will be sent to George W. Clark, Little Rock, Arkansas.

V. Comrade Joseph J. Little, of Post No. 140, Department of New York, is hereby appointed a member of Committee on School Histories, and will report to Thomas G. Sample, Chairman, Allegheny, Penna., for duty.

VI. Comrade L. N. Case, of Duluth, Minnesota, is hereby appointed a member of Grant Memorial Committee, and will report to S. S. Burdett, Chairman, Washington, D. C., for duty.

VII. The following-named comrades are hereby appointed Special Aides in charge of Military Instruction and Patriotic Education. They will report for duty by letter to Allan C. Bakewell, 479 Fifth Avenue, New York City, who has been placed in charge of this work.

Special Aid in Charge of National Education.
Watson W. Eldridge, Post No....Washington, D. C.

Department Aides in Charge of Military Instruction and Patriotic Education in Schools.

California and Nevada.	Frank Elliott Myers...	34	. San Francisco
Colorado and Wyoming	H. M. Orahood.....	4	. Denver
Connecticut	John L. Saxe.....	49	. Waterbury
Florida	S. Herbert Lancey.....	10	. Maitland
Idaho	Charles A. Clark.....	4	. Boise
Iowa	S. A. Moore.....	100	. Bloomfield
Louisiana & Mississippi	Ernest Longpre.....	14	. New Orleans
Maine	Charles H. Boyd.....	2	. Portland
Massachusetts.....	B. Read Wales.....	68	. Boston
Nebraska.....	Brad P. Cook.....	214	. Lincoln
New Jersey.....	R. S. Dana.....	23	. Morrisville, Pa

Ohio.....	F. G. Steele.....	71 .	Newark
South Dakota.....	E. T. Cressey.....	10 .	Sioux Falls
South Carolina.....	James O. Ladd.....	7 .	Summerville
Vermont.....	J. H. Goulding.....	44 .	Wilmington
West Virginia.....	Curtis B. McIntosh....	73 .	Charleston

VIII. The following-named comrades are hereby appointed Aides-de-Camp on the Staff of the Commander-in-Chief, and assigned to duty in their respective Departments. They will report by letter to J. Cory Winans, Senior Aide-de-Camp and Chief of Staff, Troy, Ohio, for instructions. No commission will be issued to Aides-de-Camp until they have reported to Comrade Winans for duty.

ALABAMA.

R. H. Allison	Post No. 8.....	New Decatur
A. Zimmer	" 11.....	Mobile

ARIZONA.

J. E. Price	Post No. 7.....	Tempe
R. H. G. Minty	" 11.....	Jerome

ARKANSAS.

John A. Taylor	Post No. 1.....	Little Rock
W. F. Little	" 14.....	West Fork

CALIFORNIA AND NEVADA.

William H. Dodds ...	Post No. 51.....	Hanford, Cal
Joel A. Pinney	" 171.....	Veterans' Home, Cal.
Gaylor Rouse	" 118.....	Riverside, Cal.
George De LaVergne	" 45.....	Honolulu, H. I.
D. L. Kretsinger....	" 33.....	San Diego, Cal.
W. L. Griffin	" 106.....	Los Angeles, Cal.

COLORADO AND WYOMING.

Nathaniel Kearney ..	Post No. 8.....	Pueblo, Colo.
S. A. Bristol	" 33.....	Cheyenne, Wyo.
M. S. Crawford	" 42.....	Denver

CONNECTICUT.

Christian Quien	Post No. 87.....	Danbury
F. E. Hastings	" 56.....	Suffield
Henry Goodrich	" 11.....	New Britain
C. M. Hawkhurst...	" 26.....	Shelton
Selden V. Clark	" 8.....	Meriden
Thomas S. Pratt	" 71.....	Rockville

DELAWARE.

Samuel D. Hawkins.	Post No. 2.....	Wilmington
Wm. H. Blake	" 13.....	Wilmington

FLORIDA.

James C. Patterson..Post No 21.....Pensacola
 Nathan Woodworth. " 27.....Welaka

IDAHO.

R. PickeringPost No. 24.....Genessee
 F. T. Page " 26.....Weiser .

ILLINOIS.

C. C. JonesPost No. 1.....Rockford
 C. E. Jones " 5.....Chicago (160 Adams St.)
 A. J. Burbank " 5.....Chicago (6424 Monroe Av.)
 Joseph H. Wood " 5.....Chicago (Monadnock Bl.)
 R. H. Peters " 28.....Chicago (26 St. James Pl.)
 J. S. Varley " 28.....Chicago (911 W. Har'sn St)
 Harry S. Dietrich .. " 28.....Chicago (90 La Salle St.)
 J. F. King " 30.....Springfield
 W. H. Hall " 30.....Springfield
 James O'Donnell " 40.....Chicago (1397 Ja'ks'n Bld.)
 R. M. Campbell " 67.....Peoria
 Thos. H. Brown " 91.....Chicago (3345 Indiana Av.)
 E. B. Hamilton " 96.....Quincy
 C. F. Webb " 146.....Bloomington
 E. B. David " 262.....Aledo
 J. D. Crabtree.....Post No. 299.....Dixon
 John B. Reid " 301.....Greenville
 George R. Lyon " 374.....Waukegan
 Louis Krughoff " 419.....Nashville
 Edward Kirk, Jr.... " 444.....Chicago |6716 W'ntw'th Av|
 T. S. Rogers " 468.....Downers Grove
 N. B. Thistlewood .. " 533.....Cairo
 H. C. Weston " 540.....Evanston
 John A. Montgomery " 602.....Chicago (care Chicago P O)
 A. A. Adair " 615.....Oak Park
 D. J. Hubbard " 706.....Chicago (Howland Block.)
 H. P. Thompson " 706.....Chicago (90 La Salle St.)

INDIANA.

Jesse RobertsonPost No. 1.....Terre Haute
 W. F. Stitt " 6.....Wabash
 George H. Clutch ... " 13.....Columbus
 George J. Geissler .. " 27.....Evansville
 T. S. Strickland " 30.....Kokomo
 A. B. Crampton " 31.....Delphi
 Orville T. Chamberlin " 37.....Elkhart
 Henry A. Root " 46.....Michigan City

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J. M. Bell.....	Post No.	50.....	Galveston
William K. Young ..	"	55.....	Richmond
Henry C. Lyst	"	61.....	Ellwood
Zach Jones	"	72.....	Washington
Thomas Winegardner	"	89.....	Lawrenceburg
John H. Cox	"	103.....	Sheridan
David H. Miller	"	127.....	Franklin
Robert B. Armstrong	"	165.....	Indianapolis
A. R. McCurdy	"	271.....	Fort Wayne
George W. Kimball..	"	491.....	Mount Vernon
M. A. Jennings	"	564.....	Farmersburg

INDIAN TERRITORY.

David Redfield	Post No.	.....	Ardmore
R. M. J. Shriver ....	"	.....	Miami

IOWA.

J. J. Steadman	Post No.	29.....	Council Bluffs
George A. Newman..	"	222.....	Cedar Falls
W. A. Abbett	"	12.....	Des Moines
R. A. Hogaboom	"	441.....	Creston
L. L. Cadwell.....	"	168.....	Decorah

KANSAS.

J. W. Scott	Post No.	4.....	Independence
A. S. Wright	"	33.....	Mound City
G. H. Barker.....	"	46.....	Holton
J. S. Eastwood	"	50.....	Eureka
T. N. Hancock	"	68.....	Olathe
Fred Jackson	"	87.....	McPherson
I. G. Hacker	"	109.....	Manhattan
J. W. Tatham	"	117.....	Paola
C. A. Mitchell	"	142.....	Cherryvale
J. D. Guthrie	"	158.....	Arkansas City
J. P. Matthews	"	175.....	Sabetha
J. H. Swisher	"	225.....	Sedgwick
Tom Kennedy	"	265.....	Kingman

KENTUCKY.

John Fey	Post No.	75.....	Louisville, [506 W Ch's't st.]
G. W. Sanders	"	116.....	Mayfield
J. T. Gunn	"	54.....	Lexington
Mordecai H. Davidson	"	6.....	Louisville, (2535 W. Wal.)

LOUISIANA AND MISSISSIPPI.

A. C. Brainard.....	Post No.	6.....	Jennings, La.
Charles F. Brown ..	"	18.....	Gretna, La.

MAINE.

Leroy H. Tobie	Post No.	2.....	Portland
David R. Wylie	"	4.....	Bath
Fred. E. Sprague....	"	12.....	Bangor
George E. Gay	"	13.....	Augusta
Timothy Elliott	"	28.....	Biddeford
Murray B. Watson ..	"	47.....	Auburn
Joseph O. Smith	"	96.....	Skowhegan
Alexander B. Sumner	"	138.....	Lubec

MARYLAND.

George H. Wilson...	Post No	1.....	Baltimore
J. E. Duval	"	2.....	Frederick
John W. Worth	"	3.....	Baltimore

MASSACHUSETTS.

Augustus J. Hoitt ..	Post No.	5.....	Lynn
Wm. H. McFarlane..	"	5.....	Lynn
Jeremiah B. Looby ..	"	74.....	Rockland
Charles H. Porter ..	"	191.....	Boston (151 Summer St.)
Thomas W. Cook....	"	1.....	New Bedford
Charles Thompson ..	"	75.....	Stoneham
Charles S. Anthony..	"	3.....	Taunton
C. C. Peck.....	"	145.....	Attleboro
J. Warren Berry....	"	99.....	Andover
Ira B. Goodrich.....	"	113.....	Boston (422 S. Station.)
Edward Preble.....	"	23.....	East Boston
Geo. H. S. Driver....	"	12.....	Wakefield
George Mirick.....	"	10.....	Worcester
Charles H. Pinkham.	"	10.....	Worcester
Peter Snyder.....	"	79.....	North Adams
J. F. Hamblett.....	"	66.....	Medford
William .C Litchfield	"	112.....	Middleboro

MICHIGAN.

S. B. Daboll.....	"	156.....	St. Johns
Allen B. Morse.....	"	211.....	Ionia
Christop'r F. Hankey	"	170.....	Petoskey
Alfred Milnes.....	"	109.....	Coldwater
Russell M. Kellogg..	"	72.....	Three Rivers
George P. Cobb.....	"	419.....	Bay City
Wm. B. Bostock.....	"	5.....	Grand Rapids (194 Jeff. st.)
Seymour Foster.....	"	42.....	Lansing
R. W. Jacklin.....	"	433.....	Detroit, |31 Col'mb'a st. W.|
J. V. B. Goodrich....	"	75.....	Grand Haven
William K. Childs...	"	137.....	Ann Arbor, |420 Ma'n'rd st.|

Harrison O. Call...	Post No.	441.....	Mason
Theodore C. Putnam	"	5.....	Grand Rapids, [168 B'r'kl'y]
Robert Dederick.....	"	38.....	Saginaw, (121 N. Tilden.)
C. D. Blanchard.....	Post No.	300.....	Marquette
E. T. Carrington....	"	278.....	Bay City
Wm. P. Warren.....	"	307.....	Saginaw, 120 N. Baum St.
Charles R. Evarts...	"	384.....	Detroit, 30 Canfield Ave., E.
Chas. C. Duff.....	"	205.....	Owosso

MISSOURI.

John Harnois.....	Post No.	7.....	St. Joseph
P. W. Bahl.....	"	69.....	Springfield
Adam Fischer.....	"	1.....	St. Louis
J. J. Montgomery...	"	569.....	Stockton
W. H. Wormstead...	"	8.....	Kansas City
J. S. Ault.....	"	128.....	Salem
Lucian N. Carter....	"	.....	St. Joseph

MONTANA.

R. C. Wallace Post No. 3 Helena
F. George Heldt " 18 Great Falls

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Gilman K. Crowell..	Post No.	2.....	Concord
True W. Priest.....	"	1.....	Portsmouth
Charles L. Pinkham	"	61.....	Alton
Edward L. Kimball.	"	22.....	Rochester

NEW JERSEY.

George E. Moore.....	Post No.	4.....	Newark
Abraham Lower.....	“	87.....	Point Pleasant
Frank Briden.....	“	88.....	Newark
William H. Carman.	“	51.....	Asbury Park
Joe Heritage.....	“	2.....	Millville
R. C. Ivory.....	“	32.....	Atlantic City

NEW MEXICO.

E. S. Stover.....Post No. 5.....Albuquerque
Hiram Crampton.... " 3.....Kansas City, Mo., Box 400

NEW YORK.

J. P. Foster.....	Post No. 394.....	Geneva
James Owens.....	“ 578.....	New York City, (227 E. 124th St.)
Thomas R. Proctor..	“ 36.....	Utica
Clark H. Norton....	“ 151.....	Syracuse
David Isaacs.....	“ 133.....	Niagara Falls
E. L. Sproat.....	“ 301.....	Middletown

William Ryland ...	Post No.	33.....	Amsterdam
Charles Herron.....	"	177.....	Sidney
James H. Kelly.....	"	121.....	Albany, (175 Hamilt'n St.)
C. H. Schermerhorn.	"	222.....	Olean
George A. Green....	"	481.....	Belmont
Alfred Brener.....	"	2.....	Buffalo
J. Cory Ackley.....	"	423.....	North Hector
Thomas Purcell.....	"	17.....	Gloversville
W. H. Smith.....	"	49.....	Canastota
Michael Hayes.....	"	58.....	Newburgh
W. W. Worden.....	"	92.....	Saratoga Springs
Henry A. Howard...	"	147.....	Glen's Falls
John Fleming.....	"	368.....	Jamaica
William Kramer....	"	216.....	Dansville
W. H. Bartlett.....	"	523.....	Silver Creek
H. H. Jones.....	"	78.....	Seneca Falls
L. L. Robbins.....	Post No.	82.....	Nyack
Richard Ker.....	"	6.....	Elmira
R. S. Hilferty.....	"	75.....	N. Y. City (Christopher & Washington Sts.)
Joseph A. Goulden..	"	259.....	New York City, (171 Broad- way)
Joseph H. Stiner....	"	8.....	N. Y. City, (Hotel Marl- borough)
Wash. L. Jaques.....	"	140.....	N. Y. City, (Murry Hill Hotel)
T. H. C. Kinkad....	"	339.....	N. Y. City, (25 Cliff St.)
Philip Stark.....	"	113.....	N. Y. City, (81 W. 132d St)
Alex. M. Powell.....	"	234.....	N. Y. City, (Union Sq. & 16th St.)
David S. Brown....	"	607.....	N. Y. City, (51st & No. Riv)
Thomas Moore.....	"	38.....	N. Y. City, (103 Barrow St)
Theron E. Parsons..	"	182.....	N. Y. City, (116 W. 129th St.)
Andrew J. Gilman..	"	516.....	N. Y. City, (606 E. 139th St.)
Jacob Schnider.....	"	42.....	N. Y. City, (52 W. 24th St)
Albert Horn.....	"	29.....	N. Y. City, (423 E. 69th St)
Samuel Duffield.....	"	197.....	Brooklyn, (226 Madison st)
Thomas M. K. Mills..	"	435.....	Westfield, N. J.
Charles W. Strout...	"	185.....	Brooklyn, (27 A St. Mark's Place)
Edward W. Pipe....	"	89.....	Brooklyn, (168 Jefferson Ave.)
George W. Brown....	"	21.....	Brooklyn, (662 Macon St)

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William H. Davis...	Post No. 500.....	Brooklyn, (289 Decatur St)
John P. Short.....	" 35.....	Brooklyn, (559 Decatur St)
George W. Brush....	" 327.....	Brooklyn, (2 Spencer Pl.)
B. N. Woodruff.....	" 10.....	Brooklyn, (87 S. Portalnd Ave.
R. W. L. Hommedieu	" 286.....	Brooklyn, (513 Van Buren St.)
Peter Nealis.....	" 16.....	Brooklyn, (156 Luqueer st)

NORTH DAKOTA.

John D. Black.....	Post No. 9.....	Valley City
Moses Heller.....	" 12.....	Cavalier

OHIO.

J. A. Throckmorter..	Post No. 62.....	Sidney
A. A. Taylor.....	" 343.....	Cambridge
S. D. Evans.....	" 425.....	Richwood
J. A. Stipp.....	" 107.....	Toledo
J. W. Orr.....	" 158.....	Piqua
E. O. Thomas.....	" 23.....	Dayton
J. C. Rowland.....	" 141.....	Cleveland
N. D. Tibbals.....	" 12.....	Akron
Peter L. Webb.....	" 36.....	Warren
W. E. Moore.....	" 60.....	Delaware
Thomas Cox.....	" 74.....	Willoughby
A. S. Stratton.....	" 358.....	Madison
F. R. Stewart.....	" 27.....	Fostoria
J. K. P. Ferrell.....	" 422.....	Urichsville
S. A. Williams.....	" 219.....	Wellington
Nathan Kerst.....	" 41.....	Wapakoneta
A. S. Donaldson.....	" 264.....	Parkham
W. H. Widner.....	" 695.....	Ohio S. & S. Home
J. B. Taylor.....	" 133.....	Wooster
E. E .Heath.....	" 135.....	Republic
David E. McKay.....	" 131.....	Mansfield
W. H. C. Davis.....	" 30.....	Cincinnati
J. C. Ault.....	" 166.....	Steubenville
F. K. Rush.....	" 278.....	Hayesville
S. N. Coe.....	" 132.....	Mifflin
W. S. Krake.....	" 327.....	Ravenna
Garrison Coale.....	" 21.....	Youngstown

OREGON.

G. W. Buck.....	Post No 44.....	Elgin
G. W. Grannis.....	" 10.....	Salem

PENNSYLVANIA.

Henry H. Shantz.....	Post No	1.....	Philadelphia
John B. Remley.....	"	3.....	Pittsburg
Henry Seher.....	"	14.....	Philadelphia
Samuel Crowther....	"	25.....	Chester
Christopher Beekman	"	31.....	West Chester
Lalen C. Krisher....	"	51.....	Philadelphia
John Major.....	"	58.....	Harrisburg
Harry A. Weidensaul	"	76.....	Reading
George W. Keys....	"	79.....	Conshohocken
Francis Daeufer.....	"	87.....	Allentown
John Fairman.....	"	88.....	Allegheny
Thomas Porterfield..	"	94.....	Philadelphia
Newton Black.....	"	105.....	Butler
John Lee.....	"	117.....	Pittsburg
Isaac Cline.....	"	128.....	Allegheny
John H. Burt.....	"	151.....	Pittsburg
John P. Swearingen.	"	157.....	Pittsburg
L. W. Wallassee.....	"	215.....	Pittsburg
Daniel Corbres.....	"	208.....	New Brighton
John E. Lapsley.....	"	220.....	Franklin
John H. Miller.....	"	234.....	Sharpsville
John N. Taylor.....	"	230.....	Pittsburg
Daniel Heilman.....	"	226.....	Marietta
L. M. Truxall.....	"	229.....	Dubois
George W. Robinson.	"	274.....	Tionesta
J. G. Campbell.....	"	276.....	Greensburg
W. H. Smith.....	"	331.....	Meadville
Frank J. Totten.....	"	259.....	Pittsburg
W. H. Embrey.....	"	334.....	Frankford, Philada.
W. J. Alexander.....	"	336.....	Warren
John L. Binkley.....	"	405.....	Lancaster
Arthur F. Allward...	"	426.....	Bellwood
Jos. H. Williams....	"	464.....	Erie
C. H. Mattier.....	"	367.....	Waynesburg
J. H. Sayres.....	"	494.....	Lebanon
Wm. H. Oliver.....	"	488.....	North East

POTOMAC.

Richard Bennett.....	Post No	2.....	Washington, D. C., (Treasury Dept.)
E. J. Krouse.....	"	2.....	Washington, D. C., (2457 P St., N. W.)

RHODE ISLAND.

Theodore F. Deter..Post No 3.....Central Falls
Wm. H. McTwiggan. " 20.....East Providence

SOUTH DAKOTA.

H. P. Packard.....Post No 5.....Redfield
Thomas Reid..... " 68.....Arlington
Charles Snook..... " 158.....Esmond

TENNESSEE.

John H. StaffordPost No 101.....Gainsboro
S. W. Pickens..... " 58.....Sevierville
J. C. Mulvihill..... " 67.....Nashville
W. J. DeGress..... " 100.....Apertado

TEXAS.

John H. Bolton....Post No 3.....San Antonio
C. W. Ricker..... " 10.....Austin

UTAH.

Henry Logan.....Post No 1.....Salt Lake City
Elvin J. Newkirk.... " 7.....Ogden

VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA.

Peter Morton.....Post No 10.....Richmond, Va.
John W. Royton..... " 17.....Hampton, Va.

WEST VIRGINIA.

Samuel B. Ayers.....Post No 7.....Grafton
Thomas Leonard.... " 10.....Elkins

WISCONSIN.

Louis Sholes.....Post No 1.....Milwaukee
William Hogbin..... " 11.....Madison
Thomas W. Morefield " 76.....Elkhorn
S. N. Hawkins..... " 103.....New Richmond
B. F. Bryant..... " 38.....La Varosse
D. M. McGregor..... " 66.....Platteville
H. C. Van Vetchen... " 17.....Racine
D. G. James..... " 33.....Richland Centre
Theodore Riel..... " 201.....Burlington
E. A. Shores..... " 140.....Ashland

By command of ALBERT D. SHAW,
Commander-in-Chief.

THOMAS J. STEWART,
Adjutant General.

GENERAL ORDERS HEADQUARTERS GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC,
INDEPENDENCE HALL,
No. 4 PHILADELPHIA, December 29, 1899.

I. The Executive Committee of the National Council of Administration, at a meeting held in Chicago, Ill., December 6, 1899, fixed the time for the meeting of Thirty-fourth National Encampment for August 27th to September 1st, 1900, in Chicago, Illinois. Full details relating thereto will be published at an early date. The Commander-in-Chief suggests that all Posts at once take steps to secure the attendance at the Encampment of as large a number of comrades as possible. The coming Encampment will be among the largest yet held and the citizens of Chicago will prove by their hospitality that they appreciate fully the honor of entertaining the ageing veterans of the nation whose services and sacrifices in the "sixties" saved the Union and won full freedom and concord for the Republic.

II. Comrade E. A. Bigelow, of Post No. 706, Chicago, Ill., is here appointed Special Aide-de-Camp on the staff of the Commander-in-Chief and assigned to duty with the General Committee of the citizens of Chicago, for the Thirty-fourth National Encampment. He will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

III. The Headquarters of the General Committee have been established at Room 611, "The Temple," Chicago, Ill. Comrade E. A. Bigelow has been chosen Secretary and any information relating to details thus coming under his jurisdiction can be had from him by correspondence or personally, at Headquarters, as above.

IV. The Commander-in-Chief hereby designates the following members of the Committee on Pensions as a sub-committee to aid in securing pension legislation by Congress, upon the lines indicated by the National Encampment.

R. B. Brown, Chairman....Zanesville, Ohio.

Daniel E. Sickles.....New York City.

O. H. Coulter.....Topeka, Kansas.

V. The "Veteran preference in employment" measure, the text of which appeared in Paragraph III, General Orders No. 3, has been introduced in the U. S. Senate (S. 283), and referred to Committee to examine the several branches of the Civil Service. In the House of Representatives (H. R. 2583) and referred to Committee on Reform in the Civil Service. Comrades can aid in the passage of this meritorious measure by communicating with their U. S. Senators, and Members of the House of Representatives, and urging favorable action on their part. Every comrade is interested and should lend his aid.

VI. The great assistance which the Woman's Relief Corps and kindred organizations has rendered the Grand Army of the Republic in the past leads the Commander-in-Chief to strongly urge the formation of such organizations wherever it is possible for the reason that the aid and comfort provided through their devoted labors largely strengthens the Posts with which they are associated as auxiliaries. This action is recommended in view of the work already accomplished, particularly by the Woman's Relief Corps in its devoted and efficient affiliation with our order.

VII. Announcement is hereby made of the death of Past Department Commander James Finley, of the Department of Arizona, which occurred in Tucson, Arizona, December 16th, 1899. Also of Past Department Commanders George J. Walker and Charles B. Smith, of Department of West Virginia.

VIII. In compliance with the recommendations of the Inspector-General, which are approved, the following named comrades are hereby appointed Assistant Inspectors-General and assigned to duty in their respective Departments:

Department.	Name.	Post.	Address.
Alabama.....	J. Clyde Millar.....	Past Dept. Com.	Birmingham
Arizona.....	John Gray.....	No. 5	Phoenix
Arkansas.....	A. S. Fowler.....	No. 1	Little Rock
California & Nevada.	Harry W. Mortimer.	No. 1	San Francisco, 422 California St.
Colorado & Wyoming	James R. Saville...	No. 4	Denver
Connecticut.....	Edson S. Bishop....	No. 1	Norwich
Delaware.....	Wm. G. Baugh.....	No. 1	Wilmington
Florida.....	D. L. Way.....	No. 16	Sanford
Georgia.....	Chas. F. Fairbanks.	No. 1	Atlanta
Idaho.....	W. H. Beardsley....	No. 5	Moscow
Illinois.....	Isaac Taylor.....	No. 67	Peoria
Indiana.....	Henry H. Woods...	No. 77	Martinsville
Iowa.....	J. S. Ferguson.....	No. 515	Keokuk
Kentucky.....	Astley Apperly.....	No. 6	Louisville
La. & Miss.....	J. L. Dupart.....	No. 14	New Orleans
Maine.....	David E. Post.....	No. 97	Oakland
Maryland.....	John G. Taylor.....	No. 46	Baltimore, 11 W. Fayette St.
Massachusetts.....	George P. Hawkes...	No. 109	Templeton
Michigan.....	William A. Garrett.	No. 17	Detroit
Minnesota.....	John F. Perry.....	No. 119	Minneapolis, Wainwright Bldg.

Missouri.....	L. B. Ripley.....	No. 131 .	St. Louis
Montana.....	Hiram R. Marcyes..	No 3 .	Forsyth
New Hampshire.....	Alvin Burleigh.....	No. 42 .	Plymouth
New Jersey.....	Chas B. Parsons...	No. 61 .	Red Bank
New Mexico.....	Valentine Herbert...	No. 3 .	Santa Fe
New York.....	M. J. Cummings....	No. 148 .	Brooklyn,
N. Dakota.....	Geo. B. Winship....	No. 6 .	Grand Forks
Ohio.....	B. N. Lindsey.....	No. 166 .	Steubenville
Oregon.....	M. L. Pratt.....	No. 12 .	East Portland
Pennsylvania.....	N. P. Kinsley.....	No. 220 .	Franklin
Potomac.....	Abram Hart.....	No. .	Wash'tn, D. C., 1321 11th St., N. W.
S. Dakota.....	J. H. Hauser.....	No. 19 .	Aberdeen
Tennessee.....	Ben Allen Hamilton	No. .	Knoxville
Texas.....	W. F. Wieland.....	No. 58 .	Springtown, P. O. Weatherford.
Vermont.....	Geo. K. Russell.....	No. 34 .	Bellows Falls
Va. & No. Carolina..	Joseph M. Hartlove.	No. 1 .	Portsmouth, Va.
Washington & Alaska	John T. Sherfey....	No. 89 .	Everett, Wash.
West Virginia.....	Alonzo Garrett.....	No. 112 .	Shoals
Wisconsin.....	Albert H. Hollister.	No. 11 .	Madison

They will be obeyed and respected accordingly. Assistant Inspectors-General will report at once to the Inspector-General, Nathan P. Pond, Rochester, N. Y., for duty.

Additional appointments will be announced in future orders.

IX. Additional appointments are hereby announced of Special Aides in charge of Military Instruction and Patriotic Education in Schools:

Department.	Name.	Post.	Address.
Illinois.....	Frank C. Bruner....	No. 5 .	Chicago, 6438 Peoria St.
Kansas.....	J. G. Wood.....	No. 1 .	Topeka
Maryland.....	G. Lane Taneyhill...	No. 1 .	Baltimore
Minnesota.....	Patrick Henry.....	No. 21 .	St. Paul, Globe B
New Hampshire.....	A. D. Ayling.....	No. 2 .	Concord
New York.....	Lewis Dietz.....	No. 63 .	Albany, 195 Lancaster St.
North Dakota.....	A. P. Rounswell....	No. 24 .	Larrimon
Oregon.....	D. P. Thompson....	No. 1 .	Portland
Potomac.....	Barnard T. Janney	No. 19 .	W. Wash., D. C.,
Tennessee.....	A. W. Wills.....	No. 1 .	Nashville
Texas.....	H. E. Conger.....	No. 74 .	Waco
Utah.....	E. W. Tatlock.....	No. 1 .	Salt Lake
Va. & N. Carolina...	Jno. C. Fowler....	No. 10 .	E. Richmond, Va.
Washington & Alaska	Lyman Banks.....	No. 31 .	Seattle Wash.

They will be obeyed and respected accordingly. They will report for duty to Allan C. Bakewell, 479 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

X. General Order No. 4, paragraph 7, announced Comrade Watson W. Eldridge as "Special Aid in Charge of National Education." It should have read Special Aide in Charge of National Legislation.

XI. Comrade George H. Patrick, of Post No. 6, Department of Alabama (P. O. Address Washington, D. C.) is hereby appointed a Special Aid-de-Camp on the Staff of the Commander-in-Chief, and directed to aid and encourage such National legislation as may be necessary and properly helpful to the surviving veterans of the war.

XII. The following named comrades are hereby appointed Aides-de-Camp on the Staff of the Commander-in-Chief and assigned to duty in their respective Departments. They will report by letter to J. Cory Winans, Senior Aid-de-Camp and Chief of Staff, Troy, Ohio, for instructions. No commissions will be issued to Aides-de-Camp until they have reported to Comrade Winans for duty:

CALIFORNIA AND NEVADA.

Harvey Potter.....	Post No. 118.....	Riverside, Cal.
Harry Brewer.....	" 1.....	San Francisco, Cal.
J. B. Lauck.....	" 2.....	San Francisco, Cal., 4 Montgomery St.
A. A. Dassonville....	" 3.....	Sacramento, Cal.
H. R. Campbell.....	" 23.....	Stockton, Cal.
James E. Eaton.....	" 23.....	Stockton, Cal.
J. H. Hilton.....	" 34.....	San Francisco, Cal., 102 O'Farrell St.
Daniel McGinley.....	" 42.....	San Jose, Cal.
S. D. Ballou.....	" 70.....	San Luis Obispo, Cal.
A. W. Barrett.....	" 55.....	Los Angeles, Cal.
Allen Cooley.....	" 80.....	Marysville, Cal.
William A. Treadwell	" 2.....	San Francisco, Cal.

GEORGIA.

R. E. Mansfield.....Post No. 7.....Charleston, S. C.

ILLINOIS.

Jno. B. Sine.....	Post No. 1.....	Rockford (P. O. Address 5537 Union Ave., Chicago.)
Jesse G. King.....	Post No. 5.....	Chicago, 106 La Salle St.
Jno. W. Corlies.....	" 68.....	Chicago, 723 Wash'n Ba'vd.
Arthur Dawson.....	" 40.....	Chicago, 1743 Wrightw'd av.
W. H. Chapman.....	" 91.....	Chicago, 15 Bryant Ave.
C. B. Knox.....	" 243.....	Rock Island
Fred L. Phillips.....	" 276.....	Austin

Edward A. Hall....Post No. 450.....Springfield
 P. G. Gardner....." 667.....La Grange
 James J. Healey....." 708.....Chicago, (Superior Court
 Room.)

KANSAS.

— Norton.....Post No. 328.....Blue Rapids

MASSACHUSETTS.

J. Albert Blake.....Post No. 90.....Boston, 40 Lincoln St.
 George F. Washburn " 116.....East Templeton
 Amos H. Gilman....." 39.....Lawrence
 W. L. Crozier....." 209.....Williamstown
 M. H. Stevens....." 29.....Waltham
 William H. Jordan... " 45.....Gloucester

MINNESOTA.

Roberts Reed.....Post No. 73.....Minneapolis, Lumber Ex-
 change.
 N. A. Gearhart....." 108.....Duluth
 D. R. P. Hibbs....." 5.....Albert Lea
 C. W. McKay....." 33.....Fergus Falls
 Henry Plowman....." 104.....Perham
 F. C. Mallory....." 29.....St. Paul
 George N. Lamphere. " 103.....Moorehead
 Richard L. Warhem. " 4.....Minneapolis, 334 E. 15th st.
 C. Ditmore....." 113.....Verndale
 C. F. Macdonald....." 134.....St. Cloud
 Edwin S. Chittendon " 21.....St. Paul

MISSOURI.

Dexter W. Graves....Post No. 26.....Nevada
 John R. Mote....." 149.....Bolivar
 Daniel Grow....." 53.....Sedalia
 D. C. Graves....." 257.....El Dorado Springs
 A. Nease....." 453.....Middletown
 T. J. Dockery....." 22.....Kirksville

NEW YORK.

Augustus Kipp.....Post No. 60.....Yonkers
 Charles E. Randall.. " 403.....Fredonia
 Adam Rehm....." 9.....Buffalo
 Frederick Cossum... " 37.....Auburn
 E. F. Greenfield....." 182.....New York City, 122nd St.
 and 7th Ave.
 E. G. Tuckerman.... " 140.....New York City, 434 Broad-
 way.
 Henry F. Herkner... " 140.....New York City, 241 Front st.

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Thomas Moore.....	Post No.	65.....	Oswego
Frank Madden.....	"	366.....	Plattsburg
Marcus F. Crahan...	"	271.....	Fulton
George C. Althisar...	"	274.....	Port Jervis
Thomas S. T. mpson.	"	9.....	Buffalo
George S. Byrne.....	"	458.....	New York City, 318 W. 47th
Ferdinand Levy.....	"	192.....	New York City, 235 W. 112th
P. H. Murphy.....	"	140.....	New York City, 40 W. 35th
John Beaver.....	"	182.....	New York City, 433 W. 162d
Job Woodruff.....	"	135.....	New York City, 172 W. 10th
Edwin Sherlock.....	"	578.....	New York City, 2295 2nd Ave.
H. A. Wilkens.....	"	182.....	New York City, 24th St. and 12th Ave.
Thos. McGrann.....	Post No.	578.....	New York City, 112 E. 109th
D. A. Beekman.....	"	96.....	New York City, 215 E. 120th
W. H. Keyes.....	"	436.....	New York City, Room 3, City Hall.
Phineas K. Hart....	"	286.....	Brooklyn, 848 Madison St.
James Carter.....	"	60.....	Yonkers.
Joseph Murphy.....	"	578.....	New York City, Park Ave. & 126th St.
G. C. Waterman.....	"	578.....	New York City, Central G. L. Co., 135th and E. River.
Jno. C. Phillips.....	"	286.....	Brooklyn, 1210 Putnam Ave.
J. Conrad Neusheler.	"	47.....	Rome
Jas. W. Connelly....	"	182.....	New York City, 280 Broadway.
J. T. Outtersen.....	"	323.....	Watertown
E. M. Clarke.....	"	53.....	Utica
David H. King.....	"	491.....	Fort Edward
W. Q. Huggins.....	"	125.....	Sandorn
James Low.....	"	133.....	Niagara Falls

OHIO.

W. H. Greegor.....	Post No.	19.....	P. O. Washington, D. C.
Henry Ehler.....	"	340.....	Cincinnati
James H. Stebbins...	"	4.....	Ashtabula

PENNSYLVANIA.

Richard A. Dempsey.	"	141.....	Bradford
St. Clair A. Mulh'nd	"	1.....	Philadelphia
Thomas Orr.....	"	5.....	Philadelphia
Geo. W. Grady.....	"	11.....	Norristown
Edward Abel.....	"	259.....	Pittsburg

Thirty-fourth National Encampment

POTOMAC.

James C. ...	Post No.	2	Washington, D. C., 312 12th St., N. W.
George W. Hazer	"	3	Washington, D. D., Senate Postoffice
W. H. Norton	"	5	Washington, D. C., Treasury Dep't
W. D. Hoover	"	11	Washington, D. C., District Building
Charles D. A. Loeffler	"	2	Washington, D. C., Executive Mansion

UTAH.

Henry P. Burns	Post No.	5	Salt Lake City
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WISCONSIN.

Henry A. Heath	Post No.	1	Milwaukee
E. O. Kimberly	"	20	Janesville

By command of ALBERT D. SHAW,
Commander-in-Chief.

THOS. J. STEWART,
Adjutant General.

GENERAL ORDERS HEADQUARTERS GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC.
INDEPENDENCE HALL,
No. 5. PHILADELPHIA, March 1st, 1900.

I. The attention of the Posts and comrades is directed to the coming National Encampment to be held in Chicago, Ill., August 27th to September 3d, 1900, inclusive. The people of that wonderful city are preparing a welcome for the veterans of the Union, that will render the 34th National Encampment memorable. No effort will be spared to make the week one of interest as well as pleasure. The welcome will be a royal one, and the Commander-in-Chief urges Posts and comrades to attend in large numbers.

II. The announcement made in General Orders No. 3, dated December 29, 1899, as to Headquarters of the General Committee, appears to be misleading. Instead of Room 611, "The Temple" it should be Room 611, Woman's Temple, 184 La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill. Comrade E. A. Bigelow is Secretary of the General Committee, and can be seen or communicated with at above address.

III. The attention of the Commander-in-Chief has been called to the Army and Navy General Hospital at Hot Springs, Arkansas, and to the fact that the use of the same had been put within the

reach of the members of the Grand Army by order of the President of the United States, for the past two years, upon the mere payment of a per diem of forty cents for subsistence.

The following diseases have been treated with excellent results: Gout, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Paralysis, not of organic origin, the earlier stages of locomotor ataxia, chronic Bright's disease, and other diseases of the urinary organs, functional diseases of the liver, gastric dyspepsia, chronic diarrhoea, catarrhal affections of the digestive, respiratory tracts, and chronic skin diseases.

It has recently been learned that the facilities and the capacity of the Hospital to accommodate patients are exceedingly limited, and that a bill would be introduced into Congress to improve and enlarge these and remove the nominal charge above referred to. Such bill is now pending and deserves the earnest support of all comrades of the Grand Army. Pending the granting of this additional legislation, aggravated cases will doubtless find admission upon application to the Surgeon General of the Army.

Inmates of Soldiers' Homes, west of the Mississippi, who desire to avail themselves of this treatment, are entitled to half rate tickets to and from Malvern, near Hot Springs, in visiting the Hospital, to be had on application to the general passenger agents of the roads over which they desire to travel.

IV. The Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Park Commission have fixed October 9th to 11th, 1900, inclusive, as the dates on which a general inspection of the work of the Commission is desired. Enduring and elaborate monuments have been erected on these fields, that will carry forward to other days and other men the story of the valor there displayed. The Monuments and Memorials contain historical facts and statistics. These should, if possible be correct, and in order to correct errors, if any, and to secure the fullest information, the surviving officers and men of both armies are earnestly urged by the Commission to visit these historic fields on dates named. The Army of the Cumberland and the Society of that Army will hold a joint reunion at Chattanooga at the same time, and organization associations, regimental and others, are urged to fix their reunions, if possible, at the same time and place, and thus secure a general reunion of the men who made the fields memorable. Over two thousand tablets will be placed by October next. The Park Commission will secure reduced rates of transportation, which will be announced in future Orders. Special information, if desired, can be had by addressing General H. V. Boynton, Chairman National Park Commission, Washington, D. C.

V. The printed proceedings of the Thirty-third National Encampment held at Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 1899, have been furnished

to the various Department Headquarters in sufficient quantity to furnish one to each Post, and one to each member of the National Encampment for 1899, from the respective Departments, not including present or past National Officers, who will receive theirs direct from the Adjutant General.

Department Commanders are charged with the duty of carefully and promptly distributing the reports sent them.

VI. The commander-in-Chief as a result of personal observation is impelled to direct attention of Posts and comrades to the wearing of lapel buttons and badges by comrades, also to the necessity of Posts being properly equipped with Rules and Regulations (latest edition), Blue Book (Edition 1899), Ritual and Service Books, and proper badges for Post officers. Every comrade should possess lapel button or membership badge to be worn on all proper occasions. Comrades will secure supplies from Post Quartermasters, and Posts from Department Headquarters; Departments from National Headquarters by requisition on Quartermaster General, accompanied by draft, postal or money order to order of Edward J. Atkinson, Q. M. General. All requisitions to be mailed to Thomas J. Stewart, Adjutant General.

VII. The address of W. F. R. Schindler, Assistant Adjt. General, Department of Arizona, is changed from Prescott to Phoenix, Arizona.

VIII. Announcement is made of the following deaths of members of National Encampment, and of National Officers:

PAST COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF, GEORGE SARGENT MERRILL.

Born at Methuen, Massachusetts, March 10, 1837. died at Lawrence,, Massachusetts, February 17, 1900.

Comrade Merrill was one of the conspicuous and forceful leaders of the Grand Army of the Republic. He was the first Commander of the Post at Lawrence, Massachusetts; Department Commander of Massachusetts in 1875, and Commander-in-Chief in 1881; afterwards for many years Chairman of the National Committee on Pensions. He was a regular attendant at the National Encampments, and embraced every opportunity to advance the interests of the Grand Army of the Republic, and be helpful to his comrades. He filled with signal ability and fidelity many positions of trust and responsibility in civil and political life. Genial and social as a comrade, brave as a soldier, a citizen of spotless reputation and character, he was a true exemplar of the American Volunteer Soldier. By his devotion to the Grand Army of the Republic, he honored the organization whose highest honor he had worthily worn.

JOHN RANDOLPH LEWIS.

of Georgia, Department Commander, 1889, and Junior Vice-Commander-in-Chief, 1885; died at Chicago, Illinois, February 8, 1900.

ALPHONSO BARTO,

of Minnesota, Department Commander, 1889; died at St. Cloud, Minnesota, November 4, 1899.

ALFRED S. COOPER,

of Maryland, Department Commander, 1896; died at Baltimore, Maryland, December 30, 1899.

EDWARD SYLVANUS OSBORNE.

of Pennsylvania, Department Commander, 1883; died at Washington, D. C., January 1, 1900.

C. J. DILLWORTH,

of Nebraska, Department Commander, 1892; died at Hastings, Nebraska, February 3, 1900.

JOHN DROWNE,

of New Hampshire, Chief Mustering Officer, Department of New Hampshire, and member of National Council of Administration; died at Dover, New Hampshire, January 30, 1900.

Z. V. BOOTH,

of Minnesota, Aide-de-Camp to Commander-in-Chief; died at Long Prairie, Minnesota, December 15, 1899.

HENRY A. HEATH,

of Wisconsin, Aide-de-Camp to Commander-in-Chief; died at Milwaukee, Wisconsin, February 23, 1900.

IX. The Commander-in-Chief announces with sadness the death of

MRS. ANNIE WITTENMEYER,

which occurred at Sanatoga, Montgomery Co., Pa., February 2, 1900. She was an Army Nurse of distinguished and honorable record and service during the war for the Suppression of the Rebellion, and a Past National President of the Woman's Relief Corps. During the years of peace she has been among the foremost in advocating and advancing the interests of the surviving veterans, their widows and orphans. In the Woman's Relief Corps she was an honored officer and a devoted untiring worker. Her life was lived in a spirit of helpfulness to others and amid the hospitals during the terrible days of war she was a veritable ministering angel. Such a life closes like a sweet benediction of love and tenderness and though

part of it was passed amid the carnage of the battlefield and the agony and pain of hospital—amid dead and dying—its close was calm and peaceful. The recollection of her devotion to her country and its defenders will render sweet and fragrant her memory and her name will be recorded on the page of history among those who were faithful to the end.

X. The following comrades are hereby appointed Special Aides in Charge of Military Instruction and Patriotic Education. They will report by letter to Allan C. Bakewell, 479 Fifth Avenue, New York City. They will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

Department.	Name.	Post.	Address.
Alabama	W. H. Black	No. 6	Montgomery.
Delaware	Daniel Ross	" 1	Wilmington
Georgia	James P. Averill	A. A. G.	Atlanta
Indiana	Andrew H. Graham . . .	No. 168	Knightstown
Michigan	Rush. J. Shank	" 42	Lansing
New Mexico . . .	Thomas Harwood	Dept. Chaplain	Albuquerque
Potomac	Wm. B. McKelden . . .	No. 8	Washington, D. C
Rhode Island .	Daniel R. Ballou	" 12	Providence

XI. The following appointment as Assistant Inspector General is hereby announced. He will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

Kansas J. S. McDowell Post No. 45 Smith Centre

XII. The following appointment as Special Aide-de-Camp to the Commander-in-Chief is hereby announced:

William McKinley Post No. 25 Canton, O.,
Address Washington, D. C.

He will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

XIII. The following named comrades are hereby appointed Aides-de-Camp on the Staff of the Commander-in-Chief and assigned to duty in their respective Departments. They will report by letter to J. Cory Winans, Senior Aide-de-Camp and Chief of Staff, Troy, Ohio, for instructions. No Commissions will be issued to Aides-de-Camp until they have reported to Comrade Winans for duty. They will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

CONNECTICUT.

George R. Bodge Post No. 50 Hartford.

GEORGIA.

A. B. Carrier Post No. 1 P. O., Westminster Hotel.
N. Y. City.

C. W. Huggins " 14 Fitzgerald.

F. A. Jones " 4 Tallapoosa.

J. W. Snyder.....	Post No 277.....	New Hampton.
M. D. Burket.....	" 40.....	Oskaloosa.
Will Venneman.....	" 305.....	Maxwell.
A. D. Collier.....	" 22.....	Sioux City.
W. S. Freeman.....	" 91.....	Le Mars.
J. O. McDonald.....	" 325.....	Cincinnati.
W. A. McHenry.....	" 58.....	Denison.
W. R. Manning.....	" 16.....	Newton.
H. Neil.....	" 118.....	Sibley.
Thomas Hedge.....	" 5.....	Burlington.
W. R. Warren.....	" 69.....	Ottumwa.
A. G. Tyler.....	" 231.....	Muscatine.
P. E. Greer.....	" 56.....	Shenandoah.
W. A. Duckworth....	" 79.....	Keosauqua.
Thomas Leggett.....	" 96.....	Mt. Ayr.
E. G. Perkins.....	" 97.....	Onawa.

LOUISIANA AND MISSISSIPPI.

A. S. Badger.....	Post No. 1.....	New Orleans, La.
Thomas McCormick..	" 1.....	New Orleans, La.

MARYLAND.

Robert C. Sunstrom.	Post No. 3.....	Baltimore.
Charles L. Marburg..	" 1.....	Baltimore.
William H. Cullimore	" 46.....	Baltimore (200 W. Lexington, St.)

MASSACHUSETTS.

E. B. Stillings.....	Post No. 115.....	Boston (55 Sudbury St.)
John E. Gilman.....	" 26.....	Roxbury.

MICHIGAN.

Robert E. Crotty....	Post No 7.....	Moskegon.
Charles F. Brown....	" 17.....	Detroit (160 Perry St.)
William F. Atkinson.	" 17.....	Detroit (Rowland St.)
F. C. Trowbridge....	" 384.....	Detroit (483 Garfield Ave.)
S. M. Kent.....	" 5.....	Grand Rapids.
A. M. Apted.....	" 5.....	Grand Rapids.
Asher Miller.....	" 203.....	Stockbridge.
Oscar G. Hubbard...	" 210.....	Albion.
Albert Dunham.....	" 48.....	Jackson.
Roscoe Dix.....	" 38.....	Lansing.
George Winslow.....	" 384.....	Detroit.
Eugene Moffatt.....	" 17.....	Detroit.
Henry O. Fifield.....	" 266.....	Menominee.

MINNESOTA.

Hugh Wilson.....	Post No.	29.....	Appleton.
C. Van Campen.....	"	44.....	Rochester.
C. C. Whitney.....	"	7.....	Marshall.
L. M. Sturdivant....	"	3.....	Spring Valley.
B. A. Mann.....	"	45.....	Winona.
M. F. Taylor.....	"	2.....	Anoka.
A. H. Pickle.....	"	71.....	Sleepy Eye.
John B. Cowing.....	"	51.....	Alexandria.
Albert Rhoda	"	100.....	Long Pralrie.
N. H. Miner.....	"	40.....	Sauk Centre.

MISSOURI.

A. L. McBride.....	Post No.	58.....	Butler.
O. S. Callihan.....	"	110.....	Kahoka.
C. S. Ballman.....	"	210.....	Springfield.
J. W. York.....	"	14.....	Joplin.
L. F. Klosterman...	"	173.....	Cape Girardeau.
John M. Wherry....	"	444.....	St. Louis.
John Hughes	"	63.....	Holden.
James A. Stewart...	"	4.....	Kansas City.
M. D. Hadsell.....	"	462.....	Aurora.

NEBRASKA.

John B. Furay.....	"	162.....	Omaha.
Fred J. Etter.....	"	2.....	S. Omaha.
W. M. Robertson....	"	109.....	Norfolk.
Alex Graham	"	35.....	Beatrice.
L. H. Dow.....	"	69.....	North Platte.
W. D. Pruitt.....	"	348.....	Arapahoe.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

E. J. Copp.....	Post No.	7.....	Nashua.
G. A. Curtice.....	"	5.....	Hopkinton.
Ira C. Evans.....	"	2.....	Concord.
Lewis W. Aldrich...	"	4.....	Keene.

NEW JERSEY.

Albert Norton	Post No.	2.....	Millville.
(Vice Job Heritage, appointment revoked.)			
Charles H. Bruen...	Post No.	35.....	Patterson.
W. H. Branson.....		27.....	Rahway.
John Foran	"	48.....	Flemington.
L. M. Holstein.....	"	97.....	Belvidere.
S. M. Long.....	"	12.....	Orange.
Joseph C. Wambold.	"	11.....	Newark.

NEW YORK.

Charles R. Braine...	Post No. 135.....	New York, 44 Broadway.
Henry H. Bowen....	" 91.....	Medina.
Andrew Dodds	" 182.....	233 West 123d St., N. Y.
D. P. Budd.....	" 423.....	North Hector.
William E. Bowen...	" 2227.....	Clinton.
J. H. Osborn.....	" 354.....	Ogdensburg.
William Barthman ..	" 534.....	New York.
Dana A. Rose.....	" 140.....	N. Y., 23 Broad St., Mills
William Van Bach..	" 138.....	Hudson.
A. W. Litchard.....	" 227.....	Rushford.
H. M. Kellogg.....	" 98.....	New York.
Charles A. Orr.....	" 2.....	Buffalo.
Anslen J. Smith....	" 9.....	Buffalo.
Henry A. Walker....	" 211.....	Fairport.
Charles Rininsland .	" 32.....	N. Y. City, 157 East 30th St.
Thomas O. Reilly...	" 203.....	Kingsbridge, N. Y. City.
Barth. J. McGowan.	" 283.....	211 Franklin St., Astoria.
Sam'l G. McFarland	" 182.....	76 E. 55th St., N. Y. City.
John Schmidling	" 62.....	103 1st Ave., N. Y. City.
P. H. Scott.....	" 307.....	146 W. 126th, N. Y. City.
W. E. White.....	" 38.....	78 Barrow St., N. Y. City.
Walter Thompson ..	" 182.....	300 Mulberry St., N. Y. City.
Geo. A. McK. Gosmer	" 628.....	Thompson Avenue, L. I.
William Henderson	" 44.....	Grand Central Dept., N. Y.
John B. Johnson....	" 182.....	202 E. 116th St., N. Y. City.
R. J. Garland.....	" 578.....	13-21 Park Row, N. Y. City.
LeRoy Crawford	" 200.....	Chase's Lake, N. Y.
William Barthman ..	" 435.....	174 Broadway, N. Y.

OHIO.

T. T. Diel.....	Post No 131.....	Mansfield.
L. L. Speagh.....	" 157.....	Troy.
W. A. Evans.....	" 159.....	Troy.
W. W. Leavering....	" 158.....	Piqua.
John T. Raper.....	" 20.....	Chillicothe.
John Ashworth	" 393.....	Tippecanoe.
Joseph L. Gaul.....	" 67.....	Cincinnati.
John Kissane	" 340.....	Cincinnati.
George Hall	" 202.....	Lima.
B. H. Millikan.....	" 92.....	Washington, C. H.
James A. Hamilton	296.....	Orrville.
W. I. Squires.....	" 15.....	Toledo.
Geo. W. Schackleiter	" 165.....	Ironton.
Alex. S. Oliver.....	" 695.....	Sandusky, (Soldiers Home.)
Perie C. Rowe.....	" 49.....	Elyrie.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Hugh J. Shannon.....	Post No. 71.....	Philadelphia (1710 Federal
John B. Nicholson...	" 8.....	Philadelphia.
Frank E. Davis.....	" 8.....	Philadelphia.
Fred J. Amsden.....	" 139.....	Scranton.
John E. Manship....	" 6.....	German town.
Wm. G. Palmer.....	" 21.....	Philadelphia.
George C. Platt.....	" 35.....	Philadelphia.
John A. McGovern..	" 61.....	Mauch Chunk.
Andrew Smith	" 400.....	Philadelphia.
D. W. Heller.....	" 521.....	South Bethlehem.
Frank Ibach	" 2.....	Philadelphia.
Harry Watson	" 433.....	Greenville.
W. H. H. Gore.....	" 202.....	Athens.
John Q. Stewart....	" 58.....	Harrisburg.
Thomas Potts	" 30.....	Johnstown.
H. F. Beardsley.....	" 453.....	Montrose.
Trupert Ortleib	" 228.....	Philadelphia.
George W. Schoch..	" 247.....	Mifflinburg.
E. L. Gilligan.....	" 132.....	Oxford.
H. C. Cordes.....	" 212.....	Millersburg.
J. J. Cake.....	" 23.....	Pottsville.
S. M. Shuler.....	" 408.....	Liverpool.
H. H. Davis.....	" 67.....	Erie.
John D. McFarland..	" 3.....	Pittsburg.
Samuel H. Duvall...	" 151.....	Pittsburg (Court House.)
L. L. Shattuck.....	" 50.....	Titusville (P.O. Meadville)
Volney B. St. John..	" 67.....	Erie.

POTOMAC.

Fred G. Calvert.....	Post No. 6.....	Washington, D. C. (3324 13th St., N. W.)
S. W. Hastings.....	" 8.....	Washington, D. C. (1342 R. St., N. W.)

TENNESSEE.

Isaac A. Hill.....	Post No 94.....	Harriman.
J. A. Muecke.....	" 11.....	Kingston.
James H. Cottrell...	" 50.....	P. O. Address, Knoxville.
John Roark	" 12.....	Tazewell.
M. A. Strong.....	" 20.....	Cleveland.
S. A. Brown.....	" 56.....	Huntingdon.

TEXAS.

P. B. Hunt.....	Post No 60.....	Graham, (P. O. Address, Dallas)
John Grant	" 53.....	Jefferson.
W. H. Catts.....	" 51.....	Granbury.

W. P. Fleming.....	Post No. 25.....	Georgetown.
E. A. Russell.....	" 26.....	Paris.
Charles Enderlin....	" 64.....	Fredericksburg.
J. H. Pratt.....	" 17.....	Brackettville.
Thos. A. Robinson...	" 23.....	Denton.
S. G. A. Fields.....	"	Commerce.

VERMONT.

Fred D. Butterfield..	Post No. 51.....	Derby Line.
Horace French.....	" 51.....	White River Junction
F. J. Hall.....	" 34.....	Bellows Falls.
H. W. Spafford.....	" 14.....	Rutland.
Kendrick Richmond.	" 51.....	Newport.

By command of **ALBERT D. SHAW,**
Commander-in-Chief.

THOMAS J. STEWART,
Adjutant General.

The Commander-in-Chief has been deeply touched by the manifold tenders and evidences on the part of Posts and comrades, of their sympathy for him in the loss of his loving and devoted wife,

MARY KEITH SHAW,

whose death occurred February 13, 1900. The love and sympathy of comrades came like a message of comfort through the clouds of bereavement and the night of sorrow, and the kind words of condolence and sympathy brought healing in their wings. Grateful and fraternal acknowledgment is hereby made.

ALBERT D. SHAW.

GENERAL ORDERS HEADQUARTERS GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC,
INDEPENDENCE HALL,
No. 6. PHILADELPHIA, April 12, 1900.

I. Memorial Day is a sacred memory day with all who cherish the brave deeds of heroes who periled or lost their lives in defence of the Union and full freedom. It comes with the flowers of spring to teach the living an object lesson of immortality through the mysteries of nature, as the glories of the new born wonders of the flowery kingdom blush in their fragrant beauty, triumphant over the last season's decay and death. The poet's song that

"Flowers bloom to light our pathway to the tomb."

conveys a lesson of tender solicitude for the wise culture of sentiments of Faith and Hope, as we make life's little journey in this world. The worthy observance of our precious Memorial Day is a duty every lover of home and country owes to lofty patriotism and heroic valor, for while our comrades dead are voiceless, the spirit of their sacrifice will live, and inspire all our Nation's future. The beautiful and impressive custom of decorating the graves of our veterans of The Great War with The Stars and Stripes—under which they fought—and with flowers, the sweetest possible testimonial from the loyal living to the cherished dead, should henceforth, be more and more generally observed, for a great free people can in no other way so nobly give expression to the sentiment of gratitude over the victories won for good and for God, by the volunteers of the epoch of the immortal Lincoln.

Memorial Day should become a lasting monument of unselfish services in American hearts, in remembrance of the travail of soul through which the volunteers whom we thus honor passed, as they laid in tears and blood the immutable basis of a united and happy nation, for all the future.

The family or nation that tenderly cares for its dead, and strews flowers upon their tombs, shows forth to the world that "there is no death" in true affection, and that love binds earth to heaven, through the golden chain of Faith.

The last work of comrades of the Grand Army of the Republic is to transmit the spirit of a high Christian citizenship to the sixteen millions of school children, who are the priceless legacy to the coming generation.

It will be only for a few more times that Veterans of 1861-65 can be present on succeeding Memorial Days, for the final muster out is not far off. Let us be true to the spirit of valor while we live as comrades, and on next Memorial Day every Post of the Grand Army of the Republic should endeavor to make the occasion one of solemn and worthy patriotic observance.

Let the children in their youth and beauty aid in the ceremonies of decorating our soldiers' graves and thus fill their hearts with the deathless love of country, so that in coming years they will lead the way to a higher and nobler Christian civilization.

See to it, comrades, that no soldier's grave is left unmarked by love's dear tokens, on the coming thirtieth of May, and as countless thousands make their way to the silent and "windowless palace of rest" where heroes sleep the sleep that knows no waking on earth, and in tears and sorrow long

"For the touch of a vanished hand,

And the sound of a voice that is still,

resolve anew to live worthy lives in all that insures happiness to homes, and the highest culture of righteousness to the Nation.

II. It is enjoined upon every Post that in accordance with a custom now firmly established, they attend Divine Service on the Sunday preceding Memorial Day.

III. The Thirtieth National Encampment provided that the reading of President Lincoln's Address at Gettysburg be made a special feature in all Memorial Day Exercises conducted under the auspices of the Grand Army of the Republic. The address is published herewith. Commanders of Posts will direct that it be read in connection with the exercises of the day.

By command of ALBERT D. SHAW,
Commander-in-Chief.

THOMAS J STEWART,
Adjutant General.

President Lincoln's Address at Gettysburg November 19, 1863.

Four score and seven years ago our fathers brought forth on this continent, a new nation, conceived in liberty, and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal. Now we are engaged in a great civil war; testing whether that nation, or any nation so conceived and so dedicated, can long endure. We are met on a great battlefield of that war. We have come to dedicate a portion of that field, as a final resting place for those who here gave their lives that that nation might live. It is altogether fitting and proper that we should do this.

But, in a larger sense, we cannot dedicate—we cannot consecrate—we cannot hallow—this ground. The brave men, living and dead, who struggled here, have consecrated it, far above our poor power to add or detract. The world will little note, nor long remember what we say here, but it can never forget what they did here. It is for us the living, rather, to be dedicated here to the unfinished work which they who fought here have thus far so nobly advanced. It is rather for us to be here dedicated to the great task remaining before us,—that from these honored dead we take increased devotion to that cause for which they gave the last full measure of devotion—that we here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain—that this nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom—and that government of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from the earth.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

**GENERAL ORDERS HEADQUARTERS GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC,
INDEPENDENCE HALL,
No. 7 PHILADELPHIA, April 14, 1900.**

I. The Commander-in-Chief directs especial attention to the necessity of the organization at large assisting the comrades of the Southern Departments in the work of Memorial Day in their several localities. Upon them devolves the duty of paying proper tribute to the soldier dead of the Nation who are buried in the various National Cemeteries throughout the Southland. The membership of the Southern Departments is not large, but the comrades are devoted and enthusiastic, and will see to it that every grave of a Union soldier or sailor receives on Memorial Day its tribute of flag and flowers; but they must have aid, and contributions are therefore earnestly solicited from posts and comrades. Flags must be furnished and financial help must be given, and to that end Department Commanders will, in their respective Departments, direct attention to the matter and urge prompt and liberal contributions. Remittances should be made direct to Thos. J. Stewart, Adjutant General, Independence Hall, Philadelphia, who will duly acknowledge the same to donors, make proper record, and transmit amount to the Quartermaster General, who will make detailed statement to the National Encampment. Let the remittances be prompt and the donations as liberal as possible. Every Post can give something, and the comrades in more favored localities should be willing to aid those who even though less favored by helpful surroundings, willingly perform the sacred duty of remembering in tribute, the brave soldiers "who rest where they wearied and sleep where they fell."

II. National Headquarters will be established at the Palmer House, Chicago, during the sessions of the Thirty-fourth National Encampment August 27th to September 1st.

The tendency of Posts and comrades to delay making arrangements for quarters during the National Encampment has, in the past, resulted in disappointment and discomfort. The work of the Local Committee on quarters has so far progressed, that applications can now be disposed of promptly and satisfactorily, and Posts are urged to at once communicate with the Secretary of the Committee E. A. Bigelow, Room 611, "The Woman's Temple," 184 La Salle Street, Chicago.

III. The Commander-in-Chief has just concluded a tour of official visitations to the Southern Departments and takes pleasure in announcing to the Comradeship of the Grand Army of the Republic that our Comrades in the Southern Section of the Nation are upholding, by a devotion that is superb, the principles of Fraternity.

Charity and Loyalty. The welcome extended the Commander-in-Chief was of that warm fraternal character that has, during the years past, bound together the Comrades of the Grand Army and made the organization a great school of National Patriotism.

For all the kindnesses and courtesies extended, the Commander-in-Chief is deeply grateful.

IV. The Chaplain-in-Chief, Rev. J. L. Grimm, P. O. address Harrisburg, Pa., desires to make a complete and valuable statistical report to the Thirty-fourth National Encampment, and to that end requests Post and Department Chaplains to be prompt and faithful in compiling and forwarding reports immediately after Memorial Day, May 30th, next. The Thirty-third National Encampment directed Department Commanders to give this matter careful attention. Post Chaplains report to the Department Chaplain; Department Chaplains report to the Chaplain-in-Chief. Blanks for these reports will be transmitted in due time.

V. The Record and Pension Office, War Department, Washington, D. C., under the able administration of Brigadier General F. C. Ainsworth, has compiled the record of every soldier of the Army engaged in the War for the Suppression of the Rebellion. In many instances original discharge certificates have found their way to this office and are filed there, awaiting advices or demands from the owners or his heirs. Many discharges of soldiers have been lost by the owner, and when found have been turned over to Posts of the Grand Army of the Republic; others have been filed with Pension Agents, and thereafter the soldier has died and his discharge certificate remained in the possession of the Agent. In General Orders from National and Department Headquarters attention is repeatedly called to the fact of discharges having been found and awaiting the owner.

The Record and Pension Office has kindly suggested the wisdom of having all such discharges forwarded there, to be filed with the individual record of the soldier as personal papers, which will be delivered to the soldier or his legal heirs, or representatives, upon proper proof or identification. This is considered a most wise provision, and is most heartily approved by the Commander-in-Chief who urges a compliance therewith.

Address all communications to

Record and Pension Office.

War Department,

Washington, D. C.

Proper acknowledgement will be made of all papers received.

VI. Announcement is made of the death of the following members of the National Encampment and of National Officers:

WILLIAM F. ROGERS,

Past Department Commander, Department of New York; died at Buffalo, New York, December 16, 1899.

HENRY HARNDEN.

Department Commander, Department of Wisconsin; died at Madison, Wisconsin, March 17, 1900.

ADDISON A. ADAIR,

of Illinois, Aide-de-Camp to Commander-in-Chief; died at Marion, Ohio, January 27, 1900, while temporarily absent from his home at Oak Park, Illinois, for medical treatment.

N. WOODWORTH,

of Florida, Aide-de-Camp to Commander-in-Chief; died at Welaka, Florida, March 17, 1900.

VII. The following named comrades are hereby appointed Special Aides in Charge of Military Instruction and Patriotic Education. They will report by letter to Allan C. Bakewell, 479 Fifth Avenue, New York City. They will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

Department.	Name.	Post.	Address.
Arizona	P. P. Parker	No. 5	Phoenix
Pennsylvania	B. F. Jennings	" 259	Pittsburg

VIII. The following appointments as Assistant Inspectors-General are hereby announced. They will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

Department.	Name.	Post.	Address.
Louisiana & Mississippi	Ernest Loagpie	" 14	N. Orleans
	Vice J. L. Dupart, resigned.		
Nebraska	James D. Gage		Lincoln
Rhode Island	Herbert F. Bennett	" 15	Bristol
	Vice J. L. Dupart, resigned.		

IX. The following named comrades are hereby appointed Aides-de-Camp on the Staff of the Commander-in-Chief and assigned to duty in their respective Departments. They will report by letter to J. Cory Winans, Senior Aide-de-Camp and Chief of Staff, Troy, Ohio, for instructions. No commissions will be issued to Aides-de-Camp until they have reported to Comrade Winans for duty. They will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

ARIZONA.

R. K. Farnsworth...Post No. 10.....Williams

ARKANSAS.

A. S. Fowler.....Post No. 10.....Little Rock

FLORIDA.

B. F. Chase.....Post No. 26.....St. Petersburg

Edwin Kirby....." " 27.....Fruitland

ILLINOIS.

William H. Harper..Post No. 5.....Chicago

Walter R. Robbins.. " " 5.....Chicago

John McLaren....." " 28.....Chicago

Benjamin F. Marsh. " " 343.....P. O. address, Washington,

John A. T. Hull....." " —.....P. O. address Washington,

INDIANA.

George Brown.....Post No. 17.....Indianapolis

Benjamin Harrison.. " " 17.....Indianapolis

INDIAN TERRITORY.

Gideon S. White....Post No —,.....Vinita.

IOWA.

Henry A. Dyer.....Post No. 42. Mason City, 517 Michigan Ave.

KANSAS.

C. H. Titus.....Post No. 1.....Topeka

F. G. Markart....." " 6.....Leavenworth

Anson Miller....." " 7.....Council Grove

John Taylor....." " 10.....Kansas City

James W. Hamilton. " " 25.....Wichita (Stock Yards,
Kansas City, Kan.)

O. A. A. Gardner...." " 44.....Belleville

James A. Smith....." " 49.....Girard.

Joe Marsh " " 18.....Ottawa.

L. S. Tanquaery...." " 59.....Columbus.

W. R. Rowell....." " 61.....Anthony.

F. M. Traver....." " 71.....North Topeka.

S. E. Fink....." " 85.....Winfield.

M. V. B. Schaffer...." " 113.....Concordia.

J. H. Black....." " 123.....Baxter Springs.

F. Charlesworth....." " 147.....Beloit (address Topeka).

W. H. Russell....." " 152.....Bunker Hill.

S. A. Robison....." " 177.....Logan.

W. J. Priddy....." " 250.....North Topeka.

J. M. Carter....." " 251.....Harper.

H. H. Miller....." " 302.....Colby.

W. J. Witham....." " 357.....Agra.

W. D. Shugart....." " 395.....Hope.

KENTUCKY.

R. M. Buckley.....Post No 6.....Louisville.

LOUISIANA AND MISSISSIPPI.

Charles W. Keeting.Post No. 1.....New Orleans.

MAINE.

E. C. Milliken..... " " 2.....Portland.

George C. Dodge.... " " 152.....Carmel.

Charles H. Greenleaf " " 4.....Bath.

Charles H. Rouse.... " " 48.....Togus.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Dwight O. Judd.....Post No. 71.....Holyoke.

Warren B. Stetson.. " " 8.....Middleboro.

MINNESOTA.

S. N. Harrington....Post No. 7.....Marshall.

MISSOURI.

John W. Scott.....Post No. 5.....Moberly.

M. A. Reed..... " " 7.....St. Joseph.

Martin Scherer..... " " 13.....St. Louis.

Ira Alderman..... " " 21.....Maryville.

Frederick Post..... " " 107.....St. Louis.

Henry Westerhouse. " " 247.....West Plains.

S. Vassels..... " " 343.....St. Louis.

George Arnold..... " " 69.....Springfield.

A. Oftenstein..... " " 2.....St. Louis.

F. Shaw..... " " 492.....Monett.

H. M. Jones..... " " 1.....St. Louis.

NEW YORK.

Joseph Ewell.....Post No. 2.....Buffalo, (1212 Prudential)

John D. Lieb..... " " 2.....Buffalo Post Office.

P. D. Haradon..... " " 277.....Corning.

C. E. Sutherland.... " " 19.....Little Falls.

C. W. Scharff..... " " 51.....Canajoharie.

Amos T. Calkins.... " " 43.....Cohoes.

John Miller..... " " 327.....N. Y. City, 77 Cedar St.

Herman Cantor..... " " 24.....N. Y. City, 41 Murray St.

W. H. Mulligan..... " " 436.....N. Y. City, 152 E. 118th St.

Philip Ascher..... " " 128.....N. Y. City, 52 East 88th St.

Henry Fera..... " " 192.....N. Y. City, 206 West 129th

John Ritter..... " " 264.....N. Y. City.

W. Elmendorf..... " " 28.....N. Y. City, 1107 Washing-
St., Hoboken, N. J.

Edward H. Weber... " " 360.....Winfield, L. I.

William C. Allen....Post No. 185.....Brooklyn, 1106 Putnam Ave.
 Benjamin Adriance.. " " 327.....Brooklyn, 115 Imlay St.
 L. R. Stegman..... " " 499.....Brooklyn, 1133 Lafayette Ave.
 J. N. Creamer..... " " 11.....Brooklyn, 97 Norman Ave.
 Walter Thorn..... " " 435.....Brooklyn, 26 Court St.
 John Cassidy..... " " 148.....N. Y. City, 221 Fulton St.
 George Dietrick..... " " 122.....Brooklyn, 163 Buchwick Ave.
 John F. O'Brien.....Brooklyn, 370 Myrtle Ave.
 Andrew Johnston.....Brooklyn, 886 Gates Ave.
 C. J. Murphy..... " " 10.....New York, 3 Rue Archimedes, Brussels, Belgium.
 E. W. Bliss..... " " 140.....Union League, N. Y. City.
 Oliver W. Buckingham " " 140.....Union League, N. Y. City.
 Dan'l E. Sickles..... " " 7.....23 Fifth Ave.

OHIO.

Asa S. Bushnell.....Post No. 45.....Springfield.
 T. D. McGillicuddy.. " " 141.....Cleveland, 470 Euclid Ave.
 W. H. Paulhannis.. " " 141.....Cleveland.
 W. H. Raff..... " " 510.....Beach City.
 H. A. Kasson..... " " 12.....Akron.
 F. M. Kendrick..... " " 451.....P. O. address, Ft. McPherson, Atlanta, Ga.

OKLAHOMA.

C. M. Barnes.....Post No. 3.....Guthrie.

POTOMAC.

John McElroy.....Post No. 2.....Washington, D. C.

PENNSYLVANIA.

William I. Ziegler...Post No. 9.....Gettysburg.
 Jos. K. Weaver..... " " 11.....Norristown.
 M. R. Lees..... " " 12.....Krams Avenue, Roxboro.
 Richard Righter..... " " 15.....628 Hermitage St., Phila.
 Edward N. Pepper.. " " 46.....1718 Christian St., Phila.
 James Gallagher.... " " 51.....2553 E. Norris St., Phila.
 William H. Taylor.. " " 77.....239 N. Water St., Phila.
 Frank H. Ziegler.... " " 99.....Hanover.
 Thomas J. Kerr..... " " 115.....1814 Manton St., Phila.
 William Shew..... " " 191.....1631 American St., Phila.
 Robert Druitt..... " " 275.....248 S. 6th St., Phila.
 James Harmer..... " " 312.....2512 Chadwick St., Phila.
 J. C. Harrington.... " " 315.....Wellsboro.
 Charles Pugh..... " " 427.....Newtown.
 James Burns..... " " 591.....Bryn Mawr.

VIRGINIA.

R. G. Griffin.....Post No. 6.....Yorktown.
B. C. Cook.....“ “ 10.....Richmond.
John W. Stebbins...“ “ 25.....Norfolk.
John W. Rutter.....“ “ 53.....Portsmouth.

WEST VIRGINIA.

A. J. Miser.....Post No. 4.....Huntington.
Romeo H. Freer....“ “ 36.....Harrisville.

WISCONSIN.

Alfred S. Eaton.....Post No. 170.....West Superior.

By command of ALBERT D. SHAW,
Commander-in-Chief.

THOMAS J. STEWRT,
Adjutant General

GENERAL ORDERS HEADQUARTERS GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC,
INDEPENDENCE HALL.

No. 8.

PHILADELPHIA, June 23, 1900.

I. The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to inform the comrades of the Grand Army of the Republic and all others who may be interested, that the Thirty-fourth Annual Encampment to be held in Chicago during the week beginning August 27th next, promises to be one of the most successful and enjoyable yet held in the history of our great organization.

The citizens of Chicago will accord the veteran soldiers of the Republic, a welcome worthy of that great American City so typical of American enterprise, energy and progress. Everything possible will be done to make the Thirty-fourth Annual Encampment historic as a gathering of the surviving soldiery of the Nation, and a pageantry of American patriotism; and the Commander-in-Chief looks confidently forward to this occasion of pleasure and patriotism, anticipating a wonderful gathering of the ageing heroes of the Republic, who, as the guests of the City of Chicago, will be entertained and welcomed in a manner befitting the place they hold in the hearts of the American people.

Detailed information as to transportation, the great parade, the sessions of the National Encampment, the places of interest to be visited, and all matters pertaining to this great reunion, will be announced in future General Orders from these Headquarters.

II. At the request of the General Committee the following announcement is made as to the handling and delivery of baggage, and which arrangements it is believed will prevent much of the

disappointment and delay experienced at former Encampments. The Citizens' Committee will have a booth at each railway station in Chicago—a Bureau of Information—and all comrades and their friends visiting Chicago, should retain their checks for baggage until their arrival in the City and then deliver them to the Agent of the Citizens' Committee, at the railway station, who will be found at the Bureau of Information, and at a reduced rate of 25 cents per package, the baggage will be promptly delivered to the proper address without any delay or further trouble.

III. The Rules and Regulations, (Article XV, Chapter V,) provide that all alterations in, or amendments to the Rules and Regulations that have been approved by a Department Encampment, and are to be presented for the action of the National Encampment, must be published in General Orders, and at least thirty days notice thereof given before the assembling of the National Encampment. In order that this requirement may be complied with, alterations or amendments must be certified to the Adjutant-General, not later than July 10th, 1900. Immediate acknowledgment will be made of all received.

IV. In order to compile the roll of membership of the Thirty-fourth National Encampment, the credentials of members of the Encampment from the various Departments must be on file in the Adjutant-General's Office not later than July 20th, 1900. The duty of forwarding credentials rests upon the retiring Department Commanders. Departments delinquent in this respect on July 20th, 1900 cannot appear in the printed Roll of the Encampment.

V. The statistical information, for the Encampment as given in the reports of the National Officers, must be compiled from the Semi-Annual Reports due from Departments for term ending June 30th, 1900, and these must be compiled from the Reports of Post Adjutants and Quartermasters for the same term. It is of the greatest importance that Post officers should forward reports to Department Headquarters immediately after June 30th, 1900, in order to give Department Officers time to compile and forward the reports of the Department, not later than August 1st, 1900, which is the last day on which reports can be received and included in the reports to be presented to the National Encampment. Post Officers, if they will perform their duty, can forward the Reports of the Post at the close of the first meeting after the close of the term. Commanders of Posts must insist on this being done.

VI. The per capita tax from Departments to National Headquarters is one and one-quarter cents per term of six months on each member reported in good standing. In cases where members

are "gained by reinstatement from suspended list," an additional payment of at least one term's per capita tax should be paid on the number gained from that source.

VII. The following appointment is announced:

M. J. Cummings, of Post No. 148, Brooklyn, N. Y., (P. O. address 428 Henry Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.)

TO BE INSPECTOR-GENERAL,

vice Nathan P. Pond, whose resignation was tendered and accepted; Comrade Pond having been chosen Department Commander of the Department of New York. He will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

VIII. Announcement is made of the death of the following members of the National Encampment, and of National Officers:

PAST COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF, JOHN PATTERSON REA,

Born in Lower Oxford, Chester County, Penna., October 13, 1840.
Died at Nicollet Island, Minnesota, May 28, 1900.

John P. Rea became a member of the Grand Army of the Republic in December, 1866, at Piqua, Ohio. Was a charter member and Post Commander of Post No. 84, Lancaster, Penna. Was Post Commander of Geo. N. Morgan Post No. 4, of Minneapolis, Minn. Was Senior Vice Department Commander of the Department of Minnesota for two terms, and was chosen Department Commander of the same Department, January 17th, 1883. Was elected Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, at St. Louis, Missouri, September 29th, 1887.

Comrade John P. Rea was widely known in Grand Army circles, and possessed in a marked degree those qualities of mind and heart that rendered him conspicuous as a leader, safe as a counsellor, trusted as a friend, loveable as a comrade. He was thoroughly representative of that sturdy citizenship of the Republic, who at the close of the conflict turned from the demands of war to the demands of peace, bringing to civic duties and to civic station that earnestness of purpose and devotion to duty that made our armies invincible in war. He filled the highest official station in the Grand Army of the Republic, and as Commander-in-Chief and comrade exemplified that fraternity and comradeship that makes men loved while living and mourned when dead. He was laid to rest in a village churchyard in Pennsylvania, among his kindred and amid the scenes of his boyhood days. May his rest be sweet.

J. J. S. HASSLER,

Department Commander, Department of Oklahoma; died at Enid, Oklahoma, September 23d, 1899.

Thirty-fourth National Encampment

ALEX. L. PATRICK,

of Michigan, Department Commander, 1898; died at Detroit, Michigan, March 26th, 1900.

J. E. SANFORD,

of Illinois, Aide-de-Camp to Commander-in-Chief, died at Chicago, Illinois, March 13th, 1900.

NEWTON BLACK,

of Pennsylvania, Aide-de-Camp to Commander-in-Chief; died at Butler, Penna., April 16th, 1900.

A. J. MISER,

of West Virginia, Aide-de-Camp to Commander-in-Chief; died at Huntington, West Virginia, May 28th, 1900.

IX. The Commander-in-Chief is advised that a woman giving the name of Catherine E. Tracy, claiming to be a member of the Woman's Relief Corps in Boston, Massachusetts, has, by sympathetic appeals and misrepresentations, victimized Posts and Comrades in some of the Southern Departments. She exhibits newspaper clippings from newspapers published in Albany and New York City in support of the statement as to membership in the W. R. C. Comrades are warned against her.

X. The following named comrades are hereby appointed Special Aides in Charge of Military Instruction and Patriotic Education. They will be obeyed and respected accordingly. They will report by letter to Allen C. Bakewell, 479 Fifth Ave., New York City, N. Y.

Department.	Name.	Post.	Address.
Missouri.....	H. E. Robinson.....	No. 21	Maryville.
South Dakota.....	J. P. Ryan.....	No. 23	Harvard.

XI. The following named comrades are hereby appointed Aides-de-Camp on the staff of the Commander-in-Chief and assigned to duty in their respective Departments. They will be obeyed and respected accordingly. They will report by letter to J. Cory Winans, Senior Aide-de-Camp and Chief of Staff, Troy, Ohio, for instructions. No commissions will be issued Aides-de-Camp until they have reported to Comrade Winans for duty.

CONNECTICUT.

Frank Miller.....Post No. 3.....Bridgeport

FLORIDA.

G. M. Brown.....Post No. 11.....St. Augustine

ILLINOIS.

Frank Cook.....	Post No.	49.....	Elgin
John M. Snyder.....	"	69.....	Canton
E. H. Thurston.....	"	91.....	Chicago, 3018 Indiana Ave.
C. E. Vaughan.....	"	91.....	Chicago, 5427 Indiana Ave.
Geo. H. Howison.....	"	91.....	Chicago, 3151 So. Park Ave.
Henry Alsop.....	"	91.....	Chicago, 3847 Calumet Ave.
Wm. P. Wright.....	"	91.....	Chicago, 3319 Forrest Ave.
H. C. Hoffman.....	"	109.....	Chicago, Schiller Building.
Henry P. Barnum...	"	374.....	Waukegan
A. J. Cheney.....	"	615.....	Oak Park
C. I. Wickersham....	"	7.....	Chicago
T. C. Hubbard.....	"	50.....	Chicago.
John W. Leaverton..	"	152.....	Palestine
L. B. Shattuck.....	"	5.....	Chicago
Bradley Dean.....	"	5.....	Chicago
C. P. Swigert.....	"	5.....	Chicago, Memorial Hall.
Wm. A. Schmitt.....	"	91.....	Chicago, M. O. Division P. O.
Geo. E. Wilson.....	"	668.....	Chicago, The Rookery
T. M. Beatty.....	"	28.....	Chicago, 1110 Wash'tn Bou'd
A. S. Wright.....	"	108.....	Woostock
B. S. Heckert.....	"	45.....	Galesburg
W. L. Orr.....	"	28.....	Chicago, 349 Chestnut St.

INDIANA.

Henry C. Morgan...	Post No.	579.....	South Bend
Stephen J. Young....	"	126.....	Terre Haute
M. G. McLain.....	"	17.....	Indianapolis

IOWA.

G. L. Godfrey.....	Post No.	12.....	Des Moines
John Lindt.....	"	29.....	Council Bluffs
D. R. Witer	"	29.....	Council Bluffs
E. H. Smith.....	"	70.....	Dubuque
Benj. F. Martin.....	"	244.....	Center Point

KANSAS.

E. B. Jones.....	Post No.	46.....	Holton
Allen Buchner.....	"	40.....	Baldwin
J. G. Woods.....	"	57.....	Wellington
W. A. Morgan.....	"	15.....	Cottonwood Falls
A. W. Smith.....	"	87.....	McPherson
J. H. Richards.....	"	32.....	Fort Scott
J. N. Harrison.....	"	18.....	Ottawa
John B. Campbell...	"	303.....	Kansas City
C. B. Graves.....	"	55.....	Emporia
T. S. Stover.....	"	51.....	Iola
L. U. Humphrey....	"	4.....	Independence
H. D. Heiserman....	"	25.....	Wichita

KENTUCKY.

Samuel E. Hill.....Post No. 54.....Lexington
 Sidney J. Gates....." 103.....Louisville, 218 4th Ave.
 James E. Mullen...." 6.....Louisville, 1826 W. Main St.
 Bernard Matthews.. " 6.....Louisville

MASSACHUSETTS.

R. B. Edwards.....Post No. 10.....Worcester
 Wm. .E Ester....." 159.....East Boston
 George W. Mason... " 201.....Cottage City
 George W. Wright.. " 119.....Lexington
 Alfred J. Hunt....." 196.....Great Barrington
 Peter F. Rourke...." 30.....Cambridgeport
 Horace W. Brackett. " 73.....Abington
 Wm. M. Olin....." 26.....Roxbury
 W. B. Arnold....." 73.....Abington
 Chas. E. Barnes....." 76.....Plymouth
 John A. Lancey.. . " 35.....Chelsea
 Chas. E. Simmons... " 10.....Worcester

MICHIGAN

Marvin Pistor.....Post No. 384.....Detroit
 Joseph B. Griswold.. " 5.....Grand Rapids
 Chas E. Belknap.... " 5.....Grand Rapids
 Wash'ton Gardner... " 210.....Albion
 O. F. Webster....." 205.....Owosso
 John R. Dougherty.. " 100.....Lyons
 L. S. Russell....." 42.....Lansing

MINNESOTA.

I. W. Bishop.....Post No. 21.....St. Paul
 W. R. Roberts....." 4.....Minneapolis
 Thomas P. Culver... " 128.....Duluth

MISSOURI.

E. S. Miner.....Post No. 124.....Bethany
 F. W. Guerin....." 1.....St. Louis, cor. B'w'y & Olive
 Brayton C. Bailey... " 15.....Joplin

NEBRASKA.

David Morgan.....Post No. 91.....Minden
 H. C. McMakin....." 45.....Plattsmouth
 J. H. Ager....." 40.....Ord
 W. H. Belknap....." 52.....Blair
 W. H. George....." 98.....Broken Bow

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

H. L. Worcester.....Post No. 22.....Rochester

L. M. Holstein.....Post No. 97.....Belvidere

C. D. R. Stowits....	"	9.....	Buffalo
Fred B. Robinson...	"	391.....	Rochester
J. A. P. Watters....	"	106.....	Rochester
James A. Burke....	"	84.....	Rochester
B. E. Parkhurst....	"	111.....	Pulaski
Bradley Winslow....	"	323.....	Watertown
William C. Allen....	"	185.....	Brooklyn
William T. Salter...	"	New York, 16 West 19th St.
Charles F. Wilcox...	"	500.....	Brooklyn, 305 Pulaski St.
B. F. McGuire.....	"	75.....	New York, 247 West 129th
Enos V. Wood.....	"	44.....	New York, 1068 Park Ave.
Owen D. McGovern..	"	8.....	Brooklyn, 186 High St.
Wm. J. Kinnaird....	"	75.....	New York, Bellevue Hospit'l
Alfred M. GaNun...	"	578.....	New York, Arsenal Central Park
Henry T. Bronson..	"	378.....	Port Chester
Charles H. Ballou...	"	36.....	Utica, Government Bldg.
John J. R. Kimball..	"	399.....	Brooklyn, 368 7th St.
Edw. A. Morehouse.	"	399.....	Brooklyn, 1377 Putnam Av.
James D. Bell.....	"	435.....	Brooklyn, 16 Court St.
George H. Jackson..	"	534.....	Brooklyn, Borough Hall
Thomas H. Kiernan.	"	148.....	Brooklyn, 215 Jay St.
Edward Fahey.....	"	16.....	Brooklyn, 329 Union St.
James H. McKenna..	"	3.....	Brooklyn, 679 10th St.
James O'Hara.....	"	500.....	Brooklyn, 281 Hart St.
William O'Brien....	"	35.....	Brooklyn, 350 S. First St.
George F. Tait.....	"	327.....	Brooklyn, 82 St. Mark's Av.
Alex. F. Merrett.	Post No. 534	Brooklyn, 961 Bedford Ave.
Jas. Cunningham	"	148Brooklyn, 158 Duffield St.
Louis Finkelmeier	"	122Brooklyn, German Hospital.
James A. Tappen	"	620Brooklyn, Dept. Taxes
Louis Sanger...	"	89Brooklyn. 42 Ryerson St.
John McGuire..	"	286Brooklyn 338 Van Sicklen Ave.

B. C. Bailey.....	Post No. 15Toledo.
Ed. S. Grant....	“ 125Middleport.
J. M. Longnecker	“ 171Delta.
W. H. Alexander	“ 715Toledo
L. Y. Lyttle....	“ 107Toledo.
Julius Brachery.	“ 130Galion.
N. B. Tubbs....	“ 29Hamilton.
Michael M. Gould-		
den	“ 15Toledo, 1211 Hester St.

316 **Thirty-fourth National Encampment**

PENNSYLVANIA.

H. H. Spencer...Post No. 91Canton.

POTOMAC.

John H. Cummings.....Post No. 20Washington, D. C., 1368 Harvard St., N. W.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

Albion Thorne..Post No. 30Dell Rapids.

Henry Wittenbach " 143Sturgis.

TEXAS.

J. W. Ayers.....Post No. 11.....Dallas.

W. O. Kretzinger " 5Dennison.

Wm. H. Catts... " 51Granbury.

Joseph N. Diehl. " 4Fort Worth.

VERMONT.

**Highland H. Hicks,
Post No. 43Springfield.**

WEST VIRGINIA.

G. W. Hutchison.Post No. 4Huntington.

Geo. F. Brown... " 73Charleston.

Romeo H. Freer " 37Harrisville.

N. K. Handley.. " 99Fort Gay.

WISCONSIN.

Arthur Holbrook Post No. 1 ...Milwaukee.

**By command of ALBERT D. SHAW,
Commander-in-Chief.**

THOMAS J. STEWART.

Adjutant General.

**GENERAL ORDERS HEADQUARTERS GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC.
INDEPENDENCE HALL,
No. 9. PHILADELPHIA, July 25, 1900.**

I. The Thirty-fourth National Encampment will convene in Studebaker Theatre, 203 Michigan Boulevard, Chicago, Illinois, on Wednesday, August 29th, 1900, at 10 a. m.

II. William H. Harper has been appointed Executive Director and has general charge of local arrangements on the part of the local authorities and the Local Committee, in connection with the Thirty-fourth National Encampment. All communications referring to the Encampment or asking for information, etc., should be addressed to him at Room 611, The Temple, 184 La Salle Street, Chicago, Illinois.

III. Headquarters of the Grand Army of the Republic will be established at the Palmer House, Chicago, Ill., on Monday, August 27th, at 10 a. m. The National Officers will report to the Adjutant General for duty at that hour.

IV. The Executive Committee of the National Council of Administration will meet at Headquarters Room, Palmer House, Monday, August 27th, at 12 o'clock noon.

V. The National Council of Administration will meet at Headquarters Room, Palmer House, Monday, August 27th, 1900, at 4 o'clock, p. m.

VI. Aides-de-Camp on the staff of the Commander-in-Chief will report for duty not later than 6 p. m., Monday, August 27th, to Senior Aide-de-Camp J. Cory Winans, who will be on duty at Headquarters, Palmer House, from 10 o'clock, a. m., same date.

VII. The following named Comrades are appointed a Committee on Credentials:

The Adjutant General.

R. M. Smock, Asst. Adjt. General, Department of Indiana.

John H. Thacher, Asst. Adjt. General, Department of Connecticut.

Eliot Callender, Delegate, Department of Illinois.

E. F. Taggart, Delegate, Department of Ohio.

VIII. The Committee on Credentials will be on duty at Headquarters, Palmer House, from 4 o'clock p. m., until 9 o'clock p. m., Monday August 27th, and after 4 o'clock p. m. on Tuesday, August 28th. Department Commanders or their Assistant Adjutant General will report to the Committee on Credentials at hours and place named, furnishing to the Committee, properly certified credentials for membership of the National Encampment, from their respective Departments, indicating those present and absent. Badges for membership of the National Encampment will be issued by the Committee to the Department Officer presenting the credentials, and when credentials are found to be correct.

IX. The parade of the Grand Army of the Republic will occur on Tuesday, August 28th, and will move at 10.00 a. m. Departments will form on Lake front, right of each Department resting on Michigan Boulevard. The right of column will be at Randolph Street and Michigan Boulevard, and will move West on Randolph to State, South on State to Adams, West on Adams to Franklin, North on Franklin to Monroe, West on Monroe to Market, South on Market to Jackson Boulevard, East on Jackson Boulevard to Michigan Boulevard, South on Michigan Boulevard to the reviewing stand; continuing the march through the Court of Honor, where parade will dismiss. The entire route of parade is but two miles in length.

In the formation, at the point at which the right of each Department rests, there will be placed a silk standard, or flag, and on it the coat of arms and the name of the State. This Standard is offered as a prize to the Post in the Department making the finest appearance; the award to be made by the Department Commander, at the close of the parade. During the parade the Standard will be carried at the head of the Department.

The "Pageantry of Patriotism," which will be a prominent and distinctive feature of the parade, will be under the supervision and immediate direction of Comrade Daniel E. Sickles, Past Department Commander, Department of New York.

X. Comrade Joseph H. Wood, of Post No. 5, Chicago, Ill., has been selected Chief Marshall of the parade. Department Commanders will be communicated with direct by the Chief Marshall and will obey all instructions or orders issued by him relating to the parade.

XI. Aides-de-Camp on the Staff of the Commander-in-Chief, Department Commanders, Department Officers, and Department Aides-de-Camp desiring mounts for the parade will make application to James W. Nye, Room 611, The Temple, 184 La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.; accompanying the application with Draft or Postal Money Order for Five Dollars. This price includes horse equipments. The receipt of the application will be promptly acknowledged. Applications unaccompanied by remittance will not receive attention, acknowledgment, or consideration.

XII. Aides-de-Camp on the staff of the Commander-in-Chief who engage mounts, will immediately thereafter communicate direct with Senior Aide-de-Camp J. Cory Winans, Troy, Ohio, in order that they may be fully advised as to point of formation, and uniform to be worn.

XIII. The "Headquarters" train in charge of the Quartermaster General, Edward J. Atkinson, will leave New York City on Sunday, August 26th, at 9:15 a. m., for Chicago, Ill., via West Shore Railroad,, stopping at all available stations en route. Comrades will be welcomed on this train.

XIV. The following communication from the Committee on Transportation addressed to the Secretary of the Local Committee, is published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

CHICAGO, ILL., June 22, 1900.

Major E. A. Bigelow, General Secretary G. A. R., Chicago, Ill.

DEAR SIR:—The Committee to which was assigned the questions of transportation, rates, etc., for the next Annual Encampment of the G. A. R., to be held in Chicago next August, beg to report as follows:

PASSAGE RATES.

From the territory of the Western Passenger Association, which includes the country West, Northwest and Southwest of Chicago

up to, and including Utah, on the West, the passage rate to Chicago and return, will be one first-class regular tariff fare for the round trip, with a minimum rate of \$4.00 per capita.

From points nearby Chicago (not exceeding 100 miles) the rate of passage will be one and one-third fare for the round trip, except from Milwaukee and its immediate vicinity, for which the rate will be one fare for the round trip.

The dates of sale in above territory will be as follows:

From points within a radius of 200 miles of Chicago, from August 26th to 30th, 1900, inclusive.

From points on and East of the Missouri river, and from St. Paul and Minneapolis and vicinity, and in the territory beyond a radius of 200 miles of Chicago, August 25th to 29th, inclusive.

From points West of the Missouri river and West of St. Paul and Minneapolis, and East of the Eastern State lines of Colorado and Wyoming, August 24th to 27th, inclusive.

From points in Colorado, Wyoming and North Dakota, August 23d to 26th, inclusive.

From points in Utah and Montana, August 23d to 24th, inclusive.

From points on the Pacific Slope, passengers will apply to the ticket agents in that territory for information as to rates of passage and dates of sale of tickets.

Tickets sold from points beyond a radius of 200 miles of Chicago may have their time limit extended to leave Chicago up to and including Sept. 30, by depositing same at the Joint Agency Office (location to be furnished later) at Chicago on any date from August 27th to noon of Sept. 2d, inclusive, and upon payment of fee of fifty cents (50) at time of deposit of ticket.

From points in Texas and in the Indian and Oklahoma territories, the rate to Chicago and return will be one fare plus \$2.00. Tickets will be on sale August 24th and 25th, good for return passage from Chicago (without deposit of ticket) on or before Sept. 1st, 1900.

If tickets are deposited with Joint Agent at Chicago on or before Sept. 2nd, and fee of fifty cents (50c.) paid at the time of deposit, extension of limit of ticket may be obtained to leave Chicago on or before Sept. 30th, 1900.

From the territory of the Central Passenger Association, which covers the country East of Chicago as far as Buffalo and Pittsburg, and South to the Ohio river, a rate of one cent (1c.) per mile for the distance traveled has been granted.

From points within 75 miles of Chicago, round-trip tickets will be sold, good on date of sale only, and good to return from Chicago for not more than two (2) days from date of sale.

That the prescribed forms of tickets for continuous passage only, in both directions and good going only on date of sale be sold from Saturday, Aug. 25th, until Wednesday, Aug. 29th, inclusive, and that all iron-clad signature form of tickets be good to return without deposit, stamping or other form of execution at Chicago up to and including trains leaving Chicago not later than midnight of Friday, Aug. 31st, but in no instance later than that date.

It is further provided that the iron-clad signature form of tickets may be made good for return passage from Chicago up to and including Sept. 30th, provided they are deposited at the Joint Agency in Chicago on or before 12 o'clock noon of Sunday, Sept. 2d, and payment of fee of fifty cents (50c.) is made by the holder at time of deposit. The location of the Joint Agency will be established at some convenient point in Chicago and announcement of same will be made later.

The above specified form of tickets will be sold from Saturday, August 25th, until Wednesday, Aug. 29th, inclusive.

From the territory of the Trunk Line Association and of the New England Passenger Association, which takes in the country East from Buffalo and Pittsburg to the Atlantic Coast, a passage rate of one fare for the round trip will be made, tickets to be sold on Aug. 25th, 26th, and 27th, good to return without deposit until Aug. 31st, inclusive, provided they are vised by the Joint Agency at Chicago and a fee of twenty-five cents (25c.) per ticket paid at time of deposit, (see Note above) except if tickets are deposited with the Joint Agency on or before noon of Sept. 2nd, and payment of fee of fifty cents (50c.) per ticket is made they may be extended for return passage to Sept. 30th, inclusive.

From the territory of the Southeastern Passenger Association, covering the principal States South of the Ohio and Potomac rivers, and East of the Mississippi river, the round-trip rate to Chicago and return will be one fare to the Ohio river added to the rates from Ohio river gateways to Chicago and return. Tickets will be sold from points in Florida on August 24th and 25th, and from points in other States on August 25th, 26th and 27th, good to return from Chicago on or before Sept. 1st, 1900, provided that the return tickets are vised at the office of the Joint Agent in Chicago, and a fee of twenty-five cents (25c.) paid for this service. (See Note above).

The Transportation Committee recommend to all members of the Grand Army of the Republic, and their friends, that before purchasing tickets, detailed inquiry be made of their home ticket agents for

more definite information about rates of passage, dates of sale, return limits of tickets and other conditions necessary for a correct understanding of what is required by the railway companies.

BAGGAGE.

We are pleased to advise that the roads terminal at Chicago will make proper provision for the handling of baggage at the depots in Chicago but we recommend that public notice be given by the General Committee, or by the Commander-in-Chief in general orders to Department Commanders (as will also be done by the railroad companies,) that passengers desiring to remain in Chicago only a few days, be requested to bring hand baggage only. This plan, which has been adopted on several previous occasions, has prevented much congestion of baggage at depots at the place where the Encampment has been previously held.

It is the consensus of opinion of the roads terminal at Chicago that, in view of the large number of people who are expected in Chicago during the August Encampment, there will be no facilities for storing sleeping cars or permitting them to be occupied for sleeping purposes at the various railway stations.

The railway companies have considered the question of transportation of bands accompanying Grand Army Posts, and generally speaking, are prepared to make some concession in rates for bands in uniform. Detailed information regarding same can be obtained of the General Passenger Agents of the various roads.

In view of the fact that all roads leading in the direction of Chicago have agreed to participate in excursion rates for this occasion, and are therefore entitled to equal consideration in the matter of transportation over their lines by the members of the Grand Army of the Republic, we respectfully suggest to Department Commanders and others that no so-called "official route" be announced or recommended in general orders.

Respectfully submitted,

GEORGE H. HEAFFORD,

Chairman.

WILLIAM W. BELL,

GEORGE T. NICHOLSON,

JONATHAN MERRIAM,

F. C. DONALD,

Committee on Transportation.

XV. The Rules and Regulations, Article XV, Chapter V, provided that amendments or alterations thereto shall have been approved and presented by a Department Encampment and notice thereof given by the Adjutant General at least 30 days before the assembling of the National Encampment.

The following amendments and alterations have been properly certified to the Adjutant General, and are published for the information of all concerned:

BY THE DEPARTMENT OF CALIFORNIA.

Whereas, Under the rulings of the National Encampment, Grand Army of the Republic, it is held that a Past Post Commander who has been transferred from a Post in one Department to a Post in another is not entitled to a seat in the Department Encampment of the Department to which he has been transferred; and

Whereas, We believe that such rulings are inequitable, unfraternal, and prejudicial to the best interests of the order; therefore be it

Resolved: That the Department of California and Nevada, in Encampment assembled at San Luis Obispo, California, May, 1900, approves and presents to the next National Encampment, Grand Army of the Republic, the following amendment to the Rules and Regulations, to wit:

Paragraph 1, Article 2, Chapter 3, insert after the words "Past Post Commanders," in the seventh line thereof, the words "or any Department;" also add to the end of the said paragraph the words, "but no Past Post Commander shall be deprived of, nor held to have lost, and honor, rank, position, right or privilege, merely because he has been transferred from a Post in one Department to that of another."

BY THE DEPARTMENT OF MASSACHUSETTS.

Resolved: That the time has now arrived in the history of the Grand Army of the Republic and the advancing age of its members, for the omission of all the Ritual, except the obligation and badge presentation address; also that the memorizing the services should no longer be required in rating the Posts in the annual reports.

BY THE DEPARTMENT OF NEW YORK.

"Soldiers and sailors of the U. S. Army, Navy or Marine Corps who served between April 12th, 1861, and August 12th, 1865, in the war for the suppression of the Rebellion, and those having been honorably discharged after such service, and of such State regiments as were called into active service and subject to the orders of United States General Officers between the dates mentioned, shall be eligible for membership in the Grand Army of the Republic. No person shall be eligible to membership who has at any time borne arms against the United States."

Whereas, a large majority of the Posts of the Grand Army of the Republic are becoming weak by reason of the death and old age of the members, it is evident that very many of such Posts will be

compelled to surrender their charters, and that some measure should be adopted to permit the Posts of Counties to consolidate; therefore be it

Resolved: That the Delegates from the Department be instructed to recommend to the National Encampment the advisability of so amending the Rules and Regulations as to permit the consolidation of the Posts in the Counties of the State."

XVI. Announcement is made of the death of the following Aides-de-Camp on the Staff of the Commander-in-Chief:

JEREMIAH B. LOOBY,

Of Massachusetts; died at Rockland, Mass., February 13, 1900.

THOMAS LEONARD,

Of West Virginia; died at Elkins, W. Virginia, June 30, 1900.

XVII. Departments and Posts are requested to forward to Comrade Geo. H. Patrick, 1420 New York Ave., Washington, D. C., certified copies of any resolutions passed, endorsing or favoring the Bill creating a Pension Court of Appeals. Comrade Patrick is Special Aide in charge of Legislation.

XVIII. A woman giving the name of Mrs. Tracy, and representing herself to be the wife of the Commander of the Department of Massachusetts, has been victimizing Posts and comrades in Texas. She is described as tall, with dark hair threaded with gray, and of dark complexion. Comrades are warned against her as she is unworthy.

A man claiming to be John Hamley, of 294 Woodland Avenue, Detroit, Michigan, and a member of Fairbanks Post, and who is proficient in the ritual of the Grand Army, is a fraud and has been operating in Baltimore, Maryland, Washington, D. C., and in portions of Virginia.

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XIX. The following named Comrades are hereby appointed Aides-de-Camp on the Staff of the Commander-in-Chief and assigned to duty in their respective Departments. They will be obeyed and respected accordingly. They will report by letter to J. Cory Winans, Senior Aide-de-Camp and Chief of Staff, Troy, Ohio, for instructions. No commissions will be issued to Aides-de-Camp until they have reported to Comrade Winans for duty.

CONNECTICUT.

Lucius W. Bigelow, Post No. 6.....Simsbury
Henry Upson..... " 14.....New Preston

ILLINOIS.

Geo. W. Young.....Post No. 319.....Marion
Edw. S. A. Lahlum.. " 445.....Chicago, Humboldt Boul.

Thirty-fourth National Encampment

INDIANA.

Dan. R. Wheeler.....Post No. 1.....Terre Haute

Chas. H. Noble....." 17.....Indianapolis

MISSOURI.

H. T. Holmes.....Post No. 6.....Jefferson City

A. H. Burkeholder... " 72.....Trenton

NEW YORK.

Christian Bange.....Post No. 32.....N. Y. City, 632 E. 13th St.

Robt. K. McMurray.. " 140.....N. Y. City, 160 Broadway.

Elwell S. Otis....." 140.....N. Y. City, care of Col. A. C.
Bakewell, 479 5th Ave.

E. O'Mally....." 183.....Cuba

E. M. Scott....." 266.....New York, 101 W. 90th St.

James J. Ryan....." 283.....N. Y., 135 5th St., Long
Island City.

John Bolton....." 327.....Brooklyn, 683 10th St.

George Corbin....." 366.....Plattsburg

OHIO.

N. W. Adams.....Post No. 54.....Findlay

A. H. Cummings....." 198.....Madisonville

John T. Penny....." 204.....Harrison

R. Gilbert Warner... " 451.....Columbus, 2688 B. Broad st

PENNSYLVANIA.

James D. Walker....Post No. 88.....Pittsburg, 5222 Westminster
St.

William Carson....." 149.....Lenni

A. C. Leonaru....." 405.....Lancaster

WEST VIRGINIA.

G. F. Weber.....Post No. 13.....Berkeley Springs

WISCONSIN.

J. B. McCoy.....Post No. 35.....Prairie du Sac

R. Miles....." 68.....Chippewa Falls

Abraham Meinhold.. " 170.....West Superior

By command of ALBERT D. SHAW,

Commander-in-Chief.

THOMAS J. STEWART,

Adjutant General.

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Journal...



of the

Thirty-fifth
National Encampment

of the

Grand
Army of the
Republic

September
12 and 13,
1901

Cleveland,
Ohio.



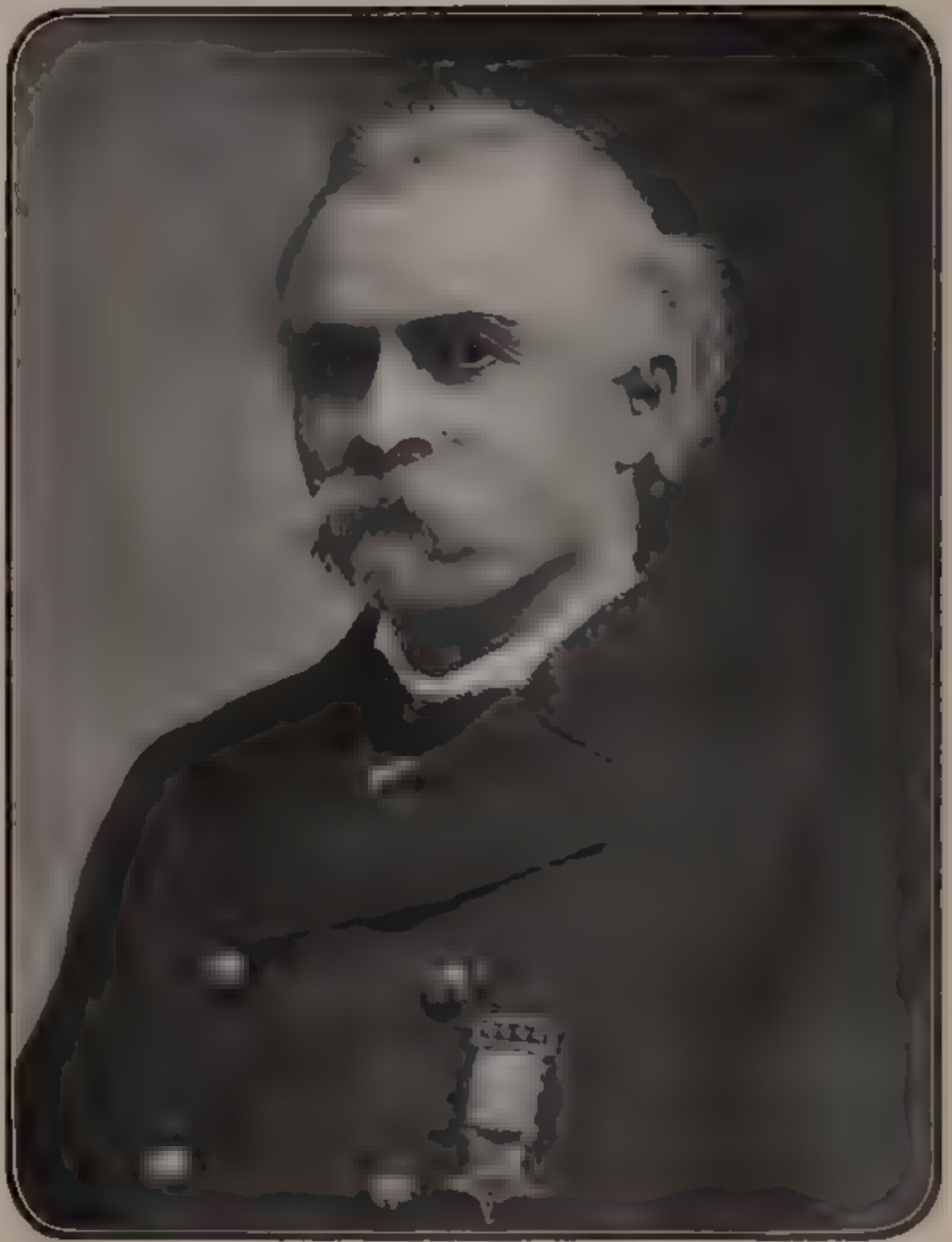


JOURNAL
OF THE
THIRTY-FIFTH
National Encampment
OF THE
Grand Army of the Republic,
CLEVELAND, OHIO,
September 12th and 13th, 1901.



1901:
A. WHIPPLE, PRINTER.
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Commander-in-Chief.

JOURNAL
OF THE
THIRTY-FIFTH NATIONAL ENCAMPMENT
GRAND ARMY OF THE PEOPLE

AT CLEVELAND, OHIO, SEPTEMBER 12, 1901.

Cleveland, Ohio, September 12, 1901.

Minutes of Meeting of the Executive Committee of the National Council of Administration held September 12, 1901, at 2 o'clock p. m. in the Hotel Hamilton, Cleveland, Ohio.

Present: The Commanding General, the Adjutant General, the Quartermaster General, and the Chaplain, Major, Anthony, Comrade Lay, and Comrade King.

The minutes of the meeting of September 11, 1901, read and approved.

The minutes of the meeting of September 10, 1901, of the Executive Committee were read and approved, and Comrade Anthony moved that the report of the Committee be read, and that the report be read and approved and endorsed and approved.

Comrade Lay moved that a committee of three be appointed by the Executive Committee to prepare a motion picture. The following motion picture was approved: such Committee. Taylor, Comrade King.

Comrade King moved that a committee of three be appointed by the Executive Committee to prepare a motion picture. The following motion picture was approved: such Committee. Taylor, Comrade King.

pointed by the Commander-in-Chief, upon condition that the same shall be in full of all demands; and the motion prevailed.

Mr. Edward W. Doty, Secretary of the Citizens' Executive Committee, was called before the Committee, and stated in detail the arrangements which had been made for the entertainment of the members of the Encampment and others.

Comrade Armstrong moved that in regard to the meeting to be held on Wednesday night, at the Armory, the Local Executive Committee be asked to instruct those in charge to admit only members of the Grand Army of the Republic, Mexican War Veterans, Naval Veterans, with ladies accompanying them, and also the members of the Woman's Relief Corps, the Ladies of the G. A. R., and the Daughters of Veterans, to the main floor and the gallery, up to the hour of 8 o'clock, and that thereafter the doors be open to all comers. The motion prevailed.

Adjourned.

Minutes of Meeting of the Council of Administration of the National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic, held at the Hollenden Hotel, Cleveland, Ohio, at 4 o'clock p. m., September 9, 1901.

PRESENT: The Commander-in-Chief, the Senior Vice Commander-in-Chief, the Adjutant General, the Quartermaster General, and Comrades Armstrong, Scott, Day, Commerford, Foster, Harvell, Anthony, Taylor, Dollard, Conner, Cheek and Dew.

The Minutes of the Meeting of August 30, 1900, were read and approved.

The resignation of Comrade Smith, of Arkansas, was presented, together with the suggestion of the Department Commander that Comrade John W. Howell, of Hot Springs, be elected to fill the vacancy. On motion the resignation

was accepted, and Comrade Howell was duly elected to fill the vacancy.

A communication from the Commander of the Department of Maryland, stating that Comrade Brian had resigned, and nominating a successor, was temporarily laid upon the table.

Comrade Hoffman, Assistant Adjutant General of the Department of Maryland, appeared before the Council, and stated that Comrade Brian had made a written resignation as a member of the Council and addressed the same to the Department Commander.

Comrade Armstrong moved that the resignation be accepted; and the motion prevailed.

On the recommendation of the Department Commander, Comrade Robert C. Sundstrom was elected to fill the vacancy.

The Commander-in-Chief called up the matter of the Relief Fund collected on account of the Galveston disaster, as set forth in his address, and asked if the Council desired to take any action thereon.

It was moved, as the sense of the Council, that the subject was not a proper one for action by the Council. The motion prevailed.

The Auditing Committee presented the following report:

Cleveland, Ohio, Sept. 9, 1901.

To the Commander-in-Chief and Members of the Executive Committee of the Council of Administration.

Comrades: Your Committee appointed for the purpose of auditing the account of the Quartermaster General beg leave to report we have carefully examined the records, books and vouchers of the Quartermaster General for the term of 1900-1901, and find them to be correct. The balances shown

on page 262 is a faithful resume of the year's business, showing the most gratifying results, as compared with last year, as follows:

General fund	\$1,186.74.....	\$5,759.65
Grant Monument fund.....	2,442.28.....	2,487.50
Southern Memorial fund.....	2,464.42.....	1,199.84
Sherman Monument fund.....	240.03.....	
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$6,333.47	\$9,446.99

The books and accounts have been kept in a creditable and business like manner. The Quartermaster General merits and should receive the thanks of the Grand Army for the able manner in which he has conducted the affairs of his office. Respectfully,

A. A. TAYLOR,
W. F. CONNER,
EDWARD C. ANTHONY.

On motion of Comrade Cheek, the report was adopted as the action of the Council.

Adjourned.

F. M. STERRETT,
Adjutant General.

INFORMAL PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
THIRTY-FIFTH NATIONAL ENCAMPMENT.

Grand Army of the Republic,

AT THE CENTRAL ARMORY ON BOND STREET,

CLEVELAND, OHIO, SEPT. 11, 8 P. M.

The meeting was opened with prayer by Rev. L. H. Stewart. 1

After a song by Miss Fultonia, the Chairman, J. G. W. Cowles, of Cleveland, made the following remarks:

These are proud and happy days for the people of Cleveland. When your official board selected this city as the place of meeting for this National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic, we felt that we had a large undertaking upon our hands to receive and entertain and care for the hosts which should be gathered, in a manner worthy of the occasion. How well this has been done you may already in part judge, and in the days following you will fully ascertain. Enough to say, that the citizens upon being organized into executive and other committees, an appeal having been made for funds necessary to make this occasion a success, the people of Cleveland responded most generously, and there is no deficiency in the means necessary to make this Encampment a success. I may say in passing that one hundred thousand dollars in round numbers have been raised without personal solicitation, and this sum has been given by the citizens of Cleveland as a tribute to the Grand Army of the Republic, and in expression of appreciation of the great services which have been rendered to the country by the soldiers of the Union and in honor of the survivors who, after forty years from the beginning of the war, are able to gather together to rehearse their victories and to rejoice in the triumphs of the Union, and the preservation of the government. One circumstance only has tinged with sadness and anxiety this occasion. I refer to the absence of President McKinley, who should have been here to-day, being a Comrade of the Grand Army as well as President of

the United States. We rejoice that the President still lives and rejoice in the assured hope that he will recover.

The Grand Army of the Republic is a school of patriotism, an object lesson for the people, and such lessons need to be repeated in each generation. It was an impressive spectacle, the three thousand and more school children whom you saw to-day with their enthusiastic cheers and their noble and delightful songs of patriotism. It shows the rising generations in our common schools are being taught the lessons which we learned in the days which tried men's souls. We need a larger patriotism, broader, deeper and more diffused, lodged in the hearts of all the people. We know that the soldiers of the Grand Army of the Republic are patriots, for they staked their lives for the Republic. We expect soldiers to be patriotic. If soldiers and sailors are not patriotic, they are cowards and traitors. Why should we not have patriotic politicians also? Have they any more right to be unpatriotic than a soldier has? I would like to know why any man has any more right to serve his party at the expense of his country than a soldier has to forget his patriotism. I would like to have the Grand Army of the Republic require that they should be matched and equaled in patriotism by the politicians of both parties in this country. I tell you, when we do that we will have no more anarchy.

I am not going to make a speech. I am simply here to introduce others who are to speak. I introduce the Hon. George K. Nash, Governor, to extend the welcome of the State of Ohio.

Governor Nash said:

Mr. Chairman, Comrades of the Grand Army of the Republic, Ladies of the Relief Corps, Ladies of the G. A. R., and Daughters of Veterans: On behalf of the people of Ohio, I extend to you a most cordial and heartfelt welcome. The people of Ohio love you, they love you because no nation in this world ever before possessed such a patriotic band of soldiers as you are. Comrades, the people of Ohio know what you did for them from 1861 to 1865. They know that you covered our flag with glory, they know the story of your patriotism, and they know your sufferings, and it is because they know these things that they welcome you here to-night. They know how your heads were bowed down with grief when victory came, because the greatest President of them all, fell in the person of Abraham Lincoln. They know that you saved the life of the best government that was ever conceived by the mind of man, and they know that when that government was saved it was better than it ever was before because human slavery was wiped out forever.

Comrades, it is not alone on account of your services as sol-

dlers that the people of Ohio love you. They know that when the war closed you entered the ranks of civil life, and that for thirty-five years these Comrades have been the best citizens ever possessed by any nation.

Within the last thirty-five years our nation has grown rich and strong and great, our population has more than doubled. Not only has she grown strong and great, but she has been more patriotic than ever before. The lesson of patriotism which you taught by your services during the war has been told over and over again to the youth of our land, and from your patriotism all our people are now patriotic and love the flag of our country as they should. We know that when you reached your homes in 1865 you scattered, you filled our great West from the Mississippi to the Pacific Ocean. Out of that vast territory you have assisted in building up a new and a great population, and all the people in that vast territory love their country as you love it, and honor our flag as you honor it. The nation has grown great and strong, she is vast in resources, her commerce has increased, in every part are to be found great manufacturing establishments, and all this greatness has grown from your efforts, joined with those of our other patriotic citizens. Your sons have learned the lesson of patriotism. They learned it so thoroughly that they in 1898 went forth under our old flag as you went forth under it in 1861. They drove proud and mighty Spain from our continent, and her islands, they gave freedom to Cuba, and they have restored peace and order in Porto Rico and the Philippine Islands. Their lesson was well learned.

We welcome the ladies who are here with us, we welcome them because it has been their mission during thirty-five years to minister to the sick and to the old and to the women and the children of the dead veterans. A glorious work have they performed. It was a patriotic work, and this nation can never honor them enough for what they have done.

Comrades, and ladies, you came among us when we were groping in the shadow of a great calamity. We are glad that you came at that time, because your prayers joined to the prayers of the people of Ohio went up to heaven for the life of our great President. We are glad that you are here now because you can rejoice with us in the bright prospect that the President will be restored to full health and strength.

Comrades and ladies, I welcome you to Ohio, and I know that it is the wish of all our people that in all time to come God may place upon you all the blessings which he always gives to brave, manly, honorable soldiers. I thank you.

THE CHAIRMAN: The welcome of the City of Cleveland will now be expressed by the Mayor of the City, the Hon. Tom L. Johnson.

The Mayor said:

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen of the Grand Army of the Republic: It is with great delight that I extend to you to-night on behalf of the people of the City of Cleveland, a hearty welcome. It has been for a long time the wish not only of the committee that had the arrangement in charge, but of every man and woman who lived in Cleveland, that this occasion should be one of rejoicing and good cheer, and that on leaving our guests should feel that the people of Cleveland had entertained them in a way worthy of the object of this meeting and worthy of the distinguished guests in our midst. There came a time when a great cloud came over us, and it looked as if all was to be turned into mourning, but I thank God with you to-night, that the assassin's hand has failed, and that the life of the President of the United States is safe. It is a great thing to have a gathering like this in our midst. Those that are young will look back to it with pride, we who are older will remember it pleasantly as a time when people from all over the United States, soldiers of forty years ago, came together to exchange their experiences, to renew their friendships, to show the people of the United States what is left of a great army that did a great work in the cause of humanity. I believe with the worthy chairman, that the politician should have as much patriotism as the soldier. I believe with the worthy chairman, that politics should be put on the highest plane, and I say to you that no man is worthy to be a member of any party who does not love all of the people better than his particular set. I grieve with you, and with all good people all over the world, that some poor crazy ones have it in their minds that they can right the wrongs of society and help to advance civilization by force, fraud and murder. I want to say to you that I believe the world will be made better by wisdom and justice, and that the assassin's hand can never do anything but harm.

On behalf of the city of Cleveland I welcome you, and I hope that on your return to your homes, you will have the same pleasant recollection of your visit that we of the city of Cleveland will retain. I thank you.

THE CHAIRMAN: An address of welcome will now be made by the Commander of the Department of Ohio, Mr. Taggart.

Comrade Taggart said:

Mr. Chairman, Comrades, and Ladies: It gives me great pleasure to welcome you to the Department of Ohio, and it seems to me if there were any question as to the welcome of the comrades of the Grand Army of Ohio, you could not have seen the parade to-day, because I think there was quite a following after the Department Commander of Ohio to-day. I am a little bit selfish, but I believe I voice the sentiment of every comrade within my hearing when I say to you that I am glad I was born at a time when I had an opportunity to take part in the great struggle in defense of this country. In that struggle two debts were made by this government, one to the men who saved the nation, and the other to those who furnished the money. One debt has been paid in full. In the beginning of the war you were paid \$13 a month in gold. Following that you were paid in money the value of which fluctuated, and at one time was worth scarcely anything. I contend that the government owes these boys the difference between the value of gold and the value of that money. For the four years your pay amounted to \$6.43 per month, estimated in gold. I believe that this government is doing more for the soldier than any other government has ever done, but I still contend that she owes a debt that she has never paid.

It has been said that the Grand Army is a kind of a mutual admiration society. In reply to that, permit me to say that I do not know of any one who has a better right. The Department of Ohio welcomes you, the State that furnished a Grant, a Sherman, a Sheridan, a McPherson, and a host of other leaders in the great struggle. We welcome the patriotic women who have come to our Department, and again on behalf of the great Comradeship of Ohio, it gives me great pleasure to extend to you all a hearty welcome.

After music and singing by the quartette the Chairman introduced Commander-in-Chief, Leo Rassieur, to respond to the addresses of welcome.

The Commander-in-Chief said:

Mr. Chairman, Ladies, Gentlemen and Comrades: It gives me great pleasure to inform you that Comrade Charles G. Burton of Nevada, Mo., a native of Cleveland, a Comrade of the Nineteenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, has been requested to respond to the addresses of welcome on behalf of the Woman's Relief Corps, on behalf of the ladies of the G. A. R., on behalf of the Daughters of Veterans, and on behalf of our grand organization, the Grand Army

of the Republic. I have now the pleasure of introducing to you Comrade Charles G. Burton.

Comrade Burton said:

My friends and fellow citizens: In the name of the Commander-in-Chief, and on behalf of these white haired, blue-coated wearers of the little badge in bronze, and of our sisters of the Woman's Relief Corps, and of the Ladies of the G. A. R., and the Daughters of Veterans, I thank the Governor of your commonwealth, the Mayor of your city, and the commander of your Department, for your royal welcome, and you, the good people of Ohio and Cleveland, for your generous hospitality. We are here from every State and territory in the Union, more than a hundred thousand strong, the survivors of that grand army that preserved us a nation. The locality and accessibility of this queen city of the inland seas, its magnificent avenues and splendid parks, its monuments of American skill, industry and pluck, and even the perfume of your sweet Cuyahoga, not alone prompted our coming, but we were rather led and inspired by the knowledge that ever since the creation of the great northwest territory Ohio has been the abiding place of the apostles of human freedom, and the home of the defenders of the constitution, the Union and the flag. Beneath your soil molders all that remains of a Ewing, a Chase, a Corwin, a Dennison, a Garfield, a Thurman, a Sherman, and a host of others whose resting places may or may not be marked by towering columns of marble or massive monuments in brass and bronze, but their names are inscribed upon the roll of the world's immortals and the things they said and the things they did are embalmed in the hearts of all who love their fellow men.

Come from whatsoever State or Department we may, we remember that in that long line of blue, reaching from Potomac to Rio Grande; in the baptism at Belmont, in the slaughter at the bridge at Antietam, in front of the crowning heights of Fredericksburg, upon the plains and amid the forests of Chancellorsville, into the hell of Shiloh, the cedars of Stone River, around Old Pap Thomas at Snodgrass, up the rugged sides of Missionary Ridge, with Hooker above the clouds, on Lookout's lofty top, with Hancock at the Bloody Angle, or with Sickles at the Peach Orchard, with Grant down through the Wilderness by Cold Harbor, and Petersburg until the sunlight of victory kissed our banner at Appomatox, we remember that at the point of duty and the places of danger, the boys from Ohio were always in the front.

Mr. Governor, Mr. Mayor, and Comrades, we come here inspired, in a measure, by the feeling that prompts the Moslem to journey to

Mecca and the Christian to travel to Calvary and the Sepulchre. Royal has been your welcome to the boys, and royally **we** accept it. Ours is a peculiar organization. Its like has never before been known to man. Composed of those, and of those only, who in the Rebellion, fought for the integrity of the Union, and the honor of its flag, to-day its days, of necessity, are numbered. The frost that never melts has already whitened the locks of our youngest, and ere many years at most, the last one of us shall have answered to the bugle call, and been laid to rest in some city of the silent. Because of this we come here a serious-minded body of men. We have had no ancestry, we shall need no posterity, but with a faith in God and a hope in our country, we leave to the rising generation and the generations yet unborn for years and years the inspirations of the cardinal principles of our Order. Upon our banners are inscribed Fraternity, Charity and Loyalty. Fraternity, brotherly love, and let me say to you that the ties that bind the hearts and hands of these Comrades were not formed in the post room or created at the altar, but they were made in the camp, around the camp fire, on the march, out on the picket post, on the skirmish line, and they were welded in the red fire and white heat of bloody battle. We believe in fraternity, and because of that we are mindful of our obligations to each other, and we cannot forget the obligations the government owes unto those, who in the hour of its danger offered themselves as living targets that a nation of the people, by the people, and for the people, should not perish from the face of the earth. We do not demand extravagance in pension legislation, nor looseness of construction in the administration of the pension laws. We believe that the pension roll is, and ought to be, a roll of honor. If any name is thereon by fraud, deceit or corruption, let it come off. All we ask is that these laws shall be administered in the spirit that prompted their enactment to the end that no worthy follower of the flag, either by reason of misfortune or disease, living, shall gaze at God's sunlight through the smoky windows of a poor house, or dying, molder beneath the unconsecrated clods of a potter's field.

We stand for the school house, the church and the home. Every little school house that dots the plain or nestles in the grove, is a fort; every academy of learning, college or university is a garrison; every church or cathedral with its spire pointing heavenward and its clear ringing bell inviting men and women to come and sit at the feet of Him who taught as man ne'er taught before, is a fort, a garrison and a citadel, and every god-fearing mother in all this land, who, at her own home and her own hearthstone instills into the minds of her boys and her girls the immutable principles of right and wrong, who teaches her boys to be clean, manly men, and her

girls to be pure, virtuous women, who teaches them both to love their country and its flag, and to emulate the virtues of its heroes, living and dead, every such god-fearing mother is a recruiting officer for the Grand Army that shall perpetuate the Republic.

We believe because of our present and prospective condition, that our navy ought to ride the monarch of the seas. We do not demand much of a standing army. Why? Because the perpetuity of our Republic depends upon the virtue and intelligence of the people. We stand for law and order, for the enforcement of the law and the administration of justice. We believe that that flag is sufficient to afford ample protection to every individual beneath its folds, and that in all this broad land there is no place for the red flag of the commune or the black rag of the anarchist. We believe in the enjoyment of the inalienable rights, among which are freedom of speech and freedom of press, but we of the Grand Army declare that neither orator or editor, journal or journalist, ought to be permitted to inculcate treason or incite to murder. We would protect everyone, even those who do not believe in any form of government, but for a much stronger reason we demand that the government shall protect itself and likewise its chosen representatives from the slung shot, the knife and the bullet of the assassin.

Our hearts go out in loving sympathy to our comrade, who lies within the dark shadow in the neighboring city, and to that magnificent example of American womanhood who honors him with her love, her affection and her wifely devotion. God grant that he may be speedily restored to health, and that he may again hold with firm grasp the reins of the nation.

Beyond these sentiments and demands, there is nothing peculiar in our organization, if these be peculiar. We also inscribe upon our banners charity, and in that we do not mean simply the bestowal of material things, but we believe even in charity for the opinions and convictions of others. It is because of that that the boys of the Grand Army are the best friends of the boys in gray. We admired their valor, and their pluck, manifested on a thousand battlefields. Impregnable in the justice of our cause, we have never demanded any humiliation in sackcloth or ashes at their hands. All that we ask, and thank God we are receiving it, is their support, standing shoulder to shoulder with us in the march of progress, their feet and ours keeping time to the music of the Union. Pardon me one little reminiscence, it so well illustrates the conditions of to-day. With my regiment was the old Leland band of this city, a magnificent band, and one night as the army of the Ohio, subsequently to become the Army of the Cumberland, lay upon the northern and western banks of the Tennessee River, the forces of Bragg

lay just over on the other side, and as the sun was sinking to rest our band played the Star Spangled Banner. From across the river in the rebel camp came an echo, the Bonnie Blue Flag. Our boys played the Red, White and Blue, and from over yonder was heard the strain of Maryland, My Maryland. And then ours played Hail Columbia, and in answer came that most stirring of all war tunes, The Rebel Dixie. And then ours played Home Sweet Home. There was no reply from the camp across the river. Silently the boys in either camp wended their way to the tents to lie down and sleep and dream of mother, home and friends. Three years ago there was a demand for volunteers, and from all over this broad land the sons of the boys in blue and the sons of the boys in gray volunteered and marched together, and they all marched beneath the flag of our fathers; and as we heard from El Caney and Santiago, and other places where our boys, under the leadership of old Joe Wheeler and Teddy Roosevelt brought renown and imperishable fame to the flag, we could all, with one accord, say, Thank God, Home, Sweet Home, all at home beneath the stars and the stripes.

Now, my friends and fellow citizens, in behalf of these women of the Relief Corps, and her kindred organizations, we thank you. They are the successors of the Woman's Aid Society that stood by us in the dark and bloody days of '61 to '65. We cannot forget them, we will not forget them, and their auxiliary organizations are cherished by us. On their behalf, as well as on the behalf of our old Comrades, I again thank you Governor, Mayor and Commander, and to host and guest let me give you in parting this one sentiment from one of America's sweetest poets:

"Let us cherish with full heart this land of the West,
Whose banner of stars o'er the world is unrolled,
Whose empire o'ershadows the Atlantic's wide breast,
And ope's to the sunset its gateway of gold.

"The land of the mountain, the land of the lake,
And rivers that roll in magnificent tide,
Where the sons of the mighty from slumber awake,
To hallow the soil for whose freedom they died."

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
THIRTY-FIFTH NATIONAL ENCAMPMENT,
Grand Army of the Republic,

AT THE EUCLID AVENUE OPERA HOUSE, CLEVELAND, OHIO,
SEPTEMBER 12, 1901.

The Thirty-fifth Annual Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic convened at The Euclid Avenue Opera House in Cleveland, Ohio, on September 12, 1901, at 10 o'clock a. m., and was opened in due form, the Commander-in-Chief presiding.

The hall was in charge of the following Comrades:

Officer of the Day, Thursday the 12th: Robert J. Bellamy, Forest City Post No. 556, Department of Ohio.

Officer of the Day, Friday the 13th: S. W. Bailey, Army and Navy Post No. 187, Department of Ohio.

Officer of the Guard: J. C. Tressel, Memorial Post No. 141, Department of Ohio.

GUARDS: F. A. Bierbrier, Post 141, Department of Ohio; David Jackson, Post 141, Department of Ohio; W. A. Heinsohn, Post 141, Department of Ohio; E. A. Foster, Post 141, Department of Ohio; H. A. Smitte, Post 187, Department of Ohio; H. M. McLeod, Post 187, Department of Ohio; Walter Norton, Post 556, Department of Ohio; John A. Wanless, Post 556, Department of Ohio; C. A. Harrington, Post 399, Department of Ohio; C. H. Tuttle, Post 399, Department of Ohio; J. C. Coyne, Post 403, Department of Ohio; Samuel Hamilton, Post 403, Department of Ohio.

The Commander-in-Chief appointed Comrade Rev. L.

H. Stewart of Cleveland as Acting Chaplain-in-Chief, who read the following invocation prepared by Comrade Rev. August Drahms, the Chaplain-in-Chief, who was detained at home by sickness in his family :

ETERNAL GOD, Creator and Father of all, Author of all peace and concord, and God of battles; we invoke Thy divine presence upon the occasion of our annual assembling. We draw near in true reverence as children of one race—brothers of one great family, mingling our prayers before a common throne to the God and Father of all. Our hearts are very tender to-day. They commune with other times and scenes than these. They cluster about memories that can never fade, that

“Scatter from her pictured urn
Thoughts that breathe and words that burn.”

They make the past to live again and speak from lips long since turned to dust.

We come before Thee, this morning, in full acknowledgment of all mercies past. We stand as monuments thereof, midway between the living and the dead—the Past and the Future. We are as children—“pilgrims of a day,” journeying from the one into the other, out of the fullness and fruition of the past, stored with the “grapes of wrath,” into the richness and promise of the Future, flowing with milk and honey, and of which the Lord said: “I will give it Thee!”

We have come, oh, Father, to occupy it. Our hearts are glad because Thou hast permitted our feet to enter and our eyes to see, the goodly land. Accept the prayer and praise we bring sanctified by the precious blood of heroes. Thou hast been good unto this people. “Thou hast turned back the captivity of Jacob. Thou has been favorable unto Thy land.” Do Thou continue Thy goodness unto us, we beseech Thee, and looking down from Thy high heaven bless this special object of Thy favor.

Bless it in all its rich past; bless it in its present—the hour of its prosperity; bless it in the inheritance of its mighty future, sanctifying all the varied dispensations of Thy providence unto us: in the period of our humiliation, or of our triumphs in the hour of sorrow or of rejoicing. As in ages past, Thou hast had mercy upon those who have feared Thee and worked righteousness, and as Thou didst choose out of the nations of the earth such as should bear Thine oracles to the Gentiles, even so, we now beseech Thee, vouchsafe unto us to carry the seeds of civil and religious liberty to all the nations of the earth, that the sacred bequest of THE FIRST MARTYR of THE REPUBLIC, of a—“Government by the People, and for the

People," may also become the watchword and gift of the REPUBLIC to the World. As Thou hast made us battle-scarred, so now make Thou us olive-crowned as ministers of peace to future generations. And to this end, we pray Thee, endue our law-makers and our executive with wisdom and heavenly grace. Bless our Comrade, the President of the UNITED STATES, and all in authority, and grant them and theirs long to live, and in peace to die. Make strife to cease. May the smoke of our furnaces and workshops arise as from a sacred altar consecrated to the principle of honest remuneration for honest toil, and may the workman's labor, amply requited, rise like sweet incense in Thy sight.

Strengthen to unite the bands, that make us a great people, we pray Thee. May war's rude alarms, internal or external, ne'er again awaken the war-drum's throb in this fair land of ours, but may peace and plenty serve to make of us the children of one God, one Country and one Flag—evermore.

And now, let Thy parting blessing rest upon and abide with this Veteran Encampment to its close. May it be a time of renewal, of hallowed memories of the past; of refreshment and a girding up for the years to come—a time when Patriotism shall be quickened; when new resolves shall spring from the ashes of the dead hopes and new strength and fidelity to love and duty take on renewed life to: "will and to do."

"Help us to help each other, Lord, each other's ills to bear, while kindly for each other flows the sympathizing tear." Bear gently in Thine arms the widow, and the sorely wounded in body or in estate. Bind up the crushed tabernacle a little longer and give to each and to all, we pray Thee, to render a good account of their stewardship. "I have fought a good fight, I have finished my course." And, if any halt by reason of the way—revive him. And if any fall utterly reinstate him in Thy love; when at last he faints in death, succor Thou him with an everlasting Salvation; and to Thy Name, which alone art worthy, be salvation; and honor; and glory; and dominion; World without end. Amen.

Comrade Stewart added:

O, God, we bow our heads as comrades, and invoke Thy blessing upon our Comrade, the President of the United States, at this time. We thank Thee for the promise of his recovery, we pray that the bullet of the would-be assassin may not prove his death, but that he may be restored to a people who love him and whom he has served in all the years of his public career. We pray our Father that as he emerges from that bed upon which he is prostrate, he may come forth stronger and wiser and better equipped because of this

affliction, to transact the work that has been committed to his hands. O, God, bless the physicians that minister to him and bless his wife, who has received the terrible shock, and yet who, like the queenly woman that she is, is bearing it with such fortitude and such grace; bless them together, and make this sad, sad event a blessing to the whole nation which shall bind us together from sea to sea, and from the lakes to the gulf. And, O, God, we pray that no man shall ever again arise in this fair land of ours to smite down his fellow man or the executive of the United States.

Comrade Sickles of New York: I have been requested to offer the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Commander-in-Chief be requested to convey to our Comrade, the President of the United States, our affectionate solicitation upon his happy progress towards recovery from the infamous attempt on his life, of which he was a victim last Friday in Buffalo; and we rejoice to believe that the prayers of the people of all civilized nations for the convalescence of our President have been heard by the Almighty Ruler of the universe.

The resolution was unanimously adopted by a rising vote, and the Commander-in-Chief stated that it would be at once conveyed by a telegram to the President.

The Adjutant General called the roll of officers and all were found present except the Surgeon General and the Chaplain-in-Chief.

The Committee on Credentials presented the following report, which, on motion of Comrade Cole of New Jersey, was adopted.

Headquarters Grand Army of the Republic,
Cleveland, O., September 11, 1901.

To the Commander-in-Chief, Grand Army of the Republic:

The Committee on Credentials beg leave to report that they have examined the Roll of the Thirty-fifth National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic, to be held in Cleveland on September 12th and 13th, 1901, as prepared and submitted by the Adjutant-General, and find that it corresponds with the credentials and reports from the several departments, with such corrections as made by the Committee.

The Committee therefore recommends that said roll as corrected be adopted as the roll of membership of this Encampment.

The whole number of members entitled to vote at present, is divided as follows:

National Officers	9
Past National Officers	46
Council of Administration	45
Representatives and Past Department Commanders	1,340
<hr/>	
Total Membership	1,440

F. M. STERRETT, Adjutant-General.
D. W. ROBBINS, Colorado,
J. H. THACHER, Connecticut,
H. A. KASSON, Ohio.
THOS. B. RODGERS, Missouri,

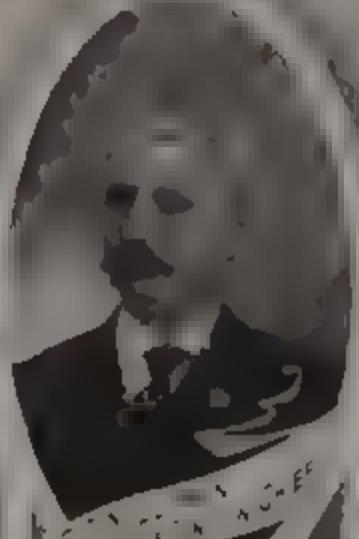
Comrade Longenecker, of Illinois, moved that the calling of the roll of the encampment be dispensed with, and the motion prevailed.

The reports of the officers were presented and that of the Commander-in-Chief was read by him to the Encampment.

The roll of the encampment and the reports of the officers are as follows. The names on the roll marked with an asterisk (*) being present:



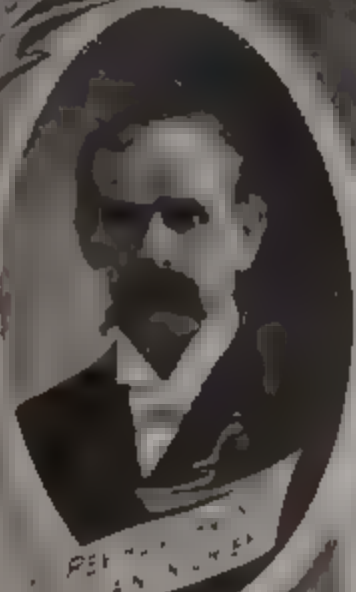
WAS - W. E. L. JACKSON



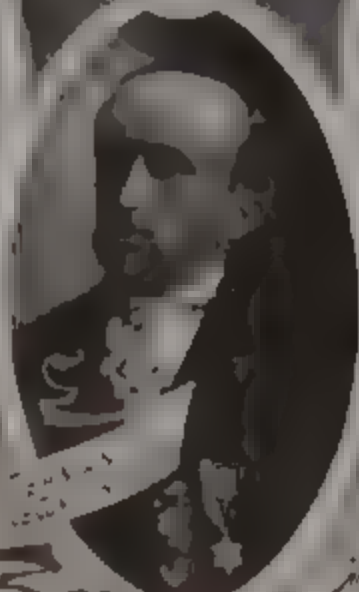
W. E. L. JACKSON



W. E. L. JACKSON



W. E. L. JACKSON



W. E. L. JACKSON



W. E. L. JACKSON

W. E. L. JACKSON

ROLL OF THE THIRTY-FIFTH NATIONAL
ENCAMPMENT.
1901.

NATIONAL OFFICERS.

<i>*Commander-in-Chief,</i>	-	-	LEO RASSIEUR, St. Louis, Missouri.
<i>*Senior Vice-Commander-in-Chief,</i>			E. C. MILLIKEN, Portland, Maine.
<i>*Junior Vice-Commander-in-Chief,</i>			FRANK SEAMAN, Knoxville, Tennessee.
<i>*Surgeon-General,</i>	-	-	JOHN A. WILKINS, Delta, Ohio.
<i>Chaplain-in-Chief,</i>	-	-	REV. AUGUST DRAHMS, San Quentin, California.
<i>*Adjutant-General,</i>	-	-	FRANK M. STERRETT, St. Louis, Missouri.
<i>*Quartermaster-General,</i>	-	-	CHARLES BURROWS, Rutherford, New Jersey.
<i>*Inspector-General,</i>	-	-	HENRY S. PECK, NewHaven, Connecticut.
<i>*Judge-Advocate-General,</i>		-	JAMES H. WOLFF, Boston, Massachusetts.

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF ADMINISTRATION.

Alabama	William Snyder.....	Birmingham.
Arizona	Chas. D. Belden	Phoenix.
1 Arkansas	P. D. Smith.....	Little Rock.
California and Nevada.....	E. L. Hawk.....	Sacramento.
* Colorado and Wyoming.....	Geo. W. Cook.....	Denver.
(H. O. Dodge resigned January 21, 1900.)		
Connecticut.....	James N. Coe	Norton.
* Delaware	Frank Neely.....	Wilmington.
* Florida.....	T. S. Wilmarth.....	Jacksonville.
* Georgia	J. A. Commerford	Marietta.
Idaho	John H. Ireton.....	March.
* Illinois	Thomas W. Scott	Fairfield.
* Indiana	Wm. H. Armstrong.....	Indianapolis.
Indian Territory.....	L. F. Strother	Nowata.
Iowa	William Dean	Tipton.
* Kansas	P. H. Coney.....	Topeka.
* Kentucky.....	Bernard Matthews	Louisville.
Louisiana and Mississippi.....	H. B. Taliaferro.....	Harrisonburg.
* Maine	John F. Foster.....	Bangor.
* Maryland	Marion A. Brian.....	Baltimore.
* Massachusetts.....	E. T. Harvell	Rockwell.
* Michigan	Edward C. Anthony.....	Negaunee.
* Minnesota	L. W. Collins	St. Cloud.
Montana	W. H. Black	Butte.
Nebraska.....	Herbert W. Davis.....	Lincoln.
New Hampshire	D. Arthur Brown	Penacook.
* New Jersey.....	W. H. H. Wyckoff.....	Somerville.
New Mexico.....	Smith H. Simpson	Taos, Taos Co.
* New York.....	Nicholas W. Day	N. Y. City.
North Dakota.....	Harrison Allen	Fargo.
* Ohio	A. A. Taylor	Cambridge.
Oklahoma	L. T. Shockey.....	Pawnee.
* Oregon	Orvil Dodge.....	Myrtle Point, Covoe Co.
Pennsylvania	Thos. A. Morrison.....	Smethport.
(vice Wm. F. Stewart, Philadelphia, deceased.)		
* Potomac	W. H. Norton.....	Washington, D. C.
* Missouri.....	Jere T. Dew.....	Kansas City.

1 John W. Howell, Hot Springs, elected, vice Smith resigned.

2 Robert C. Sundstrom elected, vice Marion A. Brian, resigned.

* Rhode Island	Nelson Viall.....	Howard.
* South Dakota.....	Robert Dollard	Scotland.
Tennessee	Charles W. Biese	Chattanooga.
* Texas	W. F. Conner	Dallas.
Utah	F. M. Bishop.....	Salt Lake City
* Vermont	F. G. Butterfield.....	Derbyline.
Virginia and N. Carolina.....	John C. Fowler.....	E. Richmond.
Washington and Alaska.....	T. M. Young.....	Seattle.
* West Virginia.....	W. C. Leonard	Parkersburg.
* Wisconsin	Philip Cheek	Baraboo.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE NATIONAL COUNCIL OF ADMINISTRATION.

William H. Armstrong	Indianapolis, Ind.
Thos. W. Scott.....	Fairfield, Ills.
A. A. Taylor.....	Cambridge, Ohio.
W. F. Conner	Dallas, Texas.
Nicholas W. Day.....	New York City, N. Y.
Thos. A. Morrison.....	Smethport, Pa.
Edward C. Anthony	Negaunee, Mich.

PAST NATIONAL OFFICERS.

PAST COMMANDERS-IN-CHIEF.

†B. F. Stephenson, (Provisional) [died Aug. 30, 1871].....	1866
†S. A. Hurlburt, Illinois [died March 27, 1882].....	1866-7
†John A. Logan, Illinois [died Dec. 26, 1886]	1868-9-70
†Ambrose E. Burnside, Rhode Island [died Sept. 18, 1881]....	1871-2
†Charles Devens, Massachusetts [died Jan. 7, 1891]	1873-4
†John F. Hartranft, Pennsylvania [died Oct. 17, 1889].....	1875-6
†John C. Robinson, New York [died Feb. 18, 1897].....	1877-8
†William Earnshaw, Ohio [died July 17, 1885].....	1879
*Louis Wagner, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania	1880
†Geo. S. Merrill, Massachusetts [died Feb. 17, 1900].....	1881
Paul Van Dervoort, Omaha, Nebraska	1882
*Robert B. Beath, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania	1883
*John S. Kountz, Toledo, Ohio	1884
*S. S. Burdett, Washington, D. C.....	1885
†Lucius Fairchild, Wisconsin [died May 23, 1896]	1886
†John P. Rea, Minnesota [died May 28, 1900]	1887
William Warner, Kansas City, Missouri	1888

†Deceased.

* Russell A. Alger, Detroit, Michigan	1889
† Wheelock G. Veazey, Vermont [died March 22, 1898]	1890
* John Palmer, Albany, New York	1891
* A. G. Weissert, Milwaukee, Wisconsin	1892
† John G. B. Adams, Lynn, Mass. [died Oct. 19, 1900]	1893
* Thomas G. Lawler, Rockford, Illinois	1894
* Ivan N. Walker, Indianapolis, Indiana	1895
T. S. Clarkson, Omaha, Nebraska	1896
* John P. S. Gobin, Lebanon, Pennsylvania	1897
† James A. Sexton, Illinois [died Feb. 5, 1899]	1898
* W. C. Johnson, Cincinnati, Ohio (elected Sept. 6, 1899)	1899
† Albert D. Shaw, Watertown [died Feb. 10, 1901]	1900

PAST SENIOR VICE-COMMANDERS-IN-CHIEF.

† Joshua T. Owen, Pennsylvania [died Nov. 7, 1887]	1868
† Lucius Fairchild, Wisconsin [died May 23, 1896]	1868-70
† Louis Wagner, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania	1871-2
† Edward Jardine, New York	1874
¹ Joseph E. Reynolds, Chicago, Illinois	1875-6
Elisha H. Rhodes, Providence, Rhode Island	1877
Paul Van Dervoort, Omaha, Nebraska	1878
† John Palmer, Albany, New York	1879
Edgar D. Swain, Chicago, Illinois	1880
† Charles L. Young, Toledo, Ohio	1881
W. E. W. Ross, Baltimore, Maryland	1882
William Warner, Kansas City, Missouri	1883
† John P. Rea, Minnesota [died May 28, 1900]	1884
Seldon Connor, Portland, Maine	1885
S. W. Backus, San Francisco, California	1886
† Nelson Cole, Missouri [died July 31, 1899]	1887
Moses H. Neil, Columbus, Ohio	1888
† A. G. Weissert, Milwaukee, Wisconsin	1889
† Richard F. Tobin, Massachusetts [died Nov. 22, 1890]	1890
Geo. H. Innis, S. Boston, Mass. (elected April 7, 1891)	1891
² * Henry H. Duffield, Detroit, Michigan	1891
R. H. Warfield, San Francisco, Cal	1892
† Ivan N. Walker, Indianapolis, Indiana	1893
* A. P. Burchfield, Pittsburg, Pennsylvania	1894
³ E. H. Hobson, Greensburg, Kentucky	1895
John H. Mullen, Wabasha, Minnesota	1896
* Alfred Lyth, Buffalo, New York	1897
† W. C. Johnson, Cincinnati, Ohio	1898
* Daniel Ross, Wilmington, Delaware (elected Sept. 5, 1899)	1899
⁴ * Irvin Robbins, Indianapolis, Indiana	1900

† Deceased.

† Present as Past Commander-in-Chief.

¹ Should read Joseph S. Reynolds.

² Should read Henry M. Duffield.

³ Died at the Encampment.

⁴ Should be 1899 instead of 1900.

PAST JUNIOR VICE-COMMANDERS-IN-CHIEF.

*R. S. Foster, Indianapolis, Ind.....	1867
* Joseph R. Hawley, Hartford, Connecticut	1868-9
1 Louis Wagner, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania	1870
* J. Warren Kiefer, Springfield, Ohio	1871-2
Ed. Ferguson, Milwaukee, Wisconsin	1873
* Guy T. Gould, Chicago, Illinois.....	1874
†C. J. Buckbee, Connecticut [died Nov. 5, 1896]	1875-6
†William Earnshaw, Ohio [died July 17, 1885].....	1877
†H. E. Hill, Massachusetts [died April 8, 1892].....	1878
H. Dingman, Washington, D. C.	1879
†G. Bowers, New Hampshire [died Feb. 14, 1884].....	1880
* C. V. R. Pond, Lansing, Michigan.....	1881
I. S. Bangs, Waterville, Maine.....	1882
†W. H. Holmes, California [died March 26, 1889]	1883
* Ira E. Hicks, New Britain, Connecticut.....	1884
†John R. Lewis, Georgia [died Feb. 8, 1900]	1885
* Edgar Allan, Richmond, Virginia	1886
* John C. Linehan, Penacook, New Hampshire	1887
†Joseph Hadfield, New York, N. Y.....	1888
* John F. Lovett, Trenton, New Jersey.....	1889
†George B. Creamer, Maryland [died Sept. 16, 1896]	1890
T. S. Clarkson, Omaha, Nebraska	1891
* Peter B. Ayars, Wilmington Delaware.....	1892
†J. C. Bigger, Dallas, Texas [died Sept. 24, 1900]	1893
* Charles H. Shute, New Orleans, Louisiana.....	1894
S. G. Cosgrove, Pomeroy, Washington	1895
* Charles W. Buckley, Montgomery, Alabama.....	1896
* Francis B. Allen, Hartford, Connecticut	1897
2 Daniel Ross, Wilmington, Delaware (elected Senior-Vice Sept. 6, 1899—office of J. V. left vacant)	1898
** Michael Minton, Louisville, Kentucky	1900

†Deceased. ‡Dropped from the rolls.

1 Present as Past Commander-in-Chief.

2 Present as Senior Vice-Commander-in-Chief.

3 Should be 1899 instead of 1900.

DEPARTMENTS.

The figures within the () show the number of each Department in order of permanent organization.

ALABAMA. (42.)

Organized March 12, 1889. Number of members Dec. 31, 1900, 115.

Department-Commander* Geo. F. Jackson, Birmingham
 Senior Vice-Dep't-Commander.....H. A. Stewart, Noulton
 Junior Vice-Dep't-Commander.... Thos. McKee, Anniston
 Assistant Adjutant-General.....*E. D. Bacon, Birmingham

REPRESENTATIVE

ALTERNATE

* A. W. Fulghum (at large), F. M. Baker, Birmingham
 Birmingham

PAST DEPARTMENT COMMANDERS

* Geo. H. Patrick, Washington, † C. W. Buckley, Montgomery, 1894
 D. C., 1876-80 Manoah Bostick, Birmingham,
 * F. G. Sheppard, Birmingham, 1895
 1889 Geo. F. Wollenhaupt, Cullman,
 W. H. Hunter, Birmingham, 1890 1896
 † Seymour Bullock, 1891 † W. H. Black, Montgomery, 1897
 † A. B. Hayes, 1891 * A. G. Bethard, Decatur, 1898
 William Snyder, Birmingham, A. P. Stone, Birmingham, 1899
 1892 * Geo. B. Randolph, Anniston, 1900
 J. Clyde Millar, Birmingham, 1893

ARIZONA. (40.)

Organized Jan. 17, 1888. Number of members Dec. 31, 1900, 211.

Department Commander P. P. Parker, Phoenix
 Senior Vice-Dep't-Commander.....* Geo. W. Sanders, Vulture via
 Wickenburg
 Junior Vice-Dep't-Commander.....W. H. Pierce, Flagstaff
 Assistant Adjutant-General..... W. F. R. Schindler, Phoenix

REPRESENTATIVE

ALTERNATE

* S. C. Rees (at large), Prescott R. K. Farnsworth, Williams

† Deceased.

‡ Present as Junior Vice-Commander-in-Chief.

ARIZONA—Concluded.

PAST DEPARTMENT COMMANDERS

A. L. Grow, Tombstone, 1888	W. F. R. Schindler, Phoenix, 1895
A. B. Sampson, Tucson, 1889	A. J. Sampson, U. S. Minister to
G. F. Coats, Los Angeles, Cal. 1890	Ecuador, 1896
Edw. Schwartz, Phoenix, 1891-2	George Hoxworth, Flagstaff, 1897
Douglas Snyder, Tucson, 1893	†James Finley, 1898
Chas. D. Belden, Bloomton,	Geo. Broughton, Prescott, 1899
N. J., 1894	R. H. G. Minty, Jerome, 1900

ARKANSAS. (31.)

Organized July 11, 1883. Number of members Dec. 31, 1900, 626.

Department Commander	*William G. Akers, Little Rock
Senior Vice-Dep't-Commander	*John H. Avery, Hot Springs
Junior Vice-Dep't-Commander	*J. H. Demby, Crystal Springs
Assistant Adjutant General	*P. S. Smith, Little Rock

REPRESENTATIVES

Hubbard Stone (at large),
Fort Smith

ALTERNATES

C. E. Tewksbury, Springdale
Peter Evens, Little Rock

†C. N. Rix, Hot Springs

PAST DEPARTMENT COMMANDERS

†Stephen Wheeler, 1883-4	†Logan H. Roots, 1893
C. C. Waters, Little Rock, 1886	†Thomas H. Barnes, 1893-4
Thomas Boles, Fort Smith, 1887	W. C. Roberts, Huntsville, 1895
S. K. Robinson, Fort Smith, 1888	O. M. Spellman, Little Rock, 1896
*A. S. Fowler, Little Rock, 1889-90	A. H. Soekland, Stuttgart, 1897
W. H. H. Clayton, S. McAllister,	W. G. Gray, Springdale, 1898
Indian Territory, 1891	*Geo. W. Clark, Little Rock, 1899
Powell Clayton, Mexico City,	A. L. Thompson, Springdale, 1900
Mexico, 1892	

CALIFORNIA AND NEVADA. (10.)

Organized Feb. 21, 1868. Number of members Dec 31, 1900, 4,937

Department Commander	*Geo. Stone, San Francisco, Cal.
Senior Vice-Dep't-Commander	*C. T. Rice, Riverside, Cal.
Junior Vice-Dep't-Commander	*J. R. Patrick, Pacific Grove, Cal.
Assistant Adjutant General	T. C. Masteller, San Francisco, Cal.

REPRESENTATIVES

*F. L. Turpin (at large),
San Francisco, Cal.

ALTERNATES

J. C. Currier, San Francisco
*W. W. Russell, Marysville
J. Murray Bailey, San Francisco
C. W. Mallory, Los Gatos
R. H. McIlroy, Tres Pinos
A. H. Johnson, Monrovia
E. K. Russell, New York
H. Hotchkiss, Los Gatos

*J. H. Garrett, San Francisco
*W. E. Estes, San Francisco
*G. H. Thoma, Reno Nevada
J. W. Corey, Sacramento
*E. B. Bancroft, Berkeley
*Geo. H. Wallis, San Francisco
*J. Edward Lee, San Jose

†Deceased.

1 E. A. Nichols served in place.

2 Geo. W. Strohl, San Francisco, served.

3 Walter James, Bakersfield, served.

4 Moore Briggs, San Jose, served.

CALIFORNIA AND NEVADA—Concluded.

PAST DEPARTMENT COMMANDERS

* W. H. Aiken, Wrights, Cal., 1873-4	A. J. Buckles, Fairfield, Cal., 1890
E. Carlson, Berkeley, Cal., 1875	W. H. L. Barnes, San Francisco, 1891
S. W. Backus, San Francisco, 1877	J. B. Fuller, San Francisco, 1892
† S. P. Ford, 1878-9	E. C. Seymour, Patton, Cal., 1893
C. Mason Kinne, San Francisco, 1880-1	J. M. Walling, Nevada City, 1894
W. A. Robinson, San Francisco, 1882	Charles E. Wilson, San Francisco, 1895
† James W. Staples, 1883	T. C. Masteller, San Francisco, 1896
† James M. Davis, 1884	N. P. Chipman, San Francisco, 1897
R. H. Warfield, San Francisco, 1885	Solomon Cahen, San Francisco, 1898
W. R. Smedberg, San Francisco, 1886	A. F. Dill, San Diego, 1899
E. S. Salomon, San Francisco, *	Geo. M. Mott, Sacramento, 1900
1887	
T. H. Goodman, San Francisco, 1888	

COLORADO AND WYOMING. (21.)

Organized as the Department of the Mountains, December 11, 1879; name changed to Colorado, July 31, 1882; name changed to Colorado and Wyoming, Aug. 28, 1889. Number of members Dec. 31, 1900, 2,325

Department Commander * Linus E. Sherman, Colo. Springs

Senior Vice-Dep't-Commander.....* S. M. Biggs, Durango

Junior Vice-Dep't-Commander ...* Chas. Harcourt, Cripple Creek

Assistant Adjutant-General* D. W. Robbins, Colorado Springs

REPRESENTATIVES

- * J. D. Johnson (at large),
Ft. Morgan
- * A. D. Searl, Leadville
- * Deane Monahan, Denver
- J. H. Goddard, Cheyenne

ALTERNATES

- William Green, Rocky Ford
- S. B. Buell, Denver
- I. H. Paine, Greeley
- * P. W. Blanchard, Colo. Springs

PAST DEPARTMENT COMMANDERS

† Andrew Taylor, 1875-7	John C. Kennedy, Denver, Col., 1892
F. J. Bancroft, Denver, Col., 1878	
J. W. Donnellan, Laramie, Wyo., 1880	† Myron W. Reed, 1893
† Byron L. Carr, 1884	* N. Rollins, Leadville, Col., 1894
* A. V. Bohn, Leadville, Col., 1885	N. J. O'Brien, Cheyenne, Wyo., 1895
* George Ady, Denver, Col., 1887	H. O. Dodge, Boulder, Col., 1896
J. W. Browning, Denver, Col. 1888	U. S. Hollister, Denver, Col., 1897
* Delos L. Holden, Pueblo, Col., 1890	W. T. S. May, Denver, Col., 1898
† Geo. W. Cook, Denver Col., 1891	Andrew Royal, Pueblo, Col., 1899
	* Harper M. Orahood, Denver, Col., 1900

† Deceased.

‡ Present as member of National Council of Administration.

CONNECTICUT. (6.)

Organized April 11, 1867. Number of members Dec. 31, 1900, 4,707

Department Commander* Thomas Boudren, Bridgeport
 Senior Vice-Dep't-Commander.....Chas. D. Barnes, Southington
 Junior Vice-Dep't-Commander* Jared R. Avery, New London
 Assistant Adjutant-General* John H. Thacher, Hartford

REPRESENTATIVES

ALTERNATES

E. E. Sill (at large), New Haven *	V. R. McNeil, New Haven
* E. Bishop, Woodstock	A. A. May, Meriden
* D. W. Grosvenor, Westbrook	D. P. Morrell, South Norwalk
* Henry Huss, Stamford	Frederick Monier, New Britain
* Joseph W. Lake, Mystic	A. A. Walker, Norwich
Samuel Cooper, Winsted	S. E. Chaffee, Derby
* Henry Ploucquet, Plymouth	* C. H. Clark, Plantsville

PAST DEPARTMENT COMMANDERS

Edward Harland, Norwich, 1867 *	Henry E. Taintor, Hartford, 1887
† Theo. G. Ellis, 1868-9	Samuel B. Horne, Winsted, 1888
† Wm. H. Mallory, 1870-1	Wm. H. Pierpont, New Haven, '89
† L. A. Dickinson, Hartford, 1872-3	John C. Broatch, Middletown, 1890
† Charles J. Buckbee, 1874-5	† Henry N. Fanton, 1891
Wm. E. Disbrow, Bridgeport, 1876-7	Benajah E. Smith, Willimantic, 1892
† Frank G. Otis, 1878	Wilbur F. Rogers, Meriden, 1893
† Charles E. Fowler, 1878-9	S. G. Blakeman, Birmingham, 1894
George S. Smith, Norwich, 1880	John M. Brewer, Norwich, 1895
* Alfred B. Beers, Bridgeport, 1881	Oscar W. Cornish, Waterbury, 1896
* Ira E. Hicks, New Britain, 1882	Gustavus D. Bates, Putnam, 1897
Isaac B. Hyatt, Meriden, 1883	W. E. Simonds, Hartford, 1898
† William Berry, 1884	Henry R. Jones, New Hartford, 1899
Frank D. Sloat, New Haven, 1885 *	John K. Bucklyn, Mystic, 1900
† John T. Crary, Norwich, 1886	

DELAWARE. (23.)

Organized Jan. 14, 1881. Number of members Dec. 31, 1900, 692.

Department Commander.....* John W. Worrall, Pleasant Hill
 Senior Vice-Dep't-Commander.....* J. E. Thomas, Harrington
 Junior Vice-Dep't-Commander.....* Geo. P. Phillips, Wilmington
 Assistant Adjutant-General* William G. Baugh, Wilmington

REPRESENTATIVES

ALTERNATES

* William Kelly, Jr. (at large), Wilmington	Jas. M. Banthem, Wilmington
* Samuel Hawkins, Wilmington	W. S. Byron, Wilmington

— — — — —
 † Deceased.

DELAWARE—Concluded.

PAST DEPARTMENT COMMANDERS

†W. S. McNair, 1881	* Samuel Lewis, Wilmington, 1890
* John Wainwright, Wilmington, 1882	A. J. Woodman, Wilmington, 1891
† Daniel Ross, Wilmington, 1883	Geo. W. Stradley, Bridgeville, 1892
* J. S. Litzenberg, Wilmington, 1885	* B. D. Bogia, Wilmington, 1893
†John M. Dunn, 1886	J. E. Vantine, New Castle, 1894
* John E. Mowbray, Phila., Pa., 1887	* Edwin F. Wood, Dover, 1895
* R. G. Buckingham, Pleasant Hill, 1888	* Wm. B. Norton, Wilmington, 1896
† Peter B. Ayars, Wilmington, 1889	Joseph S. Bradley, Milford, 1897
	* Robert Liddell, Choate, 1898
	* Wm. H. Moystin, Wilmington, 1899
	* Wm. A. Reilly, Wilmington, 1900

FLORIDA. (36.)

Organized June 19, 1884.	Number of members Dec. 31, 1900, 352.
Department Commander.....	* Frank G. Parcell, Tampa
Senior Vice-Dep't-Commander.....	* S. Herbert Lancey, Orlando
Junior Vice-Dep't-Commander.....	* J. F. Chase, St. Petersburg
Assistant Adjutant-General	Samuel Payne, Tampa

REPRESENTATIVE

ALTERNATE

* Thos. J. Owens (at large), Ocala	Henry Donahue, Sanford
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PAST DEPARTMENT COMMANDERS

* T. S. Wilmarth, Jacksonville, 1884-85	* Geo. F. Foot, Washington, D. C., 1893
G. H. Norton, Eustis, 1886	* D. L. Way, Sanford, 1894
E. W. Henck, Philadelphia, Pa., 1887	†P. E. McMurray, 1895
Wm. James, Jacksonville, 1888	* L. Y. Jenness, St. Petersburg, 1896
J. W. V. R. Plummer, Key West, 1889	* Charles M. Ellis, Jacksonville, 1897
	Geo. H. Packwood, Havana, Cuba, 1898
* Fred. Goodrich, DeLand, 1890	Edwin Kirby, Fruitland, 1899
* John H. Welsh, Miami, 1891	* John S. Fairhead, Jacksonville, 1900
* J. DeV. Hazzard, Eustis, 1892	

GEORGIA. (41.)

Organized Jan. 25, 1889.	Number of members Dec. 31, 1900, 540
Department Commander	* Lewis Thayer, Fitzgerald, Ga.
Senior Vice-Dep't-Commander.....	Wm. Wilson, Andersonville
Junior Vice-Dep't-Commander	* Edw. Seabrook, Hilton Head, S.C.
Assistant Adjutant-General	* Geo. E. Whitman, Fitzgerald

REPRESENTATIVES

ALTERNATES

M. C. Wilcox (at large), Mount Airy	*†George Crouse, Fitzgerald
* A. W. Keeney, Fitzgerald	G. M. Hooker, Fitzgerald

†Deceased.

† Present as Past Senior Vice-Commander-in-Chief.

1 Present as Past Junior Vice-Commander-in-Chief.

2 Present as member of National Council of Administration.

3 C. H. Brooks, Fitzgerald, elected in place.

4 R. E. Mansfield, Charleston, S. C., elected in place.

GEORGIA—Concluded.

PAST DEPARTMENT COMMANDERS

†John R. Lewis, 1889	John L. Clem, San Juan, 1896
†David Porter, 1890	*James P. Averill, Atlanta, 1897
A. E. Sholes, Savannah, 1891	Jas. O. Ladd, Summerville, S. C.,
Thos. F. Gleason, Savannah,	1898
1892-3	Alex. Mattison, Atlanta, 1899
C. T. Watson, Atlanta, 1894	S. A. Darnell, Jasper, 1900
L. B. Nelson, Atlanta, 1895	

IDAHO. (39.)

Organized Jan. 11, 1888.	Number of members Dec. 31, 1900, 381
Department Commander	Wm. C. Maxey, Caldwell
Senior Vice-Dep't-Commander.....	H. F. Reel, Boise
Junior Vice-Dep't-Commander	James Reid, Couer d'Alene
Assistant Adjutant-General	Geo. Little, Caldwell

REPRESENTATIVE

ALTERNATE

Geo. W. Palmer (at large), Moscow	Adam Aulbach, Murray
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PAST DEPARTMENT COMMANDERS

†Wm. H. Nye, 1888	D. H. Budlong, Coeur d'Alene,
†Almon S. Senter, 1889	1895
W. T. Riley, Hailey, 1890	James M. Fuller, Bliss, 1896
Judson Spofford, Boise, 1891	Lindoll Smith, Moscow, 1897
A. O. Ingalls, 1892	Nelson F. Kimball, Weiser, 1898
R. H. Barton, Moscow, 1893	S. L. Thompson, Lewiston, 1899
Thos. J. Groome, 1894	Chas. A. Clark, Boise, 1900

ILLINOIS. (1.)

Organized April 1, 1866.	Number of members Dec. 31, 1900, 22,764
Department Commander	*N. B. Thistlewood, Cairo
Senior Vice-Dep't-Commander.....	*Geo. W. G. Estover, Chicago
Junior Vice-Dep't-Commander	*J. B. Sine, Chicago
Assistant Adjutant-General	*C. A. Partridge, Chicago

REPRESENTATIVES

ALTERNATES

¹ *S. W. Thorton (at large), Jack- sonville; mail address, Ill. State Penitentiary, Joliet.	*James O'Donnell, Chicago
*C. R. E. Koch, Chicago	O. B. Knight, Chicago
*H. D. Fulton, Chicago	A. J. Cheney, Oak Park
*Z. R. Winslow, Chicago	Julius Heidenrich, Chicago
*C. B. Wilson, Chicago	J. S. Varley, Chicago
*M. A. LaBuy, Chicago	Geo. W. Reed, Chicago
	Chas. Fleetwood, Chicago
	J. R. Fitch, Evanston

†Deceased.

¹ Should be S. W. Thornton.

ILLINOIS—Concluded.

REPRESENTATIVES

*Jas. Donahue, Chicago
 *Jas. E. Adams, Chicago
 *H. B. Douglas, Aurora
 *Joseph M. Myers, Forreston
 *Miron Rhodes, Galesburg
 *Delos Robinson, Sheridan
 *R. M. Woods, Joliet
 *L. E. Ijams, Bloomington
 *H. H. Orendorff, Canton
 *E. K. Westfall, Bushnell
 *J. M. Swales, Jacksonville
 *W. C. Trott, Atlanta
 *C. A. Ramsey, Hillsboro
 J. S. Cochennour, Olney
 *W. P. Aldridge, New Haven
 *Louis Krughoff, Nashville
 *Chas. R. Stuart, Cairo
 *B. F. Funk, Bloomington
 *C. C. Jones, Rockford
 *Chas. P. Swigert, Chicago
 *H. P. Barnum, Waukegan
 E. B. Hamilton, Quincy
 *W. C. Bennett, Moline
 *C. W. Demond, Chicago
 *C. C. Duffy, Ottawa

ALTERNATES

Geo. Eckert, Woodstock
 S. S. Dodge, Dixon
 James Kinney, Toulon
 B. D. Meek, Eureka
 James P. Bailey, Danville
 F. E. Euberling, Urbana
 Orange Daniels, Elmwood
 Joseph Dreischlinger, Quincy
 William Criswell, Waverly
 P. G. Galvin, Pana
 John W. Greaves, Moweaqua
 *M. A. Ewing, Neoga
 T. W. Scott, Fairfield
 E. Robinson, Vernon
 J. T. Moseley, Vienna
 Chas. F. Hall, Chicago
 Joseph Vollor, Elgin
 Charles Bent, Morrison
 J. G. Everest, Chicago
 Wm. Somerville, Quincy
 E. P. Murdock, Chicago
 W. F. Thompson, Roodhouse
 S. McFeely, Streator

PAST DEPARTMENT COMMANDERS

†B. F. Stephenson, 1866	†James A. Sexton, 1888
†Guy T. Gould, Chicago, 1873	*James S. Martin, Salem, 1889
†H. H. Hilliard, 1874-5-6	Wm. L. Distin, Sitka, Alaska, 1890
J. S. Reynolds, Chicago, 1877	*Horace S. Clark, Mattoon, 1891
T. B. Coulter, Canon City, Col.,	*Edwin Harlan, Marshall, 1892
1878	*E. A. Blodgett, Chicago, 1893
E. D. Swain, Seneca Falls, N. Y.,	*H. H. McDowell, Pontiac, 1894
1879-80	W. H. Powell, Belleville, 1895
*J. W. Burst, Sycamore, 1881	*W. G. Cochran, Sullivan, 1896
¹ Thos. G. Lawlor, Rockford, 1882	*A. L. Schimpff, Peoria, 1897
*S. A. Harper, Peoria, 1883	*John C. Black, Chicago, 1898
*L. T. Dickason, Chicago, 1884	*John B. Inman, Springfield, 1899
†W. W. Berry, 1885	*Joel M. Longenecker, Chicago,
†P. S. Post, 1886	1900
†A. C. Sweetser, 1887	**Milton Stewart.

†Deceased.

† Present as Past Junior Vice-Commander-in-Chief.

¹ Present as Past Commander-in-Chief.

² Present as Past Department Commander of Kansas.

INDIANA. (20.)

Organized Aug. 20, 1866. Re-organized Oct. 3, 1879.

Number of members Dec. 31, 1900, 16,211.

Department Commander.....*Milton Garrigus, Kokomo
 Senior Vice-Dep't-Commander.....*Rodney Strain, Logansport
 Junior Vice-Dep't-Commander.....*Chas. W. Brown, Indianapolis
 Assistant Adjutant-General.....*R. M. Smock, Indianapolis

REPRESENTATIVES

ALTERNATES

*Benjamin Starr (at large), Richmond	A. R. Tucker, Noblesville
*Stephen Beiderman, Evansville	Charles Meinhart, Petersburg
*Jas. B. Mulkey, Bloomington	J. Lockwood, Sullivan
*Philip Lester, Little York	W. E. Edgeman, Jeffersonville
*I. B. Mount, Madison, Rural Route No. 3	William H. Aiken, Hope
*John F. Spencer, Moores Hill	John L. Kessler, Seymour
*Jas. S. Neeley, Terre Haute	Lawrence Burgett, Terre Haute
*Chas. M. Gravis, Martinsville	H. M. Pierce, Brazil
*John W. Ross, Connersville	J. N. Annis, Greensburg
Alexander R. Ryman, Cedar Grove	*A. M. Weston, New Castle
*Smiley N. Chambers, Indianapolis	Chas. S. Boynton, Indianapolis
*John M. Holloway, Geneva	W. H. Gregg, Bluffton
*L. O. Leach, Muncie	Jonathan Zeublin, Pendleton
*John S. Kercheval, Sheridan	A. M. Robison, Geetingsville
*L. B. McClamrock, Crawfordsville	John W. Foster, Pittsburg
*Jas. B. Roach, Monticello	Jas. A. Burnham, Renneelaer
*Geo. W. Whorwell, Laporte	Geo. W. Steeley, West Lebanon
*Benjamin F. Williams, Wabash	Jacob M. Barnard, Marion
*David S. Redelsheimer, Monroeville	William H. Keys, Hamilton
*F. M. Burkett, Plymouth	Jas. E. Quivey, Argos
*Chas. B. Brodrick, Elkhart	Con Smith, Millersburg
*Daniel R. Lucas, Indianapolis	George Callahan, Sullivan
*Dan D. Diehl, Butler	Henry C. Gemmill, Markle

PAST DEPARTMENT COMMANDERS

† Robert S. Foster, Indianapolis, 1866-7-8	*Chas. M. Travis, Crawfordsville, 1889
† Nathan Kimball, 1869	*Gil R. Stormont, Princeton, 1890
† Lewis Humphrey, 1879	† Ivan N. Walker, Indianapolis, 1891
† Jonathan B. Hager, 1880	

† Deceased.

† Present as Past Junior Vice-Commander-in-Chief.

† Present as Past Commander-in-Chief.

INDIANA—Concluded.

PAST DEPARTMENT COMMANDERS

* Wm. W. Dudley, Washington, D. C., 1881	* Jos. B. Cheadle, Frankfort, 1892
* Jas. R. Carnahan, Indianapolis, 1882-3	* Jas. T. Johnston, Rockville, 1893
* Edwin Nicar, South Bend, 1884	* Albert O. Marsh, Winchester, 1894
* David N. Foster, Fort Wayne, 1885	* Harvey B. Shiveley, Wabash, 1895
† Thomas W. Bennett, 1886	* Henry M. Caylor, Noblesville, 1896
† Ira J. Chase, 1887	* James S. Dodge, Elkhart, 1897
* Argus D. Vanosdal, Madison, 1888	* Daniel Ryan, Flat Rock, 1898
	* Wm. L. Dunlap, Franklin, 1899
	* David E. Beem, Spencer, 1900
	* Oliver M. Wilson, 1869

INDIAN TERRITORY. (45.)

Organized July 3, 1891. Number of members Dec. 31, 1900, 319

Department Commander	* John S. Hammer, Ardmore
Senior Vice-Dep't-Commander.....	Jas. C. Wilkinson, Muskogee
Junior Vice-Dep't-Commander	Thos. Roberts, Ardmore
Assistant Adjutant-General	Stewart Dennee, Ada

REPRESENTATIVE

ALTERNATE

* B. C. Wigand (at large), Colbert	Joseph R. Kent, Ardmore
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PAST DEPARTMENT COMMANDERS

E. Calkins, Tulsa, 1891	Wm. H. Harrison, Checotah, 1896
R. W. Hill, Muskogee, 1892	R. M. J. Shriver, Miami, 1897
J. H. Spann, So. McAllister, 1893	David Redfield, Ardmore, 1898
Savelon Boyles, Tahlequah, 1894	Gideon S. White, Vinita, 1899
J. L. Thomas, Muskogee, 1895	John S. Hammer, Ardmore, 1900

IOWA. (19.)

Organized Sept. 26, 1866. Re-organized Jan. 23, 1879.

Number of members Dec. 31, 1900, 12,952

Department Commander	* Geo. Metzger, Davenport
Senior Vice-Dep't-Commander.....	* M. H. Byers, Glenwood
Junior Vice-Dep't-Commander	* H. M. Pickel, Des Moines
Assistant Adjutant-General	* Geo. A. Newman, Des Moines

REPRESENTATIVES

ALTERNATES

M. T. Scanlon (at large), Des Moines	* Lot Abraham, (at large), Mt. Pleasant
J. S. Gantz, Fairfield	E. N. Kitchen, Mt. Pleasant
P. M. Crapo, Burlington	J. M. Becketl, Burlington
John H. Lindsey, Marengo	* John Anable, Davenport
E. A. Worrell, Clinton	J. A. Carsen, Maquoketa
* Henry Frank, Bakersburg	* T. E. McCurdy, Hazelton

† Deceased.

IOWA—Concluded.

REPRESENTATIVES

* Geo. W. Healey, Dubuque
 * H. Bailey, Williamstown
 * H. B. Shaw, Nora Springs
 H. D. Newland, Center Point
 * W. J. Johnson, Malcom
 * E. B. Woodruff, Knoxville
 * S. H. Reynolds, Allerton
 * D. B. McMaster, Oakland
 * Henry Johnson, Estherville
 * S. C. Spear, Algona
 Geo. Walton, Ida Grove
 * E. L. Ballou, Larrabee

ALTERNATES

W. C. Tompkins, Clear Lake
 — Herman, Iowa Falls
 * H. S. Beaman, Beaman
 * W. G. Crow, Eldon
 J. A. Fitchpatrick, Nevada
 W. J. Hamilton, Osceola
 * M. D. Reed, Avoca
 A. F. Morse, Humboldt
 * T. S. Ross, Boone
 F. M. Thompson, Rock Rapids
 P. B. West, Lake View
 Isaac Patterson, Osage

PAST DEPARTMENT COMMANDERS

†J. C. Parrott, 1874-5	Chas. H. Smith, Aurora, Ill., 1889
A. A. Perkins, Denver, Col.,	†Mason P. Mills, 1890
1876-8	†Charles L. Davidson, 1891
H. E. Grisworld, Atlantic, 1879	J. J. Steadman, Council Bluffs, 1892
W. F. Conrad, Des Moines, 1880	* Phil Schaller, Sac City, 1893
Peter V. Carey, Des Moines, 1881	† Geo. A. Newman, Cedar Falls, 1894
†G. B. Hogin, 1882	J. K. P. Thompson, Rock Rapids,
†John B. Cook, 1883	1895
E. G. Miller, Waterloo, 1884	Josiah Given, Des Moines, 1896
W. R. Manning, Newton, 1885	A. H. Evans, Keokuk, 1897
W. A. McHenry, Denison, 1886	R. W. Tirrill, Manchester, 1898
†J. M. Tuttle, 1887	C. F. Bailey, Ireton, 1899
† E. A. Consigny, Avoca, 1888	Madison B. Davis, Sioux City, 1900

KANSAS. (22.)

Organized Dec. 7, 1866. Re-organized March 16, 1880.

Number of members Dec. 31, 1900, 13,868

Department Commander	* Martin Norton, Blue Rapids
Senior Vice-Dep't-Commander	* J. B. Remington, Osowattomie
Junior Vice-Dep't-Commander	* B. F. Pealer, Salina
Assistant Adjutant-General	* Frank M. Riddle, Topeka

REPRESENTATIVES

* A. W. Smith (at large),
 McPherson
 * J. H. Richards, Fort Scott
 * T. F. Andrews, Independence
 * D. W. Finney, Neosho Falls
 * Thomas Dever, Junction City

ALTERNATES

John Seaton, Atchison
 H. G. Herrick, Kansas City
 D. J. Moore, Sedan
 Mat McDonald, Cottonwood Falls
 W. S. Anderson, Abilene
 M. P. Shafer, Downs

†Deceased.

‡ Present as Assistant Adjutant General.

KANSAS—Concluded.

REPRESENTATIVES

- * W. C. Olsen, Waukeaney
- * E. B. Jones, Holton
- * F. G. Markhart, Leavenworth
- * N. C. Parker, Louisburg
- * D. B. Shuey, Iola
- * H. C. Loomis, Winfield
- * John H. Sperry, Thayer
- * C. R. Stone, Emporia
- * E. N. Smith, Eldorado
- * F. M. Higginson, Belleville
- * W. T. Short, Concordia
- * H. F. Hillebrandt, Osborne
- * J. B. McConnigal, Colby
- * Geo. W. Nimocks, Great Bend
- * M. W. Sutton, Dodge City

ALTERNATES

- J. T. Grimes, Hiawatha
- Henry Doran, Dentonville
- T. N. Hancock, Olathe
- S. J. Churchill, Lawrence
- John Akin, Pittsburg
- R. M. Jones, Neodesha
- W. R. Bigham, White City
- Geo. Trout, Wamego
- Jeese White, Riley
- J. W. Denton, Irving
- W. H. Mitchell, Beloit
- D. M. Smith, Hill City
- R. A. Campbell, Hutchinson
- J. P. Grinstead, Wellington

PAST DEPARTMENT COMMANDERS

- | | |
|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| †John A. Martin, 1866-7 | †Henry Booth, 1889 |
| John C. Carpenter, Chanute, 1868 | * Ira F. Collins, Sabetha, 1890 |
| * W. S. Jenkins, Leavenworth, 1872 | †Timothy McCarthy, 1891 |
| * John Guthrie, Topeka, 1876 | * A. R. Greene, Lecompton, 1892 |
| J. H. Gilpatric, Leavenworth, | * D. F. Wyatt, Topeka, 1892 |
| 1877-8 | (from Oklahoma) |
| J. C. Walkenshaw, Leavenworth, | Bernard Kelley, Fort Crook, 1893 |
| 1879-82 | W. P. Campbell, Wichita, 1894 |
| * T. J. Anderson, Topeka, 1883 | * J. P. Harris, Ottawa, 1895 |
| * Homer W. Pond, Denver, Col., | W. C. Whitney, Cawker City, 1896 |
| 1884 | Theo. Botkin, Hutchison, 1897 |
| * C. J. McDivitt, Randsburg, Cal., | * D. W. Eastman, Enid, O. T., 1898 |
| 1886 | * O. H. Coulter, Topeka, 1899 |
| †J. W. Feighn, 1888 | * W. W. Martin, Fort Scott, 1900 |

KENTUCKY. (27.)

- Organized Jan. 16, 1883. Number of members Dec. 31, 1900, 2,647
- | | |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Department Commander | * John Blaes, Louisville |
| Senior Vice-Dep't-Commander | * T. F. Beyland, Bellview |
| Junior Vice-Dep't-Commander | ¹ * W. H. Carr, Anchorage |
| Assistant Adjutant-General | * C. H. Bliss, Louisville |

REPRESENTATIVES

- * Chas. Solar (at large), Newport
- * W. G. Foree, Louisville
- * R. M. Buckley, Louisville
- * William Sanders, Louisville
- * P. B. Cloud, Louisville

ALTERNATES

- C. C. Degman, Maysville
- E. Duglass, Louisville
- Jacob Sauer, Covington
- H. C. Truman, Dordsville

†Deceased.

¹ Should be W. H. Garr.

KENTUCKY—Concluded.

PAST DEPARTMENT COMMANDERS

* J. C. Michie, Dayton, O., 1883	¹ Edward H. Hobson, Greensburg, 1892
* W. H. Harton, Newport, 1884	
* Geo. W. Northrup, St. Louis, Mo., 1885	* T. D. Livezey, Cincinnati, O., 1893
* Thomas Z. Morrow, Somerset, 1886	* Daniel O'Riley, Leitchfield, 1894
* Wm. Bowman, Tollesboro, 1887	* Robert M. Kelley, Louisville, 1895
* O. A. Reynolds, Covington, 1888	* Americus Wheedon, Louisville, 1896
* Vincent Boreing, London, 1889	* A. J. Tharp, Winston, 1897
† Michael Minton, Louisville, 1890	* J. W. Hammond, Louisville, 1898
* Samuel G. Hillis, Vanceburg, 1891	* Jos. H. Browning, Louisville, 1899
	* H. M. Drye, Lebanon, 1900

LOUISIANA AND MISSISSIPPI. (35.)

Organized as the Department of the Gulf May 15, 1884; changed to Louisiana and Mississippi June 13, 1888.

Number of members Dec. 31, 1900, 1,069.

Department Commander	* Chas. W. Keeting, New Orleans
Senior Vice-Dep't-Commander.....	Isaiah Kelly, Vicksburg, Miss.
Junior Vice-Dep't-Commander	J. S. Davidson, Bayou Goula, La.
Assistant Adjutant-General	* R. B. Baquie, New Orleans

REPRESENTATIVES

ALTERNATES

* A. J. Barrett (at large), New Orleans	John McKay, New Orleans
Milton Denney, Natchez, Miss.	* John Pierce, New Orleans

PAST DEPARTMENT COMMANDERS

William Roy, 1884	* Chas. W. Keeting, New Orleans, La., 1894-99
J. W. Scully, 1885	
A. S. Badger, New Orleans, La., 1886-92	* F. C. Antoine, New Orleans, La., 1900
* Chas. H. Shute, Cambridge, Mass., 1893-4	Chas. W. Keeting, New Orleans, 1900
* Paul Bruce, New Orleans, 1901	

MAINE. (9.)

Organized Jan. 10, 1868. Number of members Dec. 31, 1900, 6,764.

Department Commander	* William Z. Clayton, Bangor
Senior Vice-Dep't-Commander.....	* Josiah Simpson, Portland
Junior Vice-Dep't-Commander	Thos. G. Libby, Vinal Haven
Assistant Adjutant-General	² Fred. E. Sprague, Bangor

† Present as Past Junior Vice-Commander-in-Chief.

¹ Present as Past Senior Vice-Commander-in-Chief, and died at the Encampment.

² *J. B. Libby acting Assistant Adjutant General.

‡ MAINE—Concluded.

REPRESENTATIVES

Wm. T. Eustis (at large),
Auburn
Hebron Mayhew, Westbrook
* Orrin A. True, So. Litchfield
* E. A. Butler, Rockland
H. E. Webster, Damariscotta
Mills
Ira C. Jordan, Bethel
* Henry E. Sellers, Bangor
Chas. T. Hooper, Bath
Alexander B. Sumner, Lubec
Joseph L. Small, Biddeford

ALTERNATES

* George H. Smith, Houlton
F. A. Conant, Lewiston
Isaac H. Danforth, Brunswick
Dennis Adams, Welton
S. P. LaGross, Bucksport
* A. W. McCausland, Gardiner
J. Q. Adams, Houlton
* George G. Downing, Dover
* W. L. Ross, Newport
Knowles Bangs, Freedom

PAST DEPARTMENT COMMANDERS

†George L. Beal, 1868-9	R. K. Gatley, Portland, 1887
C. P. Mattocks, Portland, 1870-1	H. H. Burbank, Saco, 1888
†Daniel White, 1872-3	F. M. Drew, Lewiston, 1889
Selden Connor, Portland, 1874-5	* J. D. Anderson, Gray, 1890
Nelson Howard, Lewiston, 1876	Samuel L. Miller, Waldoboro, 1891
†John D. Myrick, 1877	Isaac Dyer, Skowhegan, 1892
Aug. C. Hamlin, Bangor, 1878	W. Cushing, Foxcroft, 1893
†Windsor B. Smith, 1879	†J. W. Gilman, Oakland, 1894
I. S. Bangs, Waterville, 1880	W. H. Green, Portland, 1895
Aug. B. Farnham, Bangor, 1882	L. D. Carver, Rockland, 1896
E. M. Shaw, Lisbon, N. H., 1883	* L. T. Carleton, Winthrop, 1897
Benj. Williams, Rockland, 1884	* C. A. Southard, Lewiston, 1898
†James A. Hall, 1885	Frederick Robie, Portland, 1899
Samuel W. Lane, Augusta, 1886	* Seth T. Snipe, Bath, 1900

MARYLAND. (16.)

Organized Jan. 8, 1868. Re-organized June 9, 1876.

Number of members Dec. 31, 1900, 2,613.

Department Commander	* John G. Taylor, Baltimore
Senior Vice-Dep't-Commander	* William J. Vannort, Chestertown
Junior Vice-Dep't-Commander	* Jas. S. Baer, Tannery, Carroll Co.
Assistant Adjutant-General	* J. Leonard Hoffman, Baltimore

REPRESENTATIVES

* John E. Hough (at large),
Baltimore
* John Seipp, Baltimore
* John W. Worth, Baltimore
* John L. Cost, Hagerstown
Robert H. Cameron, Baltimore

ALTERNATES

Edward Schilling, Cumberland
I. D. Oliver
H. E. O'Neill, Havre de Grace
* Thomas J. Hunt, Hamstead,
Carroll Co.
B. F. Clark, Baltimore

† Deceased.

† The following were elected to fill vacancies:

* Isaac B. Russell, Farmington.
* Arthur M. Sawyer, Portland.
* James L. Merrick, Waterville.

MARYLAND—Concluded.

PAST DEPARTMENT COMMANDERS

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| †Andrew W. Dennison, 1867-8-9 | * Theo. F. Lang, Baltimore, 1888 |
| * E. Y. Goldsborough, Frederick, 1870 | * George F. Wheeler, Baltimore, 1889 |
| * Edwin L. Daneker, Baltimore, 1871 | * George R. Graham, Baltimore, 1890 |
| Adam E. King, Baltimore, 1872 | †Joseph C. Hill, 1891 |
| †E. B. Tyler, 1876-7-8 | * Wallace A. Bartlett, Washington, D. C., 1892 |
| * W. E. Griffith, Cumberland, 1879 | * Frank Nolen, Baltimore, 1893 |
| Wm. E. W. Ross, Baltimore, 1880-1 | * Myron J. Rose, Baltimore, 1894 |
| * Graham Dukehart, Baltimore, 1882 | †O. A. Horner, 1895 |
| †John H. Suter, 1883 | †A. S. Cooper, 1896 |
| * Frank M. Smith, Baltimore, 1884 | * Geo. W. Johnson, Baltimore, 1897 |
| †John W. Horn, 1885 | * David L. Stanton, Baltimore, 1898 |
| * Geo. W. F. Vernon, Baltimore, 1886 | * Lewis M. Zimmerman, Baltimore, 1899 |
| †Henry P. Underhill, 1887 | * John R. King, Baltimore, 1900 |

MASSACHUSETTS. (7.)

Organized May 7, 1867. Number of members Dec. 31, 1900, 18,398.
Department Commander.....* Silas A. Barton, Waltham
Senior Vice-Dep't-Commander..* W. W. Blackmar, Boston
Junior Vice-Dep't-Commander.....* Dwight O. Judd, Holyoke
Assistant Adjutant-General..* Edward P. Preble, Boston

REPRESENTATIVES

ALTERNATES

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| * Wm. M. Olin (at large), Roxbury | A. S. Roe, Worcester |
| * Chas. A. Wilkinson, Fall River | Wm. M. Sherman, Somerset |
| Franklin D. Tripp, Cottage City | * Abner Coleman, Taunton |
| Albert W. Goulding, Duxbury | * Wm. R. Grose, Rockland |
| * Joshua R. Bartlett, Brockton | Frank S. Finney, Plymouth |
| * Oliver Houghton, Weymouth | W. B. Gould, Dedham |
| * Franklin Curtis, Quincy | Chas. L. Gray, Walpole |
| * P. P. Pettes, Charlestown | C. W. H. Sanborn, Boston |
| * Chas. S. Clerke, South Boston | Mansel H. Bush, Boston |
| * Josiah Rhodes, Brighton | John G. Bostwick, Roxbury |
| * F. H. Dove, Dorchester | Geo. B. Martis, Boston |
| * Wm. H. McFarlane, Lynn | Albion Burnham, Essex |
| Albert C. Andrews, Gloucester | John C. Grover, Salem |
| Wm. F. Wiley, Peabody | * Fred. E. Lowell, Newburyport |
| * G. W. Smith, Lawrence | C. M. Sprague, Lynn |
| * S. J. Corey, Cambridge | Royal S. Ripley, Lowell |

†Deceased.

MASSACHUSETTS—Concluded.

REPRESENTATIVES

W. H. Clewell, Medford
 * John Flood, Newton
 * G. H. S. Driver, Wakefield
 W. H. Hinman, Sturbridge
 * Frank A. Alvord, Fitchburg
 * Edward G. Bell, Milford
 * Jas. P. Crosby, Worcester
 Edwin R. Lay, Westfield
 Fred. J. Lyon, No. Adams
 * Solomon Isaacs, Greenfield

ALTERNATES

* A. M. Stickney, Medford
 L. H. Krook, Reading
 H. D. Degen, Newton
 George H. Dean, Brookfield
 A. B. Chamberlain, Sturbridge
 * Geo. W. Corey, Southbridge
 Andrew R. Snow, Webster
 C. H. Flanders, Holyoke
 C. B. Denison, Colrain
 R. B. Dickie, Dalton

PAST DEPARTMENT COMMANDERS

* Austin S. Cushman, E. Orange, N. J., 1866-7	John W. Hersey, Springfield, 1885
A. B. R. Sprague, Worcester, 1868	† Richard S. Tobin, 1886
Francis A. Osborn, Boston, 1869	* Charles D. Nash, Whitman, 1887
† James L. Bates, 1870	Myron P. Walker, Belchertown, 1888
† Wm. Cogswell, 1871	Geo. L. Goodale, Medford, 1889
† A. B. Underwood, 1873	George H. Innis, So. Boston, 1890
John W. Kimball, Fitchburg, 1874	Arthur A. Smith, Colrain, 1891
† George S. Merrill, 1875	Jas. K. Churchill, Worcester, 1892
Horace B. Sargent, Santa Monica, Cal., 1876-7-8	* Eli W. Hall, Lynn, 1893
† J. G. B. Adams, Lynn, 1879	* Wilfren A. Wetherbee, Boston, 1894
† John A. Hawes, 1880	* Joseph W. Thayer, Chelsea, 1895
George W. Creasey, Chelsea, 1881	* Wm. P. Derby, Springfield, 1896
† George H. Patch, 1882	John M. Deane, Fall River, 1897
* Geo. S. Evans, Cambridgeport, 1883	Wm. H. Bartlett, Worcester, 1898
J. D. Billings, Cambridgeport, 1884	John E. Gilman, Roxbury, 1899
	* Peter D. Smith, Andover, 1900

MICHIGAN. (18.)

Organized May 6, 1868. Re-organized Jan. 22, 1879.

Number of members Dec. 31, 1900, 14,930.

Department Commander..... * James VanKleeck, Bay City
 Senior Vice-Dep't-Commander..... * M. C. Barney, Flint
 Junior Vice-Dep't-Commander..... * Herbert A. Backus, 809 Brooklyn
 Avenue, Detroit
 Assistant Adjutant-General..... † Cornelius VanRanst Pond, Lansing

† Deceased.

‡ Present as Past Junior Vice-Commander-in-Chief.

MICHIGAN—Concluded.

REPRESENTATIVES

* J. R. Stephenson (at large),
Grand Rapids
* William Davey, 206 4th Street,
Detroit
* Daniel J. Willson, Jackson
* Chas. M. Stephens, Battle Creek
* Roscoe D. Dix, Berrien Springs
* D. B. K. Van Raalte, Holland
* David S. Howard, Pontiac
* Robert King, Lapeer
* William N. Stocker, St. Johns
* Nathan R. Menold, Luther
* Henry W. Simms, Bay City
* B. F. Smith, Ithaca
Chas. D. Blanchard, Marquette
* Ben. Barker, Reed City
* Wm. H. Russell, Clio
* A. L. Bryant, Mayville
* H. S. White, Romeo
* E. W. Wheeler, Sherman
* M. M. Andrews, Bay City
* John Develin, 159 Avery Street,
Detroit
Robert L. Warren, Charlotte

ALTERNATES

* Allen B. Morse, Ionia
Eugene Muffat, 611 Brooklyn
Avenue, Detroit
Fred. J. Buck, Adrian
H. H. Weaver, Reading
Edward Finch, Otsego
George Fletcher, Lake Odessa
Theo. E. Potter, Lansing
Elbridge S. Post, Port Huron
Wayne E. Morris, St. Johns
John W. Brakeman, 102 Houston
Avenue, Muskegon
E. S. Dickenson, Salling
T. N. Stevens, Stanton
H. O. Fifield, Menominee
Frank E. Millets, Flint
E. S. Jameson, Port Huron
Chas. S. Wilson, 148 Henry
Street, Grand Rapids
Joshua V. Noah, Stanton
W. C. Cornwall, Lyons
David C. Briggs, North Branch
H. A. Chapin, Paw Paw
N. N. Green, Hadley

PAST DEPARTMENT COMMANDERS

‡ Russell A. Alger, Detroit, 1868	* Henry M. Duffield, Detroit, 1890
† William Humphrey, 1869	† Charles L. Eaton, 1891
1 C. V. R. Pond, Lansing, 1878-9	Henry S. Dean, Ann Arbor, 1892
† Andrew T. McReynolds, 1880	James H. Kidd, Ionia, 1893
* Byron R. Pierce, Grand Rapids, 1881-2	* Louis Kanitz, Muskegon, 1894
* Oscar A. Janes, Detroit, 1883	Sherman B. Daboll, St. Johns, 1895
Rush J. Shank, Lansing, 1884	William Shakespeare, Kalamazoo, 1896
Charles D. Long, Lansing, 1885	* Aaron T. Bliss, Saginaw, 1897
* John Northwood, New Lathrop, 1886	† Alex. L. Patrick, 1898
† L. G. Rutherford, Hart, 1887	* Russel R. Pealer, Three Rivers, 1899
* Washington Gardner, Albion, 1888	Ethel M. Allen, Portland, 1900
Michael Brown, Big Rapids, 1889	

† Deceased.

‡ Present as Past Commander-in-Chief.

1 Present as Junior Vice-Commander-in-Chief.

2 Present as Senior Vice-Commander-in-Chief.

MINNESOTA. (24.)

Organized Aug. 14, 1867. Re-organized Aug. 17, 1881.

Number of members Dec. 31, 1900, 6,258.

Department Commander*Wm. H. Harries, Caledonia
 Senior Vice-Dep't-Commander.....*Perry Starkweather, Minneapolis
 Junior Vice-Dep't-Commander*Isaac L. Mahan, St. Paul
 Assistant Adjutant-General*Orton S. Clark, Minneapolis

REPRESENTATIVES

*C. W. McKay (at large),
 Fergus Falls
 *Harrison White, Beaver Creek
 *T. H. Bliss, Rochester
 *A. H. Pickle, Sleepy Eye
 H. H. Gokey, Bird Island
 *James Mulvey, Stillwater
 *C. T. Trowbridge, Minneapolis
 S. C. Martin, Brainard
 *M. D. Manning, Willmar

ALTERNATES

*Geo. O. Eddy, Minneapolis
 D. J. Dodge, Janesville
 Geo. Andrus, Austin
 J. F. French, Windom
 D. F. Kelley, Northfield
 J. P. Lyon, St. Paul
 A. W. Guild, Minneapolis
 *M. L. Webb, Sauk Centre
 C. H. Clifford, Clifford

PAST DEPARTMENT COMMANDERS

*H. G. Hicks, Minneapolis, 1868	*James Compton, Fergus Falls, 1890
*H. A. Castle, Washington, D. C., 1872-3-4	†Charles D. Parker, 1891 L. M. Lange, Marshall, 1892
Adam Marty, Stillwater, 1881-2	*John Day Smith, Minneapolis, 1893
†John P. Rea, 1883	*Sam'l R. Van Sant, Winona, 1894
†E. C. Babb, 1884	*Ell Torrance, Minneapolis, 1895
R. A. Becker, St. Paul, 1885	J. J. McCardy, St. Paul, 1896
William Thomas, Mankato, 1886	E. B. Wood, Long Prairie, 1897
*L. L. Wheelock, Owatonna, 1887	*E. W. Mortimer, Minneapolis, 1898
*James H. Ege, Minneapolis, 1888	*D. B. Searle, St. Cloud, 1899
†Alfonso Barto, 1889	*Gideon S. Ives, St. Peter, 1900

MISSOURI. (25.)

Organized May 16, 1867. Re-organized April 22, 1882.

Number of members Dec. 31, 1900, 11,171

Department Commander*George Hall, Trenton
 Senior Vice-Dep't-Commander.....*Henry Fairback, St. Louis
 Junior Vice-Dep't-CommanderHarry Mitchell, Nevada
 Assistant Adjutant-General*Thos. B. Rodgers, St. Louis

REPRESENTATIVES

John W. Noble (at large),
 St. Louis
 *John T. Birdseye, Nevada

ALTERNATES

*G. A. Douglass, Warrensburg
 Wm. J. Nelson, Kansas City
 *Jas. E. Decker, Republic

†Deceased.

MISSOURI—Concluded.

REPRESENTATIVES

ALTERNATES

* Peter Bobe, St. Louis
 * Thomas S. Maxwell, St. Louis
 H. M. Pollard, St. Louis
 * Geo. H. Pountain, California
 * Chas. W. Clarke, Kansas City
 * John O'Bannon, Buffalo
 * Joseph McAdoo, Springfield
 * G. W. Edwards, St. Louis
 * J. V. Martin, Brookfield
 * H. S. Beery, Cameron
 * Wm. Maynard, Moberly
 A. L. McBride, Butler
 * John B. Cotty, Moberly
 * Robert A. Vance, Cross Timbers

* M. G. Netherton, Gallatin
 A. McKinney, Peirce City
 James R. Milner, Springfield
 H. E. Robinson, Maryville
 O. C. Snyder, Kirksville
 Jas. H. Wood, Joplin
 O. F. Carpenter, Rayville
 J. D. Earhart, Montrose
 F. D. W. Arnold, Lamar
 Wm. Greer, Macon
 Wm. Easson, Ozark
 Wick Morgan, Dadeville
 Jacob Matlick, Kahoka

PAST DEPARTMENT COMMANDERS

Wm. Warner, Kansas City, 1882-3	* Charles G. Burton, Nevada, 1893
W. F. Chamberlain, Hannibal, 1884	† Louis Grund, St. Louis, 1894
† Nelson Cole, 1885-6	* Louis Benecke, Brunswick, 1895
† E. E. Kimball, 1887	1 Thos. B. Rodgers, St. Louis, 1896
† Hiram Smith, Jr., 1888	John P. Platt, Cameron, 1897
John E. Phelps, Springfield, 1889	* A. G. Peterson, St. Louis, 1898
† Leo Rassieur, St. Louis, 1890	* John W. Scott, Moberly, 1899
* Geo. W. Martin, Brookfield, 1891	* Wilbur F. Henry, Kansas City, 1900
C. W. Whitehead, Kansas City, 1892	

MONTANA. (37.)

Organized March 10, 1885. Number of members Dec. 31, 1900, 375.

Department Commander.....	Frank P. Sterling, Helena
Senior Vice-Dep't-Commander.....	J. D. Jenks, Missoula
Junior Vice-Dep't-Commander.....	A. E. Gloyd, Virginia City
Assistant Adjutant-General.....	Chas. F. Gage, Helena

REPRESENTATIVE

ALTERNATE

* M. R. Shade (at large), Anaconda John M. Lindly, Bozeman

PAST DEPARTMENT COMMANDERS

† Thomas P. Fuller, 1885	Peter R. Dolman, Butte, 1894
Charles S. Warren, Butte, 1886	* Robert E. Fisk, Helena, 1895
Ela C. Waters, 1887	Lester S. Willsen, Bozeman, 1896

† Deceased.

‡ Present as Commander-in-Chief.

1 Present as Assistant Adjutant General.

MONTANA—Concluded.

PAST DEPARTMENT COMMANDERS

Junius G. Sanders, Denver, Col., 1888	* Thadeus C. Davidson, Anaconda, 1897
Jas. E. Calleway, Butte, 1889	W. H. H. Dickinson, Missoula, 1898
Ed. F. Ferris, Dillon, 1890	
* Harry C. Kessler, Butte, 1891	C. B. Miller, Helena, 1899
John L. Sloan, Missoula, 1892.	P. H. Manchester, 1900
* Joseph O. Gregg, Great Falls, 1893	

NEBRASKA. (17.)

Organized June 11, 1877. Number of members Dec. 31, 1900, 5,825.

Department Commander.....	* R. S. Wilcox, Omaha
Senior Vice-Dep't-Commander.....	* C. F. Steel, Fairbury
Junior Vice-Dep't-Commander.....	* J. R. Maxon, Minden
Assistant Adjutant-General.....	* Mart Howe, Lincoln

REPRESENTATIVES

- * D. M. Haverly, Omaha
- * J. L. Pacard, Creighton
- * J. D. Garner, Lincoln
- S. S. Peters, Beatrice
- * Joseph Brooks, University Place
- * R. S. Cooley, Waverly
- * R. D. Pine, Ashland
- * Wm. Foster, Superior
- * P. H. Schwab, Sutton

ALTERNATES

- F. W. Simpson, Omaha
- F. F. Rexford, Weeping Water
- I. G. Hickman, Lushton
- C. Chapman, Nebraska City
- M. S. Hills, Wahoo
- W. C. Elder, North Platte
- D. C. Crawford, Lincoln
- John Eberly, Stanton
- H. George, Broken Bow

PAST DEPARTMENT COMMANDERS

Paul Van Der Voort, Omaha, 1877	T. S. Clarkson, Omaha, 1890
† J. W. Savage, 1879-80	* Joe Tettters, Lincoln, 1891
* S. J. Alexander, Lincoln, 1881-2	† C. J. Dilworth, 1892
* H. E. Palmer, Omaha, 1884	† Alonzo Church, 1893
* A. V. Cole, Hastings, 1885	Church Howe, Auburn, 1894
John M. Thayer, Lincoln, 1886	* C. E. Adams, Superior, 1895
* H. C. Russell, Schuyler, 1887	* J. H. Culver, Manila, P. I., 1896
* W. C. Henry, Fairmont, 1888	* John A. Ehrhardt, Stanton, 1897
† J. B. Davis, 1889	* Thomas J. Majors, Peru, 1898
* S. R. Morrison, Nebraska City, 1889	* John E. Evans, North Platte, 1899
	* John Reese, Brokenbow, 1900

† Deceased.

† R. H. Wilber, Department Commander Nebraska, 1878, deceased.

NEW HAMPSHIRE. (12.)

Organized June 30, 1868. Number of members Dec. 31, 1900, 3,497.

Department Commander*Alanson C. Haines, Newmarket
 Senior Vice-Dep't-Commander.....*Wm. S. Carter, Lebanon
 Junior Vice-Dep't-CommanderEdward E. Parker, Nashua
 Assistant Adjutant-General*Frank Battles, Concord

REPRESENTATIVES

ALTERNATES

* Osmon B. Warren (at large), Rochester	W. S. Horton, Orfordville Geo. H. L. Head, Warren
* Daniel R. Gilchrist, Munroe	Andy Holt, So. Lundeboro
* Warren True, Raymond	Geo. P. Dickey, Alstead
* True W. Priest, Portsmouth	John Kenney, Greenville
* Edwin Plummer, Chester	Daniel H. Reed, Fitzwilliam
* Daniel H. Thompson, Winchester	

PAST DEPARTMENT COMMANDERS

Matthew T. Betton, Portsmouth, 1867	†George Farr, 1886 Otis C. Wyatt, Tilton, 1887
†William R. Patten, 1868	†A. B. Thompson, 1888
Dan'l J. Vaughan, Cambridge, Mass., 1869	James F. Grimes, Hillsboro, 1889 Thomas Cogswell, Gilmanton, 1890
Jas. E. Larkin, Everett, Mass., 1870	Everett B. Huse, Enfield, 1891 Daniel Hall, Dover, 1892
Aug. H. Bixby, Francestown, 1871	Frank G. Noyes, Nashua, 1893
Wm. H. Trickey, Claremont, 1872	David R. Pierce, Fargo, N. D., 1894
†Timothy W. Challis, 1873-4	Chas. E. Buzzell, Lakeport, 1895
Alvin S. Eaton, Nashua, 1875	Lewis W. Aldrich, Westmoreland, 1896
Chas. J. Richards, Chicago, Ills., 1876-7-8	*James Minot, Concord, 1897 A. S. Twitchell, Gorham, 1898
†George Bowers, 1879-80	H. L. Worcester, Rochester, 1899
Martin A. Haines, Lakeport, 1881-2	*D. E. Proctor, Wilton, 1900
†John C. Linehan, Penacook, 1883-4	
Marcus M. Collis, Portsmouth, 1885	

NEW JERSEY. (8.)

Organized Dec. 10, 1867. Number of members Dec. 31, 1900, 5,650.

Department Commander.....*John Lawrence, New Brunswick
 Senior Vice-Dep't-Commander.....*Silas W. Volk, Camden
 Junior Vice-Dep't-Commander.....*David D. Keefe, Newark
 Assistant Adjutant-General.....*E. P. Southwick, Trenton

†Deceased,

† Present as Past Junior Vice-Commander-in-Chief.

NEW JERSEY—Concluded.

REPRESENTATIVES		ALTERNATES	
* R. D. Brower (at large), Maplewood		* Geo. M. Cadmus, Bloomfield	
* John W. Chandler, Red Bank		* John Rowland, Rahway	
* Edwin March, Elizabeth		Isaac Inslee, Woodbridge	
* Clayland Tilden, Jersey City		Samuel Burk, Paterson	
* Wm. Ossenbergh, Trenton		George Swartz, Town of Union	
* Julius E. Seitz, Newark		J. A. Terrell, Burlington	
* Amos R. Dease, Camden		J. B. Clugston, Trenton	
PAST DEPARTMENT COMMANDERS			
†E. Jardine, 1868		E. Burd Grubb, Edgewater Park,	1888
†W. Ward, 1869-70			
†Richard H. Lee, 1871-2		W. B. E. Miller, Camden, 1889	
† Charles Burrows, Rutherford,		A. M. Matthews, Orange, 1890	
1874-5		* J. R. Mullikin, Newark, 1891	
E. W. Davis, Kearny, 1876		R. A. Donnelly, Trenton, 1892	
†John Mueller, 1877-8		H. L. Hartshorn, Camden, 1893	
Samuel Hufty, Camden, 1879		* John Shields, Flemington, 1894	
†George W. Gile, 1880		Henry S. White, Red Bank, 1895	
Chas. H. Houghton, Jersey City,		* E. C. Stahl, Trenton, 1896	
1881		†Emanuel Sands, 1897	
Geo. B. Fielder, Jersey City, 1883		* Samuel G. Hayter, Bloomfield,	1897
* Henry M. Nevius, Red Bank,			
1884-5		* Wm. C. Smith, Plainfield, 1898	
* Frank O. Cole, Jersey City, 1886		George Barrett, Camden, 1899	
†John L. Wheeler, 1887		E. V. Richards, Trenton, 1900	

NEW MEXICO. (32.)

Organized July 14, 1883.	Number of members Dec. 31, 1900, 167
Department Commander	* John R. McFie, Santa Fe
Senior Vice-Dep't-Commander.....	J. W. Edwards, Albuquerque
Junior Vice-Dep't-Commander	J. F. Chavez, Santa Fe
Assistant Adjutant-General.....	F. P. Crichton, Santa Fe

REPRESENTATIVE		ALTERNATE	
Rev. Thos. Harwood (at large), Albuquerque		Smith H. Simpson, Taos	
PAST DEPARTMENT COMMANDERS			
†Henry M. Atkinson, 1883		S. W. Dorsey, Denver, Col., 1892	
†E. W. Wynkoop, 1884		W. H. Whiteman, Santa Fe, 1893	
J. J. Fitzgerald, 1885		Geo. W. Knaebel, Santa Fe, 1894	

†Deceased.
‡ Present as Quartermaster-General.

NEW MEXICO—Concluded.

PAST DEPARTMENT COMMANDERS

* E. S. Storer, Albuquerque, 1886	T. W. Collier, Raton, 1895
J. Y. Hewitt, White Oaks, 1887	Jno. C. Bromegem, E. Las Vegas, 1896
†Francis Downs, 1888	
†J. H. Mills, 1889	†Francis Downs, 1897
Lee H. Rudisille, White Oaks, 1889	Leverett Clarke, Albuquerque, 1898
A. M. Whitcomb, Albuquerque, 1890	Geo. W. Knaebel, Santa Fe, 1899
†A. P. Fountain, 1891	†John R. McFie, Santa Fe, 1900

NEW YORK. (5.)

Organized April 3, 1867.	Number of members Dec. 31, 1900, 31,315
Department Commander	*Chas. A. Orr, Buffalo
Senior Vice-Dep't-Commander.....	*John H. Swift, Union
Junior Vice-Dep't-Commander	*D. M. Hulse, Canandaigua
Assistant Adjutant-General	*W. H. Boughton, Albany

REPRESENTATIVES

ALTERNATES

* Lewis E. Griffith (at large), Troy	Robert S. Heilferty, 70 W. 105th Street, New York City
* Chas. A. Shaw, 10 First Place, Brooklyn	Joseph A. Joel, 88 Nassau Street, New York City
* Allan C. Bakewell, 479 Fifth Avenue, New York	James M. Snyder, Troy
* Frank E. Smith, Lockport	Francis J. Werneck, P. O. Box 194, New York City
* Chas. Bouton, Marathon	Wilbur F. Brown, 139 W. 129th Street, New York City
* Nelson Mattics, Binghamton	Daniel Simmons, 1188 Dean Street, Brooklyn
* W. H. Young, Ilion	Chas. G. Johnston, 257 Hampshire Street, Buffalo
* M. M. Conklin, Elmira	Thos. H. C. Kinkaid, 25 Cliff Street, New York City
* O. Harmon, Oneonta	G. F. McOmber, Canandaigua
* Jos. Stevens, Albany	Thomas King, Brockport,
* Geo. W. Stanley, Batavia	A. B. Morse, 62 Prospect Street, Rochester
* Thos. Saile, Syracuse	David G. Montross, Peekskill
* Noah Tebbetts, 157 S. Elliott Place, Brooklyn	Adam Metzger, Syracuse
* Walter T. Smith, Pension Agency, Buffalo	David Isaacs, Niagara Falls
* Wm. H. Cornell, Warsaw	D. Havens, Afton
* Geo. Askew, Haverstraw	
* Crumby Bolton, Troy	
* Philip W. Yung, 160 Second Street, New York	

†Deceased.

‡ Present as Department Commander.

NEW YORK—Concluded.

REPRESENTATIVES

- * H. Bowen, Medina
- * Jas. H. McKenna, 379 Tenth
Street, Brooklyn
- * William A. Rose, Alfred
- * Gilbert Green, Washingtonville
- * Thos. H. Kiernan, 215 Jay
Street, Brooklyn
- * M. T. Potter, Ballston Spa
- * H. N. Reddout, Rushville
- * Albert Horn, Mount Vernon
- * E. L. Sproat, Middletown
- * H. D. Mann, Lyons
- * C. A. Cameron, Owego
- * Jas. D. Bell, 87 Lee Avenue,
Brooklyn
- * Philip S. Biglin, Great Kills P.,
Borough of Richmond
- * Benjamin J. Bodine, Port
Richmond
- * Bart W. McGowan, Long
Island City
- * Charles Innis, New York
- * Silas W. Horning, Fultonville
- * A. H. Crown, Tonawanda
- * Geo. S. Byrne, 318 W. 47th
Street, New York
- * Jas. A. Tappan, 2136 Fulton
Street, Brooklyn
- * Geo. A. Hussey, 910 Jefferson
Avenue, Brooklyn
- * Wm. J. Barry, 78 S. Third St.,
Brooklyn, New York
- * A. A. Lovejoy, Gloversville
- * Michael C. Murphy, Police Head-
quarters, New York
- * J. O. Spencer, Salamanca

ALTERNATES

- W. E. Slocum, 69 Grove Street,
Brooklyn
- C. A. Johnson, Lyndonville
- Henry E. Smith, Nyack
- J. H. Tenant, 4 7th Avenue,
New York City
- John Milliken, Newburg
- Geo. A. Buckingham, Riverhead,
L. I.
- H. D. L. Jones, Dundee
- W. E. Lerch, Waterloo
- Henry Fagley, Seneca Falls
- William Holden, Portville
- W. J. Hammond, Saratoga Springs
- W. P. Tallman, Perry
- E. M. Cisco, Shortsville
- W. Milner, Soden
- H. J. Babbitt, Albion
- Geo. H. Jackson, Room 14
Borough Hall, Brooklyn
- R. W. Oliver, Wilson
- Wm. Waggoner, Esperance
- C. C. Spalding, Elmira
- C. E. McCracken, Centre Village
- J. N. Arnold, Clyde
- Jas. R. Warner, Niagara Falls
- Ed O'Malley, North Cuba
- E. M. Mallette, Odessa
- Nathan Bridges, Morris
- P. D. Haradon, Corning
- Wm. H. Hodge, 31 St. Marks
Place, Brooklyn

PAST DEPARTMENT COMMANDERS

- † James B. McKean, 1866-7
- * Daniel E. Sickles, N. Y. City,
1868-9
- * Joseph I. Sayles, Rome, 1886
- * Geo. H. Treadwell, Albany, 1887
- * N. Martin Curtis, Ogdensburg, '88

† Deceased.

NEW YORK—Concluded.

PAST DEPARTMENT COMMANDERS

†John C. Robinson, 1870	* Harrison Clark, Albany, 1889
†Henry A. Barnum, 1871-2	†Floyd Clarkson, 1890
* Stephen P. Corliss, Albany, '73-4	* Chas. H. Freenian, Corning, 1891
† John Palmer, Albany, 1875	Theodore L. Poole, Syracuse, 1892
* J. Tanner, Washington, D.C. '76-7	* Joseph P. Cleary, Rochester, 1893
†William F. Rogers, 1878	* John C. Shotts, Yonkers, 1894
†James McQuade, 1879	* Edw. J. Atkinson, N.Y. City, '95
* L. Coe Young, Binghampton, 1880	* James S. Graham, Rochester, 1896
†Abram Merrett, 1881	†Albert D. Shaw, Watertown, 1897
* Jas. S. Frazer, New York City, '82	* Anson S. Wood, Wolcott, 1898
* John A. Reynolds, Rochester, '83	* Joseph W. Kay, Brooklyn, 1899
* Ira M. Hedges, Haverstraw, 1884	* Nathan P. Pond, Rochester, 1900

NORTH DAKOTA. (43).

Organized April 23, 1890. Number of members Dec. 31, 1900, 515.

Department Commander	* D. G. Duell, Devils Lake
Senior Vice-Dep't-Commander.....	* R. Weagant, Grafton
Junior Vice-Dep't-Commander.....	* W. H. Blanchard, Lisbon
Assistant Adjutant-General.....	* Albert Roberts, Devils Lake

REPRESENTATIVES

* T. H. Cummings, Fargo	* M. D. Chappell, Manuel
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PAST DEPARTMENT COMMANDERS

Harrison Allen, Fargo, 1888	* A. P. Rounsevell, Larimore, 1895
* G. B. Winship, Grand Forks, '90	* Wm. H. Brown, Grand Forks, 1896
* W. A. Bentley, Bismarck, 1891	* E. C. Gearey, Fargo, 1897
* S. G. Roberts, Fargo, 1892	* Edwin Southard, Grafton, 1898
* John D. Black, Valley City, 1893	* Wm. Ackerman, Grand Forks, '99
* J. M. O'Neale, Grand Forks, 1894	* Freeman Orcutt, Wahpeton, 1900

OHIO (4.)

Organized Jan. 3, 1867, Number of members Dec. 31, 1900, 26,627.

Department Commander	* E. F. Taggart, Akron
Senior Vice-Dep't-Commander.....	* Joseph Swisher, Bellefontaine
Junior Vice-Dep't-Commander.....	* A. C. Bayer, Circleville
Assistant Adjutant-General.....	* Harvey A. Kasson, Akron

REPRESENTATIVES

* Matt. J. Day, Cincinnati
* Jas. W. Ross, Cincinnati
* John W. Frazee, Cincinnati

ALTERNATES

Geo. S. Goodman, Cincinnati
Louis Mund, Cincinnati
Chas. S. Dunn, Reading

†Deceased.

‡ Present as Past Commander-in-Chief.

OHIO—Concluded.

REPRESENTATIVES

- *Carrol Eldridge, Franklin,
Warren Co.
- *J. M. Stephens, Blanchester
- *L. P. Huston, Hamilton
- *W. H. Bussard, Dayton
- *E. H. Gest, Spring Valley,
Green Co.
- *John T. Raper, Chillicothe
- *Francis Walton, Lincoln
- *Chas. H. Newton, Marietta
- *J. W. Free, New Lexington,
Perry Co.
- *John Grimm, Columbus
- *John K. Smick, Kenton
- *W. W. Shaffer, Coldwater
- *D. A. Carr, Columbus Grove
- *Wm. Harman, Attica,
Seneca Co.
- *Geo. J. Deitrich, Galion
- *Allison Grim, Range,
Madison Co.
- *D. K. Blystone, Bladensburg,
Knox Co.
- *S. P. Woodward, Plainfield
- *W. D. Jones, Bellaire
- *A. A. Taylor, Cambridge
- *Wm. Horn, Salem
- *M. J. Sloan, 21 Market St.
Warren
- *John J. Zaiser, Canton
- *T. B. Martin, Mansfield
- *T. T. Armstrong, Hicksville
- *R. B. Heller, Napoleon,
Henry Co.
- *Myron T. Sanderson,
Richfield Center
- *H. N. Aldrich, Elmore
- *T. B. Tucker, 808 Monroe St.
Sandusky
- *D. O. Musser, Remson Corners,
Medina Co.
- *A. H. Johnson, Peninsula,
Summit Co.
- *C. C. Dewstoe, Cleveland
- *Thos. Cox, Willoughby
- *N. D. Griffin, Akron.

†Deceased.

ALTERNATES

- Price L. Fee, Felicity
- C. T. Pope, Hillsboro
- J. W. A. Gillespie, Middletown
- J. M. Flynn, Dayton
- J. M. Niuffer, Springfield
- D. P. Pratt, Portsmouth
- John C. Randall, Raysville
- M. D. Cooley, McArthur
- M. B. Radcliffe, Circleville
- D. W. Coble, Westerville
- J. K. Cheetham, Urbana
- Samuel Folker, West Milton
- Eli Davis, Sidney
- T. V. Fox, Sycamore
- M. E. Burk, La Rue
- O. A. Shearer, Broadway
- O. G. Daniels, Mt. Vernon
- John F. Hudson, Millersburg
- Samuel Barber, Dexter City
- J. H. Akers, Malvern
- J. C. Ault, Steubenville
- A. L. Fell, Youngstown
- F. D. Snow, Windham
- L. H. Kiplinger, Ashland
- Geo. Dycuss, Defiance
- A. Hogeboom, Wauseon
- D. R. Austin, Toledo
- A. T. Hickerson, Jerry City
- C. C. Cook, Bellevue
- Lyman Knowles, La Grange
- L. O. Harris, Chagrin Falls
- Philo S. Beakel, Cleveland
- H. S. Parkman, Burton

OHIO—Concluded.

PAST DEPARTMENT COMMANDERS

†B. F. Potts, 1866	†Arthur L. Conger, 1886
†Thos. L. Young, 1867	†D. C. Putnam, 1887
*J. W. Kiefer, Springfield, 1868-9-70	*J. W. O'Neill, Lebanon, 1888
†W. C. Bunts, 1871-2	*S. H. Hurst, Chillicothe, 1889
*G. M. Barber, Cleveland, 1873-4	*P. H. Dowling, Toledo, 1890
*Alvin C. Voris, Akron, 1875	*A. M. Warner, Cincinnati, 1891
†W. Earnshaw, 1876-7	*Isaac F. Mack, Sandusky, 1892
†Nathan L. Guthrie, 1878	*L. H. Williams, Ripley, 1893
*James H. Seymour, Akron, 1878	*E. E. Nutt, Sidney, 1894
†James H. Steedman, 1879	†Charles Townsend, 1895
*David W. Thomas, Akron, 1880	*E. L. Lybarger, Spr. Mountain, '96
¹ John S. Kountz, Toledo, 1881	*Henry Kissinger, Dayton, 1897
*Chas. T. Clark, Columbus, '82-3	*David F. Pugh, Columbus, 1898
*H. P. Llyod, Cincinnati, 1884	*Thomas R. Shinn, Ashland, 1899
*R. B. Brown, Zanesville, 1885	*E. R. Monfort, Cincinnati, 1900

² OKLAHOMA, (44)

Organized August 29, 1890. Number of members, Dec. 31, 1900, 1,372.

Department Commander	*J. E. Burns, Kingfisher
Senior Vice-Dep't-Commander.....	S. Rowland, Newkirk
Junior Vice-Dep't-Commander.....	Charles P. Green, Alva
Assistant Adjutant-General.....	M. L. Mock, Guthrie

REPRESENTATIVES

ALTERNATES

C. W. Bugbee (at large), Taloga	*Harry Lee, Enid
*A. T. Sniggs, Alva	W. W. Hyatt, Alva
B. H. Biggs, Ponca City	*Wm. Cawood, Orlando

PAST DEPARTMENT COMMANDERS

C. M. Barnes, Guthrie, 1890	W. A. Cater, Nesbitt, 1896
†G. D. Colton, 1891	C. R. Young, Guthrie, 1897
Thos. Soward, Perry, 1893	*G. D. Munger, Oklahoma City, '98
J. P. Cummins, Kingfisher, 1894	†J. J. S. Hassler, 1899
H. G. Trosper, Oklahoma City,	I. W. Rush, Stroud, 1899
1895	M. L. Mock, Guthrie, 1900

OREGON. (26.)

Organized Sep. 28, 1882. Number of members Dec. 31, 1900, 1,740

Department Commander	*J. A. Sladen, Portland
Senior Vice-Dep't-Commander.....	F. S. Barnes, Forest Grove
Junior Vice-Dep't-Commander	F. Chipman, Carvallis
Assistant Adjutant-General	J. E. Mayo, Portland

†Deceased.

† Present as Past Junior Vice-Commander-in-Chief.

¹ Present as Past Commander-in-Chief.

² D. F. Wyatt, Department Commander, 1892.

OREGON—Concluded.

REPRESENTATIVES		ALTERNATES	
* H. S. Allen (at large), Portland		H. E. Dosch, Portland	
* R. F. Pike, Wasco		Israel A. Putnam, Eugene	
* Jacob Deckenbach, Portland		W. H. Lincoln, Cottage Grove	
PAST DEPARTMENT COMMANDERS			
N. S. Pierce, Portland, 1882		H. H. Northup, Portland, 1892	
G. E. Cankin, Portland, 1883		J. C. Cooper, McMinnville, 1893	
†F. J. Babcock, 1884		S. B. Ormsby, Salem, 1894	
F. H. Lamb, San Francisco		E. W. Allen, Portland, 1895	
Cal., 1885-6	*	D. C. Sherman, Washington,	
M. L. Olmstead, Baker City, 1887		D. C., 1896	
A. E. Borthwick, Portland, 1888		Frank Reisner, Eugene, 1897	
* E. B. McElroy, Salem, 1889		C. P. Hollaway, Portland, 1898	
†James A. Varney, 1890		H. V. Gates, Hillsboro, 1899	
O. Summers, Portland, 1891		A. J. Goodbrod, Union, 1900	

PENNSYLVANIA. (3.)

Organized Jan. 16, 1867. Number of members Dec. 31, 1900, 29,031.

Department Commander.....	Levi G. McCauley, West Chester
Senior Vice-Dep't-Commander.....	* Asa B. Stevens, Scranton
Junior Vice-Dep't-Commander.....	* John McNevin, Altoona
Assistant Adjutant-General.....	* Chas. F. Kennedy, Philadelphia

REPRESENTATIVES		ALTERNATES	
* Thos. N. Boyle (at large),		John McComb, Carbondale	
Pittsburg		W. C. Besselievre, Philadelphia	
* W. T. Ziegler, Gettysburg		Edward F. Harris, Philadelphia	
* St. C. A. Mulholland,		W. C. Knox, Ligonier	
Philadelphia		F. T. Miller, Lebanon	
* S. M. Duvall, Pittsburg		D. M. Edwards, Altoona	
* J. Q. Stewart, Harrisburg		W. H. H. Wasson, Pittsburg	
* Jamas Lowrie, Allegheny		J. J. Reese, Harrisburg	
* Joseph Gould, Mount Carmel		J. H. Druckmiller, Lehigh	
* R. B. Guyer, Pittsburg		R. R. Zerbe, Sunbury	
* J. D. Smith, Bloomsburg		B. F. Smith, Millersburg	
* N. P. Kingsley, Franklin		John Kirk, New Cumberland	
* D. E. Lyon, Pittsburg		J. S. Murray, Fayette	
* Geo. L. Baker, Bryn Mawr		Thos. Osborn, Jr., Lundys Lane	
* Ezra H. Ripple, Scranton		Samuel P. Town, Philadelphia	
* J. Milton Ray, Pittsburg		Owen Jones, Philadelphia	
* Jas. T. Getty, McKeesport		C. W. May, Beaver Falls	
* R. H. Holgate, Waverly		Geo. Kimberly, Burgettstown	

†Deceased.

PENNSYLVANIA—Concluded.

REPRESENTATIVES

- * W. S. Royse, Erie
- * W. H. Horn, Catasauqua
- * G. W. Robinson, Tionesta
- * John C. Gerbig, Chambersburg
- * John S. Nichol, Allegheny
- * R. P. Scott, Butler
- * Thos. Cummings, Philadelphia
- * John T. Blair, Norristown
- * J. Henry Holcomb, Philadelphia
- * J. H. Westbrook, Huntington
- * Geo. W. Payne, Philadelphia
- * Jas. M. Gibbs, Steelton
- * John E. Manship, Philadelphia
- * Geo. A. Tripple, Lancaster
- * Andrew James, Philadelphia
- * William Sweeley, Williamsport
- * Lucius Rogers, Kane
- * Geo. S. Shattuck, Meadville
- * Geo. Hess, Philadelphia
- * Cornelius Toy, Philadelphia
- * W. H. Felix, Lewistown
- * Lemon Buch, Reading
- * E. L. Schroeder, York
- * James Walker, Philadelphia

ALTERNATES

- L. S. Eisenhower, Carlisle
- W. H. Fisher, Lancaster
- Chas Swank, Shamokin
- C. P. Deininger, Philadelphia
- Wm. A. Stewart, Philadelphia
- M. B. Hughes, M. D., Shickshenny
- John L. Binkley, Lancaster
- L. J. Speakman, West Chester
- J. H. Eltonhead, Pottstown
- Geo. Williams, Wilkes Barre
- William Simmons, Philadelphia

PAST DEPARTMENT COMMANDERS

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| † Louis Wagner, Philadelphia, | F. H. Dyer, Detroit, Mich., 1884 |
| 1866-7 | * Austin Curtin, Roland, 1885 |
| * A. L. Pearson, Pittsburg, 1868 | † J. P. S. Gobin, Lebanon, 1886 |
| O. C. Bosbyshell, Philadelphia, | † Samuel Harper, 1887 |
| 1869 | † Frank J. Magee, 1888 |
| † Robt. B. Beath, Philadelphia, | Thomas J. Stewart, Norristown, |
| 1873 | 1889 |
| † A. Wilson Norris, 1874 | † Jos. F. Denniston, 1890 |
| * W. W. Tyson, Erie, 1875 | * Geo. G. Boyer, Harrisburg, 1891 |
| * Jas. W. Latta, Philadelphia, 1876 | * John P. Taylor, Reedsville, 1892 |
| * Samuel I. Givin, Philadelphia, | * Thos. G. Sample, Allegheny, 1893 |
| 1877 | * Wm. Emsley, Philadelphia, 1894 |
| * Chas. T. Hull, Athens, 1878 | * H. H. Cumings, Tidioute, 1895 |
| * Geo. L. Brown, Minersville, 1879 | † Alfred Darte, Wilkes Barre, 1896 |
| † Chill W. Hazzard, Monongahela, | * Wm. D. Stauffer, Lancaster, 1897 |
| 1880 | * Wm. J. Patterson, Pittsburg, 1898 |
| † John Taylor, 1881 | * Jas. F. Morrison, Philadelphia, '99 |
| * John M. Vanderslice, Phila., 1882 | * Chas. Miller, Franklin, 1900 |
| † E. S. Osborne, 1883 | |

† Deceased.

‡ Present as Past Commander-in-Chief.

RHODE ISLAND—Concluded.

REPRESENTATIVES

- * Willis C. Capron (at large),
Pawtucket
- * Francis B. Butts, East
Providence Centre
- * Jas. Q. Smith, Pawtucket

ALTERNATES

- Geo. L. Smith, Nayatt
- William H. Davis, Providence
- Jas. H. Rickard, Woonsocket

PAST DEPARTMENT COMMANDERS

- | | |
|------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| †Ambrose E. Burnside, 1869 | Theo. A. Barton, Providence, 1886 |
| Horatio Rogers, Providence, 1869 | Benjamin L. Hall, Bristol, 1887 |
| C. R. Brayton, Providence, 1870-1 | Gideon Spencer, Providence, 1888 |
| E. H. Rhodes, Providence, 1872-3 | †Alonzo Williams, Providence, 1889 |
| †Edwin Metcalf, 1874 | Benj. F. Davis, Pawtucket, 1890 |
| †Edwin C. Pomroy, 1875 | Benj. H. Child, Providence, 1891 |
| C. H. Williams, Providence, 1876 | David S. Ray, E. Providence, 1892 |
| H. J. Spooner, Providence, 1877 | †George T. Cranston, 1893 |
| Fred A. Arnold, Providence, 1878 | Chas. H. Baker, Bristol, 1894 |
| H. R. Barker, Providence, 1879 | Daniel R. Ballou, Providence, 1895 |
| Chas. C. Gray, Providence, 1880 | * William E. Stone, Providence, 1896 |
| †William H. P. Steere, 1881 | Livingston Scott, Woonsocket, 1897 |
| Henry F. Jenks, Pawtucket, 1882 | S. W. K. Allen, E. Greenwich, 1898 |
| Philip S. Chase, Providence, 1883 | * Charles O. Ballou, Providence, 1899 |
| †A. K. McMahon, Newport, 1884 | * Walter A. Read, Providence, 1900 |
| Eugene A. Cory, Philadelphia, 1885 | |

SOUTH DAKOTA. (29.)

Organized March 20, 1883. Number of members Dec. 31, 1900, 1,971

- Department Commander * Geo. W. Snow, Springfield
- Senior Vice-Dep't-Commander..... J. M. Preston, Madison
- Junior Vice-Dep't-Commander D. G. Grippen, Hot Springs
- Assistant Adjutant-General * A. T. Bridgeman, Springfield

REPRESENTATIVES

- * B. D. L. Dudley (at large),
Canistota
- C. W. Gurney, Yankton
- * L. A. Drake, LaDelle
- C. S. Blodgett, Kimball

ALTERNATES

- J. W. January, Dell Rapids
- S. W. Hoffman, Elk Point
- * W. A. North, Watertown
- * Chas. Barrett, Sioux Falls

PAST DEPARTMENT COMMANDERS

- | | |
|------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| †Thomas S. Free, 1883-4 | †John Ackley, 1896 |
| * W. V. Lucas, Chamberlain, 1885-6 | * John F. Baker, Hermosa, 1896 |
| * Geo. A. Silsby, Mitchell, 1889 | C. B. Clarke, Deadwood, 1897 |
| * C. S. Palmer, Sioux Falls, 1891 | * E. P. Farr, Pierre, 1898 |
| * N. C. Nash, Canton, 1893 | W. L. Palmer, Carthage, 1899 |
| G. W. Carpenter, Watertown, 1894 | * Philip Lawrence, Pierre, 1900 |
| S. R. Drake, Plankinton, 1895 | |

†Deceased.

‡ Present as Assistant Adjutant General.

TENNESSEE. (34.)

Organized Feb. 26, 1884. Number of members Dec. 31, 1900, 1,529

Department Commander*M. M. Harris, Knoxville
 Senior Vice-Dep't-Commander.....*A. W. Wills, Nashville
 Junior Vice-Dep't-Commander*T. P. Britton, Jonesboro
 Assistant Adjutant-General†Frank Seaman, Knoxville

REPRESENTATIVES

*Geo. W. Patten (at large),
 Chattanooga
 *Newton Hacker, Jonesboro
 *R. Baker, Whittle's Springs

ALTERNATES

S. W. Pickens, Cusick
 W. R. Carter, Knoxville
 J. J. McCorkle, Elizabethton

PAST DEPARTMENT COMMANDERS

†Edward S. Jones, 1884-5	†H. C. Whittaker, 1892
E. E. Winters, Macon, Ga., 1886	Frank Seaman, Knoxville, 1893
Wm. J. Ramage, Knoxville, 1887	W. E. F. Milburn, Greenville, 1894
William Rule, Knoxville, 1888	*Wm. J. Smith, Memphis, 1895
A. H. Pettibone, Huntsville, Ala., 1889	Halbert B. Case, Chattanooga, 1896-7
Chas. F. Muller, Paris, France, 1890	W. H. Nelson, Backwoods, 1898 H. Crumbliss, Kingston, 1899
A. J. Gahagan, Chattanooga, 1891	S. T. Harris, Johnson City, 1900

TEXAS. (38.)

Organized March 25, 1885. Number of members Dec. 31, 1900, 928

Department Commander*P. B. Hunt, Dallas
 Senior Vice-Dep't-Commander.....H. C. Adler, Terrell
 Junior Vice-Dep't-CommanderJ. J. Billow, Houston
 Assistant Adjutant-General*J. W. Ridge, Dallas

REPRESENTATIVES

*J. C. McBride (at large), Alvin
 *H. A. Johnson, Sherman

ALTERNATES

W. A. Stoner, Waco
 Nat Underwood, San Antonio

PAST DEPARTMENT COMMANDERS

W. D. Wylie, Dallas, 1885	*J. W. Parks, Dallas, 1893
O. T. Lyon, Sherman, 1886	*R. M. Moore, San Antonio, 1894
†W. H. Sinclair, 1887	*W. W. Bostwick, Denison, 1895
†J. C. DeGress, 1888	*G. W. McCormick, Dallas, 1896
A. G. Malloy, El Paso, 1889	*Edwin Ketchum, Galveston, 1897
A. K. Taylor, Houston, 1890	¹ W. F. Conner, Dallas, 1898
*M. W. Mann, Dallas, 1891	*John Roch, Dublin, 1899
†O. G. Peterson, 1892	*Chas. B. Peck, Houston, 1900

†Deceased.

† Present as Junior Vice

1 Present as member c

der-in-Chief.

cil of Administration.

UTAH. (33.)

Organized October 8, 1883. Number of members Dec. 31, 1900, 187.

Department Commander Rudolph Alff, Salt Lake City
 Senior Vice-Dep't-Commander..... W. M. Bostaph, Ogden
 Junior Vice-Dep't-Commander Geo. Jagers, Provo
 Assistant Adjutant-General Frank Hoffman, Salt Lake

REPRESENTATIVE

ALTERNATE

A. L. Johnson (at large), Provo ‡ E. W. Tatlock, Salt Lake City

PAST DEPARTMENT COMMANDERS

†George C. Douglass, 1883	Thos. C. Iliff, Salt Lake City,
†Ransford Smith, 1884	1894
H. C. Wardleigh, Ogden, 1885	C. O. Farnsworth, Salt Lake
†Elijah Sells, 1886	City, 1895
†Eli H. Murray, 1887	M. M. Kellogg, Provo, 1896
†Nathan Kimball, 1888	†Thos. C. Bailey, Salt Lake
Henry T. Snyder, Ogden, 1889	City, 1897
Henry Page, U. S. A., Cuba, 1890	Norman Ives, Ogden, 1898
F. Hoffman, Salt Lake City, 1891	M. M. Kaighn, Salt Lake
†J. R. Elliott, 1892	City, 1899
Jno. W. Greenman, Peele, 1893	M. A. Breeden, Ogden, 1900

VERMONT. (13.)

Organized Oct. 23, 1868. Number of members Dec. 31, 1900, 3,697.

Department Commander *Joel H. Lucia, Montpelier
 Senior Vice-Dep't-Commander..... *Wm. H. Ward, St. Johnsbury
 Junior Vice-Dep't-Commander..... *Geo. Murray, Montreal, P. Q.
 Assistant Adjutant-General..... *Edward Baker, Montpelier

REPRESENTATIVES

ALTERNATES

Kittredge Haskins (at large), Brattleboro	R. E. Hathorn, Ludlow
Joel C. Baker, Rutland	G. W. Kinney, Rutland
H. W. Allen, Burlington	C. M. Ferrin, Essex Junction
W. H. Gilmore, Fairlee	L. W. Hubbard, Lyndonville
A. C. Sleeper, Newport	C. L. Erwin, Newport Ctr.
*S. H. Wood, St. Albans	H. D. Belden, St. Albans

PAST DEPARTMENT COMMANDERS

†Geo. P. Foster, 1868-9	P. D. Blodgett, St. Johnsbury,
*W. W. Henry, Quebec, Que.,	1887
1870-1	*H. E. Taylor, Brattleboro, 1888
†W. G. Veazey, 1872-3	A. S. Tracy, No. Troy, 1889
Stephen Thomas, Montpelier,	Z. M. Mansur, Newport, 1890
1874-5	D. L. Morgan, Rutland, 1891

†Deceased.

‡ Hugh Anderson, Salt Lake City, elected to act.

VERMONT—Concluded.

PAST DEPARTMENT COMMANDERS

Theo. S. Peck, Burlington, 1876-7	Hugh Henry, Concord, N. H., 1892
J. H. Goulding, Wilmington, 1878-9	Geo. W. Doty, Morrisville, 1893
G. W. Hooker, Brattleboro, 1880-1	C. F. Branch, Amherst, Mass., 1894
A. B. Valentine, Bennington, 1882-3	B. Canon, Jr., Bellows Falls, 1895
C. C. Kinsman, Rutland, 1884	N. M. Puffer, Bennington, 1896
W. L. Greenleaf, Burlington, 1885	E. W. Jewett, Swanton, 1897
Geo. T. Childs, St. Albans, 1886	L. B. Harris, Lyndonville, 1898
	F. G. Butterfield, Derby Line, 1899
	N. A. Woodbury, Burlington, 1900

VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA. (15.)

Organized July 27, 1871. Number of members Dec. 31, 1900, 930.

Department-Commander	* Peter Morton, Richmond
Senior Vice-Dep't-Commander.....	L. J. Youngblood, Petersburg
Junior Vice-Dep't-Commander....	Robert G. Griffin, Yorktown
Assistant Adjutant-General.....	A. A. Hager, Nat'l Soldiers Home

REPRESENTATIVES

ALTERNATES

* Lewis Dawley (at large), Norfolk	C. J. Finch, Berkley
* John L. Gibbs, Norfolk	W. F. Larrabee, Phoebus

PAST DEPARTMENT COMMANDERS

* Wm. N. Eaton, Portsmouth, Va., 1874	N. J. Smith, Richmond, Va., 1890
† W. H. Appenzeller, 1875-6	H. B. Nichols, Norfolk, Va., 1891
Wm. Ryder, Portsmouth, Va., 1877	† Edgar Allan, Richmond, Va., 1892
† R. G. Staples, 1878	T. T. Whitcomb, Elizabeth City, N. C., 1893
Richard Bond, Phoebus, Va., 1879	Jos. G. Fulton, Ft. Monroe, Va., 1894
A. B. Hurlburt, Phila., Pa., 1880	Jas. E. Porter, Pittsburg, Pa., 1895
† W. Hervey King, 1881	H. W. Weiss, Emporia, Va., 1896
* P. T. Woodfin, Nat'l Soldiers Home, Va., 1882-3	John W. Stebbins, Norfolk, Va., 1897
B. C. Cook, Richmond, Va., 1884	* Jas. M. Davis, Pawtucket, R. I., 1898
† H. DeB. Clay, 1885-6	John W. Rutter, Portsmouth, Va., 1899
J. W. Woodman, Portsmouth, Va., 1887-8	* A. B. Heistand, Norfolk, 1900
† R. P. Wheeler, 1889	

† Deceased.

‡ Present as Past Junior Vice-Commander-in-Chief.

WASHINGTON AND ALASKA. (30.)

Organized June 20, 1883. Number of members Dec. 31, 1900, 2,354

Department Commander.....* Harry A. Bigelow, Seattle
 Senior Vice-Dep't-Commander.....* S. T. Armstrong, Tacoma
 Junior Vice-Dep't-Commander.....* J. L. Dutton, Waterville
 Assistant Adjutant-General* A. Melvin Cole, Seattle

REPRESENTATIVES

ALTERNATES

* Joseph Dickerson (at large), Seattle	R. H. Ball, LaConner Robert McMann, Seattle
* J. H. Coffman, Puyallup	C. B. Dunning, Spokane
* O. W. Lewis, Spokane	John A. Young, Vancouver
* T. M. Anderson, Nat'l Soldiers Home, Ft. Leavenworth, Kan.	

PAST DEPARTMENT COMMANDERS

†Geo. D. Hill, 1883	J. S. Brown, Spokane, 1892
†H. A. Morrow, 1884	†Joseph F. Sinclair, 1893
A. M. Brooks, Seattle, 1885	†J. N. Scott, 1894
†C. M. Holton, No. Yakima, 1886	Norman Buck, Spokane, 1895
†A. P. Curry, Spokane, 1887	C. T. Patterson, So. Tacoma, 1896
†J. W. Sprague, 1888	John F. McLean, Walla Walla, 1897
S. G. Cosgrove, Pomeroy, 1889	* Geo. W. Tibbetts, Seattle, 1898
M. M. Holmes, Seattle, 1890	* J. W. Langley, Seattle, 1899
D. G. Lovell, Tacoma, 1891	* B. R. Freeman, Spokane, 1900

WEST VIRGINIA. (28.)

Organized April 9, 1868. Re-organized February 20, 1883.
 Numbers of members Dec. 31, 1900, 1,441.

Department Commander.....* M. B. Bartlett, Parkersburg
 Senior Vice-Dep't-Commander.....* C. C. Mathews, Moundsville
 Junior Vice-Dep't-Commander.....* A. C. Moor, Clarksburg
 Assistant Adjutant-General.....† W. C. Leonard, Parkersburg

REPRESENTATIVES

ALTERNATES

* Geo. B. Woodcock (at large), New Martinsville	T. A. Black, Parkersburg W. H. Aspenall, Weston
* A. N. Prichard, Mannington	H. J. Felber, Wheeling
* W. S. King, Bellville	

PAST DEPARTMENT COMMANDERS

* W. H. H. Flick, Martinsburg, 1882-3	* Chas. E. Anderson, Weston, 1892 Anthony Smith, Wick, 1893
†Charles B. Smith, 1884	F. H. Crago, Wheeling, 1894
†John Carlin, 1885	R. H. Lee, St. Albans, 1895
* G. W. Taggart, Parkersburg, 1886	* R. H. Freer, Harrisville, 1896

†Deceased.

† Present as member of National Council of Administration.

WEST VIRGINIA—Concluded.

PAST DEPARTMENT COMMANDERS

†Lee Hammond, 1887	Thos. A. Maulsby, Fairmont, 1897
R. E. Flemming, New London,	*Richard Robertson, Wheeling, 1898
Pa., 1888	*Chas. R. Lavalley, Huntington,
S. S. Hazen, Parkersburg, 1889	1899
†Geo. J. Walker, 1890	*Arnold Brandley, Elkins, 1900
I. H. Duval, Wellsburg, 1891	

WISCONSIN. (2.)

Organized June 7, 1866. Number of members Dec. 31, 1900, 9,746

Department Commander	*Allan H. DeGroff, Nelson
Senior Vice-Dep't-Commander.....	*W. M. Root, Sheboygan
Junior Vice-Dep't-Commander	*Geo. W. Morton, Berlin
Assistant Adjutant-General	*E. B. Gray, Madison

REPRESENTATIVES

*R. E. Osborn (at large), LaCrosse
 A. L. Tucker, Berlin
 *John M. Baer, Appleton
 *J. W. Baldock, Brant
 *S. W. Osborn, Darlington
 *E. W. Keyes, Lake Mills
 A. S. Hearn, Dodgeville
 *Albert Bleuel, Milwaukee
 B. W. Collins, Sheboygan
 C. J. Steiner, Lomira
 *L. S. Hotchkiss, Eau Claire
 C. A. Spencer, Waupaca
 *P. H. Saylor, Green Bay
 *John S. Hadley, West Superior

ALTERNATES

*J. H. Tate, Viroqua
 H. R. Allen, Merrill
 L. Sholes, Milwaukee
 H. C. Putnam, Brodhead
 Joseph Thompson, Brodhead
 *L. D. Hinkley, Waupun
 *E. E. Herd, New Lisbon
 Wade H. Richardson, Milwaukee
 *W. H. Landolt, Wauwatosa
 *A. Parsons, Berlin
 J. C. Outmans, La Crosse
 C. R. Walker, Kaukauna
 James Don Levy, Oconto
 A. Miles, Chippewa Falls

PAST DEPARTMENT COMMANDERS

*J. K. Proudfit, Kansas City,	†James Davidson, 1885
Mo., 1866	H. P. Fisher, Milwaukee, 1886
†H. A. Starr, 1867	†Michael Griffin, 1887
†J. M. Rusk, 1868	†A. G. Weissert, Milwaukee, 1888-9
*T. S. Allen, Oshkosh, 1869-70	L. Ferguson, Brandon, 1889
Edw. Ferguson, Milwaukee, 1871-2	*B. F. Bryant, Lacrosse, 1890
†A. J. McCoy, 1873	*W. H. Upham, Marshfield, 1891
*G. A. Hannaford, Chicago,	*C. B. Welton, Madison, 1892
Ills., 1874-5	*E. A. Shores, Ashland, 1893
†John Hancock, 1876	*J. A. Watrous, Milwaukee, 1894
*H. G. Rogers, Milwaukee, 1877	*W. D. Hoard, Ft. Atkinson, 1895
S. F. Hammond, St. Paul,	*D. Lloyd Jones, Milwaukee, 1896
Minn., 1878	*E. B. Gray, Madison, 1897
*G. J. Thomas, Harvard, Neb.,	*C. H. Russell, Berlin, 1898
1879-80-1	†Henry Harnden, 1899
*H. M. Enos, Waukesha, 1882	*S. H. Tallmadge, Milwaukee, 1900
†Phil Cheek, Baraboo, 1883-4	*D. G. James, Richland Center, 1900

†Deceased.

† Present as member National Council of Administration.

1 Present as Past Commander-in-Chief.

2 Present as Assistant Adjutant General.

COMMITTEES.

Committee on Legislation for Veterans in the Public Service.

Joseph W. Kay, New York, Chairman (Room 2, Boro' Hall, N. Y.).
 Charles Burrows, Rutherford, N. J.
 I. F. Mack, Sandusky, Ohio.
 H. H. Cumings, Tidioute, Pa.
 Watson W. Eldridge, Washington, D. C.

Committee on Pensions.

R. D. Brown, Chairman, Zanesville, Ohio.
 Chas. Clark Adams, Boston, Mass. Daniel E. Sickles, New York, N. Y.
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Committee on Fredericksburg Battlefield National Park.

Edgar Allan, Chairman, Richmond, Va.
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Committee on Erection of a Monument to the Loyal Women of the War.

Ell Torrance, Chairman, Minneapolis, Minn.
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 S. S. Burdett, Washington, D. C. Geo. A. Newman, Cedar Falls, Ia.
 Ira M. Hedges, Haverstraw, N. Y. W. Gardner, Lansing, Mich.

Grant Memorial Committee.

S. S. Burdett, Chairman, Washington, D. C.
 R. B. Beath, Philadelphia, Pa. Russell A. Alger, Detroit, Mich.
 Selden Connor, Portland, Maine. E. S. Grant, Middleport, Ohio.
 Horace S. Clalk, Mattoon, Ill. L. N. Case, Duluth, Minn.

REPORT OF SENIOR VICE-COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

OFFICE OF SENIOR VICE-COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF,
GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC,

Portland, Me., August 5, 1901.

F. M. Sterrett, Adjutant-General, G. A. R.:

Comrade:

I have the honor to submit herewith my report as Senior Vice-Commander-in-Chief for the past year. I have ever held myself in readiness to discharge any duty that might be intrusted to me to perform. I have been called to do so little, and that has been of so pleasant a character that it was a pleasure as well as a duty, my only regret being that I have not been able to be of more service to our order. I had the honor to attend the reception given by Lafayette Post of New York, in company with our Commander-in-Chief, and I also had the pleasure of welcoming the Commander-in-Chief to our State, and attending with him the annual encampment of the Department of Maine, and visiting with him the various auxiliary bodies connected therewith. I trust that the warmth of our welcome may have atoned in some measure for the coldness of the weather. The inspiration of his presence and his eloquent and cheering words will long be remembered by the Comrades of this Department.

I also had the pleasure of attending the annual encampment of the Department of New Hampshire at Concord, and in an humble way representing the Commander-in-Chief. I also visited the Relief Corps, Sons and Daughters of Veterans who were in session at the same time; a most enjoyable visit among earnest, devoted Comrades, whose loyalty is as strong and enduring as the hills of their Granite State. I have attended many Post meetings, and by request, have installed the officers of several Posts. Have also attended many camp

fires, regimental reunions and other meetings of ex-soldiers and sailors, and endeavored so far as I was able to encourage the weak and cheer the stronger, to ever maintain the Grand Army of the Republic as the grandest organization the world has ever known. I have had the pleasure of visiting several times the Eastern Branch of National Homes for disabled Union Veterans at Togus, Me., where about 2,400 of our former Comrades in arms are enjoying all the comforts of life it is in the power of the Government to give them; a model institution of its kind, under the control of earnest, patriotic and devoted members of the G. A. R., who are doing all in their power to make happy and comfortable those of our less fortunate Comrades.

While my duties have been light and mostly within my own State, I wish to thank the Comrades everywhere for their kindness, and especially the members of the Encampment who so highly honored me and who gave me the opportunity to assist in carrying forward the work of our noble organization. In the future as in the past, I shall be glad to do all in my power to further the interests of the order.

Respectfully yours, in F. C. and L.,

E. C. MILLIKEN,

Senior Vice-Commander-in-Chief.

REPORT OF JUNIOR VICE-COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

OFFICE OF JUNIOR VICE-COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF,
GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC,

Knoxville, Tenn., July 23, 1901.

F. M. Sterrett, Adjutant General, St. Louis, Mo.:

Sir and Comrade:

The late Vice-President Wheeler is credited with complaining to a friend that no one ever prayed for him. Said he, "Every Sunday the throne of divine grace is invoked for blessings upon the President of the United States and all those in authority. Now the Vice-President has no authority, and, of course, he cannot be included in these prayers."

The Junior Vice-Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic is situated somewhat as was Mr. Wheeler. He has no authority, and so far as I have been able to discover, no specific duties to perform, and consequently having nothing to do, can have nothing to report.

I may say, however, that I am profoundly grateful to the comrades for the honor conferred by the Thirty-fourth National Encampment, and I manifested my appreciation of the honor by immediately changing the ribbon on my rank strap from cherry to buff.

Thanking the Commander-in-Chief and yourself, for courtesies extended me during our official term, and with a comrade's greeting to all comrades, I remain,

Very truly yours in F. C. and L.,

FRANK SEAMAN,
Junior Vice-Commander-in-Chief.

REPORT OF SURGEON-GENERAL.

OFFICE OF SURGEON-GENERAL,
GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC,
Delta, Ohio, August 13, 1901.

F. M. Sterrett, Adjutant-General, G. A. R.:

I herewith submit my report. As only thirty-four departments have reported, I am unable to do any more than approximate, as to data and figures. I delayed as long as possible making out my report in hopes that more medical directors would get their reports on file.

No. of reports of Medical Directors.....	84
No. of deaths during the year, as reported.....	8,756
No. of deaths from wounds received while in service.....	465
No. of deaths from disease contracted while in service.....	2,350
No. of deaths from other causes.....	5,941
No. ex-soldiers and sailors treated free of charge.....	2,000
No. of ex-soldiers' and sailors' families treated free.....	1,875
Value of such service (about).....	\$1,050
Value of medicines, appliances, etc., furnished by Posts, Relief Corps, physicians and others to sick and disabled ex-soldiers and sailors	\$11,408
No. of ex-soldiers and sailors in almshouses.....	82

I am exceedingly sorry and chagrined at the meager report I am compelled to submit.

I received from you a list of Department Commanders and Assistant Adjutants General, and sent personal letters to those that failed to report and am still short.

When I was medical director of the Department of Ohio, I found it almost impossible to get reports from the different posts in the department that were in any way reliable, at best I can only presume that I am nearly correct.

It's useless for me to go over the ground and make suggestions and recommendations, as they are made by yourself and

others, that does not operate to the medical staff. Still I would be pleased and glad if I could in any way induce the different departments to make a special effort to assist my successor to enable him to make a report worthy of the Surgeon General of the G. A. R.

I wish, in conclusion, to tender my most sincere thanks to my Comrades for the Honor conferred on me, and to yourself for your uniform courtesy and kindness, as well as valuable assistance.

All of which is very respectfully submitted in F. C. and L.,

JOHN A. WILKINS,
Surgeon General, G. A. R.

REPORT OF CHAPLAIN-IN-CHIEF.

OFFICE OF THE CHAPLAIN-IN-CHIEF,
GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC,

San Quentin, California, August 6, 1901.

F. M. Sterrett, Adjutant-General, G. A. R. :

Dear Sir and Comrade :

I submit herewith my report as Chaplain-in-Chief, Grand Army of the Republic, 35th National Encampment. I have to regret the manifest negligence on the part of proper officers to hand in their reports in time to enable me to make up my own—a negligence due presumably to the dereliction of Post Chaplains. I would recommend that the selection of these officers be confined to men of prompt business habits as well as of known pride and interest in the work of the Grand Army of the Republic.

I note with satisfaction the increased interest with which Memorial Day is being observed, especially on the part of the rising generation, to whom this sacred duty must of necessity be more and more relegated as time thins the ranks of the veteran comrades. The bounds of its observance, moreover, is increasing with the spread of the organization in our new possessions, from which we shall hereafter doubtless receive official reports.

The day was observed in Mexico, with appropriate addresses by General Agramonte, and by the American Ambassador, General Clayton. The same was also commemorated in Cuba, under General Orders.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

AUGUST DRÄHMS,

Chaplain-in-Chief, G. A. R.



Report of Chaplain-in-Chief, Grand Army of the Republic, 35th National Encampment, Cleveland, Ohio:

umber of Posts in Departments	3,819
umber of Posts reporting Memorial Services	4,149

MEMORIAL SABBATH SERVICES.

umber of Posts attending services	2,585
umber of sermons preached to Posts	2,581
umber of sermons preached to Veterans.....	362
umber of sermons preached by Sons of Veterans	296
umber of Comrades present at such service	66,016
umber of Woman's Relief Corps attending such services..	634
umber of members of Woman's Relief Corps attending such services	13,967
umber of Camps of Sons of Veterans attending such services ...	226
umber of Sons of Veterans attending such services	5,018

MEMORIAL DAY SERVICES.

umber of Posts observing Memorial Day Services	2,749
umber of Comrades participating in Memorial Day Services...	92,700
umber of Woman's Relief Corps participating in Memorial Day Services..	2,064
umber of members of Woman's Relief Corps participating in Memorial Day Services	14,660
umber of Camps of Sons of Veterans participating in Memorial Day Services..	275
umber of Sons of Veterans participating	6,280
umber of Cemeteries in which graves were decorated	10,686
umber of graves decorated	312,846
umber of graves unmarked by headstones	4,671
umber of public schools engaged in Memorial Day Services ...	3,606
umber of pupils participating	278,286
umber of other organizations participating	2,296
umber of addresses delivered to Posts on Memorial Day	2,522
umber of addresses delivered by Veterans	731
umber of addresses delivered by Sons of Veterans	275
umber of Posts having Burial Plots.....	926

REPORT OF INSPECTOR-GENERAL.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR-GENERAL,

GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC,

New Haven, Conn., August 1, 1901.

F. M. Sterrett, Adjutant-General, G. A. R., St. Louis, Mo.

Comrade:

I have the honor to submit herewith my report including consolidated reports of the statistics received from Department Inspectors and Assistant Inspectors General.

I. REPORTS OF DEPARTMENT INSPECTORS.

On taking the position of Inspector-General I assumed that so much had been said in the reports of my predecessors regarding the apparent neglect of Department Inspectors in sending their reports that conditions would probably be better this year. The following will not show any improvement. The reports were received as follows: Three in January, seven in February, eight in March, four in April, seven in May, five in June, one in July, leaving at this date ten not having made any report. I have several times since February 1st, sent reminders to each delinquent. In writing other officers I am sometimes told they are out of office, and advised to write to their successors. Some do not even take the trouble to answer. It is unfortunate that there are those who lose all interest the moment their term of office expires. Experience has taught me that the Inspector-General immediately after his appointment should communicate with Department Officers calling their attention to the Rules

and Regulations regarding inspection and necessity for reports to be forwarded without delay. Evidently they do not all read them, for Department Inspectors have written me that they supposed their duties were finished when they had forwarded their reports to the Assistant Adjutant General. I have received many admirable reports. I wish to make special mention of one received from Department-Inspector Edw. N. Ketchum, Galveston, Tex. (also Senior Aid-de-Camp, Staff Commander-in-Chief), an elaborate typewritten sketch of each thirty-two Posts in that Department. It is so interesting and well written that it seems a pity that it cannot be placed before all our Comrades. All sending reports have tried to make them as correct as their information will permit. It will be noticed that there are many Posts not inspected. This is a matter that should be called to the early attention of Department Inspectors. It is impossible to have this report correct under the present conditions.

The following from Department-Inspector R. S. Rathbun, Department of Iowa, is similar to what many others have written me:

"There seems to have been three or four forms of blanks sent to or in the hands of the Posts which have materially complicated the work of the Department Inspector. Hence I would suggest and earnestly recommend that the National Encampment take such action as will secure uniformity of blanks for all Departments. To this end it seems to me necessary to order the destroying of all inspection blanks now in the hands of Departments and the issuing of new forms. On many of the old ones there are questions, many of which are obsolete, in others some omitted which are important."

George B. Laud, Department Inspector New York, says: "Of 636 reports received fully 400 of them are incomplete and incorrect, based upon improper understanding of blanks, that he has prepared an inspection blank which, in his judgment, meets every requirement."

His experience in the large Department of New York ought to be of value. I submit the reports as received.

II. REPORTS OF ASSISTANT INSPECTOR GENERALS.

Office of Inspector-General,
Grand Army of the Republic,
New Haven, Feb. 20, 1901.

Circular No. 1.

Assistant Inspectors General are requested to forward to these headquarters on or before April 1, 1901, a report upon the matters specified below. The report should be based upon conditions prevailing January 1, 1901. The report must be brief, classified and numbered as follows:

I. Department.—1. Are Department Headquarters permanent or how arranged for? 2. Condition of records, accounts and Department property. 3. Observance of Memorial Day by Posts. 4. To what extent do Department officers visit Posts? 5. Any new Posts? 6. Business of national import at last Encampment. 7. How many Posts own burial lots?

II. Auxiliary Organizations.—1. Sons of Veterans. 2. Woman's Relief Corps. 3. Ladies of the G. A. R.

III. Homes, Number and Condition.—1. State Soldiers' Home. 2. National Soldiers' Home. 3. G. A. R. Homes. 4. W. R. Corps Homes. 5. Soldiers' Orphans' Homes. 6. Amount of "State Aid."

IV. Schools.—1. Participation in observance of Memorial Day. 2. Does "Old Glory" float over schoolhouses? 3. Do comrades hold patriotic exercises in schools? 4. How is the History of the Civil War taught?

V. Public.—1. Do the people generally observe Memorial Day? 2. What is the public moral and social support of the Grand Army of the Republic? 3. How many Posts have associate members?

Please inform your Department Inspector that his consolidated report for year ending December 31, 1900, should reach me by March 1, 1901. Acknowledge receipt of this circular.

HENRY S. PECK,
Inspector-General.

When sending out this circular I requested that the reports should be brief, understanding that it was the desire of the Encampment not to be at the expense of printing long reports. I made requisition for blanks which I was satisfied would save labor and insure brevity, but the expense of laying in a stock was not thought advisable in consequence of which I have been at considerable labor in condensing reports. Many of the Assistant Inspectors General sent an

elaborate report, expecting that it would be published in the Journal of the National Encampment as has been customary. There is a great deal of valuable information in these reports that cannot be condensed regarding the condition of each Department, that I am sure would be of interest to all our Comrades. I received reports from nearly all, a few wrote for blanks, but after being informed that there were no blanks furnished, sent no reports.

It will be noticed that several States have provided permanent G. A. R. Headquarters in their Capitol Building, fitting them up finely at State expense. It is to be hoped that more will be moved by such patriotic considerations, and furthermore, that they may take steps to preserve these precious relics of the days of sacrifice and patriotism—the battle flags of '61 to '65—by providing for them glass cases and placing them in a prominent place at their State Capitol. New York, Connecticut, Wisconsin and Kansas have already done this, and possibly others. February 11, 1901, Commander-in-Chief Leo Rassieur wired me from Washington announcing the sudden death of Past Commander-in-Chief Albert D. Shaw at Washington, requesting me to represent him at funeral at Watertown, N. Y., which I later ascertained would be February 13th. I found many notable Comrades on their way to pay their last tribute of love and respect, including Past Department-Commander Joseph W. Kay, Nathan Munger, A. A. G.; W. F. Mullen, A. Q. G., Department of New York; Department-Inspector Kasson of Ohio, and Col. Pierce, Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms, representing House of Representatives. The snow and extreme cold caused our train to be very late, arriving one hour before the funeral ceremonies, which, on account of the cold, were held in the Armory, and were attended by a large audience of his comrades, neighbors and friends. A most beautiful floral piece was provided in the name of the Grand Army of the Republic as a last token of respect for one on whom they had conferred their highest honor. The other floral tributes were many and elegant. The exercises were expressive of the fraternal sympathy and high esteem in which he was held.

At the grave a volley was fired by a detail from the National Guard and taps sounded. Thus among his friends and neighbors who had so loved and honored him he was laid to rest.

In concluding my report, permit me, through you, to thank the Commander-in-Chief for the honor conferred upon me in my appointment, and to you both for the many evidences of your confidence and regard.

Respectfully submitted in F. C. and L.,

HENRY S. PECK,

Inspector General.

REPORT OF JUDGE ADVOCATE-GENERAL.

OFFICE OF JUDGE ADVOCATE-GENERAL,
GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC,

Boston, Mass., July 15, 1901.

Mr. F. M. Sterrett, Adjutant General, G. A. R. :

Dear Sir and Comrade :

I herewith submit my report with the several opinions rendered at the request of the Commander-in-Chief annexed thereto.

My duties have been pleasant and agreeable, and I desire to thank the Commander-in-Chief and yourself for the courtesy shown me during my term of office. Fraternaly yours,

JAMES H. WOLFF,
Judge Advocate-General, G. A. R.

Boston, January 14, 1901.

DECISION.

SYLLABUS.

A Department Commander has full power and authority to annul illegal elections or reverse the proceedings of a Post and designate any officer or comrade of the Department to carry out such orders when the proceedings to be annulled are illegal or tainted with fraud.

STATEMENT AND OPINION.

* This in an appeal by Commander Charles Brickwedel, of Reno Post, No. 44, Department of New York, from two special orders issued by Department Commander Nathan P. Pond, dated December 28, 1900, which are numbered 21a and 21b, and were issued upon the complaint of John J. O'Brien and Enos V. Wood, members of said Reno Post, in which they claimed that the Post Commander had not treated them fairly on the night of the eleventh of December, when the election of the Post officers occurred. That the Post Commander had refused to allow certain votes to be counted which were cast for Comrade Enos V. Wood, who had received a majority

* Should read "This is an." etc.

of the votes cast for Senior Vice Commander of the Post, because he had not been nominated at a previous meeting of the Post for the office of Senior Vice Commander, and that the Post Commander ordered the Adjutant to cast one ballot for Comrade E. S. Lord for the office of Senior Vice Commander of the Post.

Chapter 2, article 7, Rules and Regulations, section 1, provides "that the Post officers shall be elected at the first stated meeting in December by ballot, unless a ballot be dispensed with by unanimous consent." Therefore the Post Commander has no legal right or authority to order the casting of one ballot for the election of an officer unless the Post orders it done by unanimous vote. If the Post Commander orders such ballot without such consent of the Post, the election is illegal, null and void, and of no effect. It is very clear from the law of our Order that at any time during the election of the Post officers a new candidate may be voted for at any stage of the ballot, and the fact that the candidate receiving the majority of votes was not nominated at a previous meeting of the Post, notwithstanding any custom of nominating candidates at a meeting previous to the first regular meeting in December, does not vitiate his election.

Decision 8, Blue Book, page 128. In accordance with the well-settled law of the Grand Army of the Republic, the Department Commander has full power and authority to annul illegal elections or reverse the proceedings of a Post and designate any officer or comrade of the Department to carry out such orders when the proceedings to be annulled are illegal or tainted with fraud, and whenever information is given the Department Commander charging illegality or fraud in any election of officers, he may issue orders postponing the installation until a proper investigation is made, and do whatever is necessary to remedy such wrongs as may appear from the facts obtained upon such investigation, and he may issue such further orders as may be for the best interest of the Order.

The truth of the facts set forth in the affidavits in this case are admitted by Commander Charles Brickwedel, which is equivalent to a plea of guilty, and is, therefore, a technical waiver of any rights, if they ever existed, to any hearings not granted in the premises. The illegality of the proceedings in the Post meeting are so apparent that I do not deem it necessary to answer the objections raised in detail, but to render herein a general opinion applying it to all questions presented for my consideration. The time when these orders were issued and notice of them given to the Post Commander are of no consequence and is immaterial, so far as affecting the validity of them, especially when they were dealing with facts admitted to be true by the appellants at the time of the investigation ordered by the Department Commander.

And upon the evidence submitted herewith, and in view of all the circumstances in this case, I am clearly of the opinion, first, that the Post Commander erred in not allowing votes cast for Senior Vice Commander Enos V. Wood to be counted, as they were legal and were cast in accordance with the Rules and Regulations governing the elections in Posts of the Grand Army of the Republic.

Second, the Department Commander acted fully within the scope of his authority in issuing the two special orders with the instructions they contained. It is of the greatest importance to the stability and welfare of our organization that the election of officers should be free from any taint of fraud or illegality, and it is the duty of the Department Commanders in the exercise of the powers and the duties devolving upon them to see to it that every comrade is protected in the exercise of his rights at all Post elections in his Department; therefore, the orders in this case were duly and properly issued, and are valid in their force and effect, and the appeal should be dismissed and Department Commander Nathan P. Pond sustained.

DECISION 3, FEBRUARY 5, 1901.

SYLLABUS.

Whenever the consolidation of two or more Posts occurs the officers vacating their offices at the time the consolidation takes place, and at the first meeting of the new Post, the officers of the Post should be elected for the unexpired term if such consolidation takes place during any portion of the term for which they were chosen. The Commanders of such Posts are not entitled to the privileges of Past Post Commanders, they not having served a full term or to the end of an unexpired term.

STATEMENT.

Two Posts in the Department of Utah having consolidated, the question presented for my opinion is, "Will the Post Commanders elected and installed at the last election in December be entitled to representation in the Department Encampment, they not having served a full term of one year, etc., etc.

The consolidation of Posts as provided for by the Rules and Regulations, Chapter 11, Article 1, Section 5, was an act intended to provide for that inevitable decrease in the membership of the smaller Posts of the G. A. R., as a result of death and other causes which is the natural effect and influence of time upon an organization that has no resources to draw from in order to increase its membership or otherwise to perpetuate itself. Whenever Posts vote to avail themselves of the provision of the Rules and Regula-

tions, and a new charter is issued the members of the Posts consolidating become charter members of the new Post, their officers vacating their offices at the time the consolidation takes place, and at the first meeting of the new Post, duly called under the new charter, the officers of the Post should be elected for the unexpired term if such consolidation takes place during any portion of the terms for which they were chosen. It has been, however, wisely provided that "the new charter shall bear the number and rank from the date of charter of the Senior Post," it is, therefore, a new Post with an old number. It is also provided that "all Post officers in each shall be entitled to rank as of date of service in their respective Posts."

OPINION.

The privileges which appertain to Past Post Officers who have held specific offices for the full term for which they were chosen or have filled vacancies to the end of terms are entitled to seats in the Department Encampments as Past Post Commanders. I am of opinion that the Commanders of the Posts consolidating in the Department of Utah, they not having served a full term, or to the end of an unexpired term, are not entitled to the privileges of Past Post Commanders, and would not, therefore, be entitled to seats in the Department Encampment.

Boston, March 28, 1901.

STATEMENT.

1. The question submitted for opinion is whether or not a person having been convicted of crime and having served a sentence in a Reformatory is disqualified thereby from becoming a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, he having all the requisite qualifications that would otherwise entitle him to membership in the Order.

2. What is the meaning of the word "infamous" used in the application blank, which the applicant is required to sign, which reads as follows, viz.: "I have never borne arms against the United States, and have never been convicted of desertion nor of any other infamous crime."

SYLLABUS.

The conviction of a crime committed subsequent to the discharge of a soldier, sailor or marine of the United States who served in the War of the Rebellion does not render him ineligible to membership in the Grand Army of the Republic.

OPINION MARCH 27, 1901.

The fact of a conviction and sentence of a soldier, sailor or marine to a Reformatory Prison for any offense committed since his discharge from the military service of the United States does not

thereby render him ineligible to membership in the Grand Army of the Republic. It is a question for the Post to determine whether a person of such a character is fit and proper for them to associate with, the application of all such persons should be carefully considered before the ballot is taken, as an election to membership is final in case there are no objections to the applicant. The clause, "No soldier or sailor who has been convicted by Court Martial of desertion or any other infamous crime shall not be admitted," etc., was stricken from the Rules and Regulations at Cincinnati in 1898, and the clause, "No person shall be eligible to membership who has at any time borne arms against the United States," was added thereto. See Rules and Regulations, Chapter 1, Article 4—B. B. Page 55, Opinion 21, March 12, 1887.

The word "infamous" does not appear in the Rules and Regulations, there are a great many definitions.

The word used in the application is meant to carry the Common Law definition: When a person branded with infamy by conviction of a crime, as at Common Law an infamous person cannot be a witness, the term is obsolete in the application blank under our Rules and Regulations, it having been stricken out in the Revision at Cincinnati, and all applications for membership should be made to conform to the Rules and Regulations as amended.

I am of the opinion that the application herein referred to may be received by the Post and acted upon as any other application that comes before them for election or rejection as they may see fit and proper to do in the premises.

RENSALAER POST NO. 84, Department of Indiana, G. A. R., appeals from Department Commander Beem's action in granting a Charter to a Post, etc.

SYLLABUS.

The Department Commander is, and must be the sole Judge in the matter of granting Charters to New Posts in his Department.

OPINION 5, MAY 6, 1901.

The Rules and Regulations provide that the application for a Post Charter shall be signed by at least ten persons eligible to membership in the Grand Army of the Republic as provided in Chapter 2, Article 1, and it is the duty of the Department Commander to examine into the qualifications of the applicants, and if satisfied of their eligibility, and that it is for the interest of the Grand Army of the Republic to form such a Post he shall proceed in the exercise of his discretion to admit them to membership as a Post of the Grand Army of the Republic, and the consent of an existing Post is not

necessary for the organization of a new Post. The responsibility of granting or refusing to grant a Post charter rests solely with the Department Commander in the exercise of a sound discretion which cannot be reversed, except for manifest cause and abuse of power which does not appear in this appeal; sometimes the granting of a new Charter may be conducive to harmony rather than an injury where there are factional disagreements, but it is a matter in which the Department Commander is and must be the sole judge in the granting of Charters to new Posts in his Department. I find nothing in the appeal that sets forth any abuse of power as contemplated by the Rules and Regulations governing the granting of Charters by Department Commanders; I am therefore of the opinion that the action of the Department Commander should be allowed to stand and the appeal be dismissed.

See B. B. Page 192-3, Rules and Regulations, Chapter 5, Sections 1-2.

Opinion 1, H. E. T., September 25, 1866.

Opinion 130, G. B. S., March 15, 1882, B. B. 192-3.

May 25, 1901.

SYLLABUS.

OPINION.

A Department Commander and Commanders of the Posts in a Department signing a petition as such, requesting the President to appoint a person to an office, such as Commissioner of Pensions, the same is a political office within the Rules and Regulations, and is clearly in violation of the same, and should not be permitted in any Department.

This appears to be an appeal from certain acts of the Commander of the Department of the Potomac requesting the signatures of Post Commanders as such, recommending the appointment of a person to be Commissioner of Pensions. The highest interest of the Grand Army of the Republic requires it to refrain from active participation in securing the appointment of persons to political office, such acts are clearly in violation of the well established law of the Order. Revised Edition, Chapter 5, Article 11, provides that no officer or comrade of the Grand Army of the Republic shall in any manner use this organization for partisan purposes, and no discussion of partisan questions shall be permitted at any of its meetings, nor shall any nominations for political office be made.

A Department Commander and Commanders of the Posts in a Department, signing a petition as such, requesting the President to appoint a person to an office such as Commissioner of Pensions, the same is a political office within the meaning of the Rules and Regu-

lations, and is clearly in violation of the same, and should not be permitted in any Department.

I am, therefore, of opinion that Comrade J. R. McKelvey, Commander of Phil. Sheridan Post, No. 14, Department of the Potomac, G. A. R., is correct in his statement set forth in what appears to be an appeal from the original Acts of the Department Commander in obtaining the signature of Post Commanders as such in making a nomination for a political office, and requesting the President of the United States to act upon said nomination, and Comrade J. R. McKelvey is hereby sustained in his objections to the aforesaid acts of the Department Commander of the Department of the Potomac.

DECISION OCTOBER 6, 1900.

SYLLABUS.

The Post that reinstates a Comrade that was dropped for the non-payment of dues must pay the dropping Post one year's dues, unless the Post that dropped him elects to accept a less sum.

Boston, October 6, 1900.

STATEMENT.

• Comrade Charles F. Hennessey was a member of Wm. H. Lytle Post, No. 47, Cincinnati, Department of Ohio, and was dropped from the roll of that Post, April 11, 1895, for the non-payment of dues, and in the month of February, 1900, Comrade Hennessey joined August Willich Post, No. 195, and was regularly mustered as a recruit, he concealing the fact that he was formerly a member of Lytle Post, and had been dropped for the non-payment of dues by said Post. Thereupon Wm. H. Lytle Post called the attention of August Willich Post to the fact that Comrade Hennessey was a dropped member of that Post, and upon his reinstatement demanded the payment of one year's dues from Willich Post, which was refused, and the following questions were submitted to the Department Commander for his decision, from which an appeal was taken to the Commander-in-Chief.

First. Does the fact that Lytle Post failed to notify this Post that Hennessey had been dropped, relieve this Post from responsibility to collect dues? In other words, if Lytle Post had failed for five years to collect money due, and owing to that Post, has that Post any moral or legal right to require this Post, which had no knowledge of the fact, to do for it that which it had failed to do for itself.

Second. Does the inability (poverty) of Hennessey, past and present, to pay the dues which Lytle Post claims, relieve this Post from responsibility in the matter?

Third. Does the time which had elapsed have any moral bearing on the case?

Fourth. Does the fact that Comrade Hennessey has been compelled to seek shelter in the Marion Soldiers' Home in Indiana, have any bearing on the question of jurisdiction?

OPINION OCTOBER 6, 1900.

It is well established law in the Grand Army of the Republic, that any Post re-instating dropped members, must pay to the former Post one year's dues for each member re-instated. See Journal National Encampment, 1899, page 224-5.

It is wholly immaterial whether the dropping Post notifies the re-instating Post or not, of the fact that the comrade was formerly one of its members; it is obligatory on the re-instating Post to forward one year's dues to the dropping Post at such time as the Post may be informed of the true status of the comrade reinstated by it.

So far as the physical, moral, and financial status of the comrades of the Grand Army of the Republic are concerned, the legislation of recent National Encampments have sought to deal tenderly with them in the broadest fraternal spirit wherein Posts are at liberty to receive a less sum than one year's dues if they see fit to do so in order that worthy comrades may remain in the Order.

In view of all the facts in the case, I am of opinion that the ruling of Department Commander Shinn was right and proper upon all the questions submitted, and should be affirmed, and that August Willich Post, No. 195, must pay to Wm. H. Lytle Post, No. 47, one year's dues for the re-instatement of Comrade Charles F. Hennessey as provided in the Rules and Regulations of the Grand Army of the Republic, Chapter 5, Article 4, Section 4.

The question of the legal status of Posts incorporated under the laws of the several States and the jurisdiction thereof are not matters that I am called upon to decide in this case.

It is of supreme importance to the stability and welfare of the Grand Army of the Republic, that the letter and spirit of the Rules and Regulations governing the Order be strictly adhered to and promptly obeyed by all Posts and comrades in order that the laws may be impartially administered.

GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC.

REPORT OF THE CUSTODIAN.

OFFICE OF THE CUSTODIAN,
INDEPENDENCE HALL, PHILADELPHIA,

August 10, 1901.

F. M. Sterrett, Adjutant-General, G. A. R., St. Louis, Mo.:

Comrade: In presenting this, the Sixth Annual Report of my work, I have the honor to state that, acting under the direction of the Commander-in-Chief and the Quartermaster-General, I have continued to send out all supplies and blank forms, a detailed account of which will appear in the report of the Quartermaster-General. All supplies are now received at this office, and shipped from here prepaid; ample storage room in this fire-proof building being granted by the Department of Pennsylvania. The records of the Grand Army are being kept up to date; full files of Department Journals being secured each year as soon as issued, and carefully preserved. These journals have now accumulated for several years, and should be bound. Past Commander-in-Chief Robert B. Beath had a number of the early journals bound, which are now in my possession, and I recommend that those now at hand be bound in uniform style at an expense of not over \$100. I have furnished public libraries with copies of our journals, and have frequently helped out departments from the duplicates of Department Journals of which I have quite a large number on hand. Yet a new book-case is needed, but I think the present one will, by crowding, last another year. To my comrades all over the country, with whom I have been brought in pleasant business relations, I extend greetings, and I thank you for your kindness and courtesy during the past year. Fraternally yours,

J. HENRY HOLCOMB,
Custodian.

REPORT OF QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL.

OFFICE OF QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL,
GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC,

Rutherford, N. J., August 19, 1901.

F. M. Sterrett, Adjutant-General, Grand Army Republic.

Comrade:

I have the honor to submit herewith my report of the business and condition of this office, for the term ending August 10, 1901. I desire to call particular attention to the general fund, in order that the encampment may not be misled by the fact that an increase in the cash balance is shown since the last report of \$4,572.91. Of this amount \$3,609.20 must be left out of consideration in making our calculations for the coming year, viz.:

\$2,000, donated by W. R. C.

\$1,609.20, premium on bonds exchanged with the U. S. Treasury.

The balance of the increase, \$963.71, has been made possible by strict economy, principally from the fact that the Commander-in-Chief has curtailed his traveling expenses to the minimum amount (being less than one-fourth of the usual allowance). With reference to the exchange of our 4 per cent bonds of 1907 for 2s of 1930, the officer of the Secretary of the Treasury was before the Executive Committee, at its meeting on December 17, 1900, and all realized that in the near future we should have to seek a new investment by reason of the maturity of the bonds then held; the committee were not prepared to name any other form of investment than government bonds, and by resolution the exchange was authorized. The wisdom of this action is manifest, as we could to-day (August 10th), sell the 2s and buy 4s, and be the gainer to the amount of \$529.20. Of the bills paid there is seven

* "Officer" in this line should read "offer."

† "Is" in this line should read "are."



CHARLES BURROWS.
Quartermaster General.

*amounting to \$1,035.10, which was contracted by the former administration. The free blanks issued to the departments, during the year, have cost us \$640.86. I have received but one contribution to the Southern Memorial Fund, and that †was from post 39, Department Pennsylvania, consisting of one gross of small flags, for which they have our sincere thanks. In closing, I desire to express my thanks to the Custodian, Comrade Holcomb, whose promptness and accuracy in attending to the many details of his office is beyond criticism. He is decidedly the right comrade in the right place. To the Commander-in-Chief, yourself and the Executive Committee, I need only say, that the associations formed with you, each and all, will remain among the most pleasant of the many formed during my thirty-three years connection with the Grand Army of the Republic.

Respectfully submitted in F. C. & L.,

CHARLES BURROWS,

Quartermaster-General.

* "Which was" in this line should read "which were."

† "post" in this line should be "Post."

THIRTY-FIFTH NATIONAL ENCAMPMENT

ABSTRACTS SUBMITTED.

- I. Account Current.
- II. Receipts from Sales of Supplies.
- III. Receipts from Per Capita Tax.
- IV. Interest on U. S. Bonds.
- V. Shipment of Flags to Southern Cemeteries.
- VI. Southern Memorial Fund.
- VII. Grant Monument Fund.
- VIII. Sherman Monument Fund.
- IX. Supplies Purchased.
- X. Supplies Received, Issued and on Hand.
- XI. Expenditures.
- XII. Assets.
- XIII. Investments.

I. Account Current for year ending August 10, 1901.

DR.

Rec. from E. J. Atkinson, Q. M. G., September, 1900—

General Fund	\$1,186 74	
Southern Memorial Fund	2,464 42	
Grant Monument Fund	2,442 28	
Sherman Monument Fund	240 03—	\$ 6,333 47
Donation from W. R. C.....	2,000 00	
Interest on U. S. bonds to July 1, 1901.....	400 00	
Interest on Grant Monument Fund	45 22	
Interest on Southern Memorial Fund	41 07	
Interest on Sherman Monument Fund.....	1 40	
Rec. from sales of supplies	5,359 68	
Rec. from per capita tax	6,922 74	
Rec. from premium on U. S. bonds.....	1,609 20	
		<u>\$22,712 78</u>

CR.

Expenditures—

For supplies	\$4,043 61	
For traveling expenses	1,277 44	
For salaries	2,695 00	
For postage, stationery and incidentals.....	5,249 74—	\$13,265 79
Total balance on hand		<u>\$ 9,446 99</u>

To be credited as follows—

General Fund	\$5,759 65	
Southern Memorial Fund	1,199 84	
Grant Monument Fund	2,487 50—	\$9,446 99

II. Abstract of Sales of Supplies by Chas. Burrows, Quarter-General, from Sept. 5, 1900, to Aug. 10, 1901.

By Whom Purchased.	Amount.
Alabama	\$ 12 93
Arizona	12 65
Arkansas	48 21
California and Nevada	274 15
Colorado and Wyoming	84 14
Connecticut	3 75
Delaware	17 09
Florida	16 78
Georgia	17 02
Idaho	4 90
Illinois	289 77
Indiana	264 69
Indian Territory	27 35
Iowa	182 90
Kansas	168 74
Kentucky	20 92
Louisiana and Mississippi	35 83
Maine	127 74
Maryland	59 81
Massachusetts	288 32
Michigan	226 53
Minnesota	80 40
Missouri	199 42
Montana	31 15
Nebraska	93 15
New Hampshire	59 49
New Jersey	71 49
New York	439 94
New Mexico	7 35
North Dakota	16 27
Ohio	584 48
Oklahoma	35 05
Oregon	80 83
Pennsylvania	441 14
Potomac	62 94
Rhode Island	38 36
South Dakota	11 46
Tennessee	23 94
Texas	50 90
Utah	8 27
Vermont	65 03
Virginia and North Carolina	32 95
Washington and Alaska	183 37
West Virginia	15 24
Wisconsin	114 49
J. K. Davison.....	17 50
Allan C. Bakewell.....	107 50
Ladies of Grand Army of Republic	1 50
Nat'l Woman's Relief Corps	18 00
Woman's Relief Corps of Ohio	4 50
Woman's Relief Corps of Maine	20 25
Aides-de-Camp (See Cash Book, p. 274)	250 10
	\$5,359 68

III. Per Capita Tax Received by Charles Burrows, Quartermaster-General for the year ending Aug. 10, 1901.

Departments	Terms Ending	
	Dec. 31, 1900.	June 30, 1901.
Alabama	\$ 1 58	\$ 1 73
Arizona	2 64	2 62
Arkansas	7 83	7 63
California and Nevada	61 71	58 54
Colorado and Wyoming	29 06	26 46
Connecticut	59 26	57 46
Delaware	8 85	8 59
Florida	4 40	4 36
Georgia	6 75	6 03
Idaho	4 76	5 35
Illinois	284 55	276 65
Indiana	202 64	198 24
Indian Territory	3 99	3 78
Iowa	187 38	160 98
Kansas	173 35	166 89
Kentucky	36 49	34 94
Louisiana and Mississippi	13 36	10 06
Maine	84 55	80 51
Maryland	32 67	31 60
Massachusetts	229 97	225 84
Michigan	186 63	182 34
Minnesota	79 16	76 44
Missouri	139 64	137 06
Montana	4 70	4 65
Nebraska	72 81	70 42
New Hampshire	43 71	42 39
New Jersey	70 63	67 17
New Mexico	2 09	2 09
New York	394 42	378 30
North Dakota	9 00	4 33
Ohio	368 82	313 89
Oklahoma	17 25	20 19
Oregon	23 62	21 04
Pennsylvania	362 89	357 06
Potomac	29 06	29 51
Rhode Island	22 09	21 50
South Dakota	25 93	20 04
Tennessee	19 12	18 78
Texas	11 60	10 60
Utah	2 26	4 10
*Vermont	49 30	44 60
Virginia and North Carolina	11 62	11 65
Washington and Alaska	29 36	31 26
West Virginia	18 02	17 48
Wisconsin	118 95	119 12
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$3,548 47	\$3,374 27

*June, 1899, term, \$3.09; December, 1899, term, \$46.21.

THIRTY-FIFTH NATIONAL ENCAMPMENT

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IV. Interest on United States Bonds.

Interest to July 1, 1901\$400 00

V. Shipment of Flags to Southern Cemeteries.

	Flags.	Freight.
Lebanon, Ky	400	\$ 1 00
San Antonio, Tex.....	300	1 60
Murfreesboro, Tenn	1,500	3 00
Knoxville, Tenn	1,500	2 60
Chattanooga, Tenn	1,500	2 60
Memphis, Tenn	1,500	2 60
Richmond, Va	3,000	1 85
Hampton, Va	3,000	1 60
New Orleans, La	500	1 75
Vicksburg, Miss	800	2 00
Natchez, Miss	700	2 25
Port Hudson, La	1,200	3 50
Baton Rouge, La	500	2 10
Corinth, Miss	500	1 75
Fort Smith, Ark	2,000	4 75
Mobile, Ala	1,000	2 00
Salisbury, N. C	1,000	1 25
Nashville, Tenn	5,000	8 75
Portsmouth, Va	1,000	60
Marshall, N. C	150	75
Norfolk, Va	500	. 50
Plymouth, N. C	500	90
Corinth, Miss	4,000	8 80
Baton Rouge, La	1,050	2 75
St. Augustine, Fla	350	1 10
Raleigh, N. C	1,500	1 30
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	34,950	\$63 65

GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC.

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VI. Southern Memorial Fund.

RECEIPTS.

Balance from Quartermaster General Atkinson.....	\$2,447 42
Interest	41 07
Total	<u>\$2,488 49</u>

DISBURSEMENTS.

W. H. Horstmann Co—Flags	\$ 288 65
Elisha Dobbs, Fayetteville, Ark	25 00
H. Stone, Fort Smith, Ark	25 00
P. S. Smith, Little Rock, Ark.....	50 00
F. Seaman, Knoxville, Tenn	200 00
J. H. Baton, San Antonio, Tex	30 00
Edgar Allan, Richmond, Va	125 00
R. B. Baquie, New Orleans, La.....	100 00
Isaac Powell, New Berne, N. C.....	30 00
G. E. Whitman, Fitzgerald, Ga	300 00
R. G. Griffin, Yorktown, Va.....	40 00
A. M. Warriner, Port Walthall, Va.....	15 00
J. S. W. Eagles, Wilmington, N. C.....	30 00
R. W. Smith, Charlotte, N. C.....	30 00
Total	<u>\$1,288 65</u>
Balance on hand	1,199 84
	<u>\$2,488 49</u>

VII. Grant Monument Fund.

RECEIPTS.

Balance from Quartermaster General Atkinson	\$2,442 28
Interest	45 22
Total	<u>\$2,487 50</u>
Balance on hand	\$2,487 50

VIII. Sherman Monument Fund.

RECEIPTS.

Balance from Quartermaster General Atkinson.....	\$240 03
Interest	1 40
Total	<u>\$241 43</u>

DISBURSEMENTS.

J. W. Noble, Treasurer Army of Tennessee.....	\$238 60
General fund to close account	2 83
Total	<u>\$241 43</u>

**IX. Abstract of Supplies purchased by Charles Burrows, Quartermaster-General,
from September 15, 1900, to August 10, 1901.**

From Whom Purchased.	Date	(Meters' Cards	Service Books	Applications	Leaves	Transfers	Badges	Rank Straps	Badge Ribbon	Buttons	Electros	
Jos. K. Davison	1900											\$350 00
Carpenter & Wood	Oct.						1000	96		2000		14 70
Marks Bros	Oct.								6			10 50
Town Printing Co	Oct.				3000							10 00
Carpenter & Wood	Dec.						500	529		2000		40 07
W. K. Davison	Dec.											225 00
	1901											
Jos. K. Davison	Jan.						500			4000		325 00
Carpenter & Wood	Jan.							2000				54 47
Town Printing Co	Feb'y			10000			1000			2000		22 50
Jos. K. Davison	Feb'y											350 00
Carpenter & Wood	March							516			6	76 15
Burk & McPetridge Co	March						500			2000		1 50
Jos. K. Davison	April											225 00
Carpenter & Wood	April						1000	96		2000		14 70
Jos. K. Davison	May											350 00
Carpenter & Wood	May							264				58 30
Town Printing Co	May		2000									196 00
J. B. McPetridge & Sons	May	1000				5000						4 00
Jos. K. Davison	June						500			4000		35 00
Carpenter & Wood	June							360				325 00
Jos. K. Davison	July						1500			4000		54 72
Carpenter & Wood	July							370				575 00
Jos. K. Davison	July											56 80
Carpenter & Wood	July											
Total		1000	2000	10000	3000	5000	6500	3711	6	22000	6	\$3416 51

Includes Expressage, 30c.

Includes Expressage, 72c.

Includes Expressage, 47c.

Includes Expressage, 76c.

Includes Expressage, 30c.

Includes Expressage, 70c.

Includes Expressage, 72c.

Includes Expressage, \$1.10

X. Abstract of Supplies received from Edward J. Atkinson, Quartermaster-General, purchased, issued and remaining on hand, for the term commencing September 15, 1900, and ending August 10, 1901.

Rules and Regulations.	Rituals, Fees.	Officers' Cards.	Service Books.	Odes.	Applications.	Leaves of Absence.	Transfers.	Discharges.	Charters.	Description Books.	Blue Books.	Badges.	Rank Straps.	Badge Ribbon.	Buttons.	Strap Ribbon.	Electrotypes.	Cost Price.
4010 1032 1252 1065 1068	1032 1252 3065 1068	1000 2000	1065 1068	1068	6280 10000 3000	304 304 304	4821 4821 4821	194	194	180	195	600 6500 2711	719 0	1903 97 1/2	1903 97 1/2	24	31211 16	
4090 1032 4252 3065 1068	1032 4252 3065 1068	2302 370 2556 1747 335	1747 335	1068	10280 15800 2100 4724 1861	5286 5489 4821	4821 4821 4821	194 75	194	180 100	106 147	7100 6172 2838	3430 2838	6 3 1/4	22803 21850 37	30 10	4527 57 5250 19	
1898 656 1696 1308 752	656 1696 1308 752		1308 752	752	480 1298 3781 3940 119					60	48	928 604 2 1/2		1963 60 1/2		20	996 17	
Received from Edw. J. Atkinson Purchased as per Abstract																		
Total to be Accounted for Issued																		
Balance on hand																		

Profit on Supplies\$1618.00

XI. Abstract of Expenditures made by Charles Burrows, Quartermaster-General G. A. R.,
for the year ending August 10, 1901.

Date of Paym't.	Voucher No.	TO WHOM PAID.	FOR WHAT PURPOSE.	Supplies.	Traveling Expense.	Salaries.	Postage, Stationery and Incidentals.
Oct.	1	J. K. Davison	1,400 Buttons	\$70 00			
"	2	J. K. Davison	600 Buttons	30 00			
"	3	Bailey, Banks & Biddle	Testimonial to Adj.-Gen. Stewart				\$250 00
"	4	Carpenter & Wood	Straps, etc	40 00			
"	5	Times Pub. Co	2,000 copies Ritual	135 10			
"	6	Kay Printing House	2,000 Reports of Committee on Legislation				35 00
"	7	Baldwin, Miller & Co	Testimonial to Wm. C. Johnson				475 00
"	8	Tyler Estate	Office Rent for September				15 00
"	9	N. Jersey Title G. Co	Q. M. G's Bond				40 50
"	10	J. L. Bennett	Reporting Proceedings of 34th Encampment				150 00
"	11	O. H. Coulter	Traveling Expenses Chicago		\$31 00		
"	12	Chas. Niedringhaus	34 yards Linoleum				22 10
"	13	American Surety Co	Premium on Bond to Leo Rassieur, F. M. Sterrett				5 00
"	14	Wagner & Taylor	Insurance on Supplies				15 00
"	15	F. M. Sterrett	Office Expenses				25 36
"	16	F. M. Sterrett	Philadelphia and New York		30 57	\$100 00	
"	17	F. M. Sterrett	Salary for September			45 00	
"	18	Nellie E. Grogan					
"	19	J. H. Holcomb	Office Expenses				17 85
"	20	J. H. Holcomb	Salary for September			50 00	
"	21	J. K. Davison	Badges and Buttons	350 00			
"	22	Carpenter & Wood	Rank Straps	14 70			
"	23	Marks Bros	Badge Ribbon	10 80			
"	24	J. H. Holcomb	Salary for October			50 00	
"	25	J. H. Holcomb	Office Expenses				23 38
"	26	F. M. Sterrett	Expressage				7 54
"	27	F. M. Sterrett	Stamps and Telegrams				14 79
"	28	Nellie E. Grogan	Salary for October			45 00	
"	29	Tyler Estate	Office Rent, October and November				36 00

GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC.

Nov.	8	80	Fidelity Storage & W. Co	Shipping Hdq. Goods, Indep Hall to St. Louis				14 05
"	8	31	P. M. Sterrett	Stationery				3 35
"	8	32	Kay Printing Co	Printing				36 00
"	8	23	F. M. Sterrett	Cash to Terre Haute & Indianapolis R. R.				26 63
"	8	34	David C. Gotwald	For services as Stenographer				20 00
"	8	35	Thos. J. Stewart	Incidental Expenses				35 65
"	8	36	A. Whipple	Stationery				56 75
Dec.	4	37	Town Printing Co		34 00			16 42
"	4	38	J. H. Holcomb	Expressage and Stamps		50 00		
"	4	39	J. H. Holcomb	Salary for November		45 00		
"	4	40	Nelly E. Grogan	Incidental Expenses				4 75
"	4	41	Watson Express Co	Rent for December and Ex. on Drafts				18 20
"	4	42	Lyons State	Stationery				12 10
"	4	43	Buxton & Skinner Mfg Co	Office Expenses				13 56
Jan	4	44	F. M. Sterrett	Rank Straps	80 07			
"	4	45	Argenter & Wood	Buttons	225 00			
"	4	46	J. K. Dawson	Salary, Expressage, etc		50 00		18 97
"	4	47	J. H. Holcomb	Salary for December		45 00		
"	4	48	Nelly E. Grogan	Salary for Oct., Nov., Dec. and Office Expenses		300 00		18 02
"	4	49	F. M. Sterrett	Badges and Buttons				
Feb.	13	50	J. K. Dawson	Rank Straps	325 00			
"	13	51	Argenter & Wood	Stationery	54 47			
"	13	52	J. H. Holcomb	Salary for January and Office Expenses		50 00		22 13
"	13	53	Buxton & Skinner	Postage				7 15
"	13	54	Ray A. Denkins, Chap. in Chief	Stationery				10 00
"	13	55	Town Printing Co	Stationery	211 00			
"	13	56	Thos. J. Stewart	Expenses at 34th National Encampment				42 00
"	13	57	Lyons State	Rent for January and Exchange				18 30
"	13	58	C. H. Condit	Expenses, Washington, D. C.				
"	13	59	Nelly E. Grogan	Salary for January, 1901				
"	12	60	Clas Adams	Expenses, Washington, D. C.	94 00			
"	13	61	John Palmer	"		36 75		
"	13	62	R. H. Brown	"		34 25		
"	13	63	Phos W. Scott	"		65 80		
"	13	64	A. G. Weissert	"		37 10		
"	13	65	J. W. Noble, Treas	"		68 41		
"	13	66	J. W. Buest	Sherman Monument Fund				
"	13	67	F. M. Sterrett	Traveling Expenses to Washington, D. C.	64 50			228 00
"	13	68	A. Whipple	Salary for January and Office Expenses		100 00		
"	25	69	Ed. Anthony, Ex. Com	Traveling Expenses to St. Louis				46 65
"	25	70	W. F. Corner	Stationery				130 25
"	25	71	A. A. Taylor	Traveling Expenses to St. Louis	51 10			
"	25	72	Nicholas W. Day	"	23 50			
"	25	73	Wm. H. Armstrong	"	49 90			
"	25	74		"	45 00			
"	25	75		"	38 75			

* Expenses Washington, D. C., should read Expenses Executive Committee.

THIRTY-FIFTH NATIONAL ENCAMPMENT

Date of Paym't.	Voucher No.	TO WHOM PAID.	FOR WHAT PURPOSE.	Supplies.	Traveling Expense.	Salaries.	Postage, Stationery and Incidentals.
Feb. 25	74	Henry S. Peck	Traveling Expenses to St. Louis		\$27 25		
Mch 4	75	J. K. Davison	Badges and Buttons	\$350 00			
" 4	76	J. H. Holcomb	Salary for February and Office Expenses			\$50 00	\$19 11
" 4	77	Buxton & Skinner	Stationery	16 90			
" 4	78	Tyler Estate	February Rent and Exchange				18 15
" 4	79	Nellie E. Grogan	Salary for February			45 00	
" 4	80	F. M. Sterrett	Salary for February and Expenses at Cleveland			100 00	73 38
" 4	81	J. R. McFetridge	Electrotype				1 50
" 4	82	Carpenter & Wood	Rank Straps	78 15			
" 4	83	J. H. Holcomb	Salary for March and Office Expenses			50 00	21 43
" 4	84	Nellie E. Grogan	March Salary			45 00	
" 4	85	Tyler Estate	March Rent and Exchange				18 15
" 4	86	Buxton & Skinner	Stationery	2 60			
" 4	87	F. M. Sterrett	March Salary and Office Expenses			100 00	25 15
" 4	88	Elisha Dobbs, P. C.	Memorial Services at National Cemetery				25 00
26	89	H. Stone, P. C.	"				25 00
" 26	90	P. S. Smith	"				50 00
" 26	91	Frank Seaman	"				200 00
" 26	92	John H. Bolton	"				30 00
" 26	93	Edgar Allan	"				125 00
" 26	94	R. B. Baquie	"				100 00
" 27	95	Isaac Powell	"				30 00
" 27	96	G. E. Whitman	"				300 00
May 5	97	J. K. Davison	Badges and Buttons	225 00			
" 6	98	Carpenter & Wood	Rank Straps	14 70			
" 6	99	J. H. Holcomb	April Salary and Office Expenses			50 00	20 17
" 6	100	A. Whipple	Stationery and printing				120 25
" 6	101	Tyler Estate	April Rent and Exchange				18 15
" 6	102	Nellie E. Grogan	April Salary			45 00	
" 6	103	F. M. Sterrett	April Salary and Office Expenses			100 00	36 40
" 6	104	Town Printing Co	Stationery and printing				1,019 75
" 6	105	R. G. Griffin	Memorial Day Services, Yorktown, Va.				40 00
" 6	106	A. M. Warrior	"				15 00
" 6	107	J. S. W. Eagles	"				30 00

May	6	108 R. W. Smith	Memorial Day Services, National Cemetery				30 00
June	10	109 Ed. N. Ketchum	To Cleveland		30 85		
"	10	110 J. K. Davison	Badges and Buttons	350 00			
"	10	111 J. H. Holcomb	May Salary and Office Expenses		50 00		24 82
"	10	112 Carpenter & Wood	Rank Straps	58 30			
"	10	113 Wm. H. Horstmann	Flags, and Freight on same				288 65
"	10	114 Spoiled	Not used				
"	10	115 Tyler Estate	May and June Rent and Exchange				36 30
"	10	116 Town Printing Co	Stationery and printing				142 58
"	10	117 Nellie E. Grogan	May Salary		45 00		
"	10	121 F. M. Sterrett	May Salary and Office Expenses		100 00		59 45
"	10	122 Buxton & Skinner	Stationery				3 25
July	12	118 J. H. Holcomb	June Salary and Office Expenses		50 00		32 13
"	12	119 J. K. Davison	Badges and Buttons	325 00			
"	12	120 Carpenter & Wood	Rank Straps	54 72			
"	12	123 Nellie E. Grogan	July Salary		45 00		
"	12	124 Patterson-Wiley Typewriter Co.	Typewriter Supplies				2 50
"	12	125 J. R. McFetridge & Son	Stationery	35 00			
"	12	126 F. M. Sterrett	June Salary and Office Expenses		100 00		13 61
"	19	127 Chas. Burrows	Traveling Expenses and Incidentals		91 70		33 13
"	19	128 Town Printing Co	Stationery and printing	312 50			37 25
"	20	129 Leo Rassieur, Com.-in-Chief	Traveling Expenses		462 01		
"	31	130 A. Whipple	Stationery and printing				88 25
"	31	131 Tyler Estate	July Rent				18 00
"	31	132 F. M. Sterrett	July Salary and Office Expenses				40 81
"	31	133 Nellie E. Grogan	July Salary		100 00		
Aug.	7	134 Town Printing Co	1000 Letter Sheets	9 00	45 00		
"	7	135 Carpenter & Wood	Rank Straps	56 60			
"	7	136 J. H. Holcomb	Salary, July and August		100 00		
"	10	137 J. K. Davison	Office Expenses				27 42
"	15	138 Chas. Burrows	Buttons and Badges	575 00			
			Salary as Quartermaster-General		500 00		
				\$4,043 61	\$1,277 44	\$2,695 00	\$5,249 74

THIRTY-FIFTH NATIONAL ENCAMPMENT

XII. Assets.

Cash General Fund	\$ 5,759 65
Cash Southern Memorial Fund	1,199 84
Cash Grant Monument Fund	2,487 50
Value of supplies on hand (cost).....	996 17
Gun metal in hands of J. K. Davison.....	239 20
Lithograph stones	20 00
	<hr/>
	\$10,702 36

XIII. Investments.

United States Bonds, 2 per cent, due 1930, par value.....	\$16,000.
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PROCEEDINGS OF THE NATIONAL COUNCIL OF ADMINISTRATION.

HEADQUARTERS GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC,
PALMER HOUSE,

Chicago, Ill., August 30, 1900.

The Council of Administration met at the call of the Commander-in-Chief Leo Rassieur, at 9 p. m., August 30, 1900, at the Palmer House in Chicago, the Commander-in-Chief in the chair.

The following Comrades were present: The Commander-in-Chief, the Senior Vice-Commander-in-Chief, the Chaplain-in-Chief, the Adjutant-General, the Quartermaster-General, Comrades Hawk, Wilmarth, Scott, Armstrong, Dean, Coney, Taliaferro, Harvel, Anthony, Wyckoff, Taylor, Norton, Conner, Young, Leonard and Cheek.

Comrade Wilmarth offered the following resolution which was adopted:

Resolved. That an Executive Committee, consisting of the Commander-in-Chief, the Adjutant-General, the Quartermaster-General and seven members of the Council, to be named by the Commander-in-Chief, be constituted to act during the year when the Council is not in session.

Comrade Leonard moved that the retiring Adjutant-General be authorized to have printed as many copies of the Journal of Proceedings of the Thirty-fourth National Encampment as may, in his judgment, be necessary for distribution, the number not to exceed five thousand copies, and that he be allowed for editing and publishing the same, such amount as the Commander-in-Chief shall direct.

An amendment was offered increasing the number of copies to six thousand five hundred, which was lost, and the original motion prevailed.

Comrade Conner moved that the Adjutant-General, the Quartermaster-General and the Inspector-General be constituted a Committee on Supplies to act under the order of the Commander-in-Chief, and the motion prevailed.

On motion of Comrade Wilmarth, the bond of the Quartermaster-General was fixed at eight thousand dollars, and the bond of the Adjutant-General at one thousand dollars, the cost of such bonds to be paid from the general fund.

Comrade Scott moved that the Commander-in-Chief be authorized to draw on the Quartermaster-General to the amount of \$2,000, or such part thereof as may be necessary to pay actual expenses, and the motion prevailed.

Comrade Taylor offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the salary of the Adjutant-General be fixed at \$1,500 for the ensuing year, and that he be authorized to employ a competent clerk, who is also a stenographer, at a compensation not to exceed \$600.

Comrade Sterrett: I think that ought to be cut down to \$1,200.

Comrade Taylor, by unanimous consent, changed the motion to provide \$1,200, and it was adopted.

Comrade Armstrong moved that the Commander be authorized to pay such salary to the Quartermaster-General as may be necessary for efficiency and economy, not exceeding the sum of \$500, and the motion prevailed.

Comrade Scott offered the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the sum of \$150 be appropriated for reporting type-writing and filing a copy of the proceedings of the Thirty-fourth National Encampment.

Comrade Coney moved that the Commander-in-Chief and the Quartermaster-General be directed to make a contract with the Custodian of Records for his compensation for the ensuing year at any reasonable sum, and the motion prevailed.

Comrade Armstrong moved that the bill of \$475 of Baldwin, Miller & Co. for testimonial to Past Commander-in-Chief Johnson be paid, and the motion prevailed.

A bill of \$250 in favor of Bailey, Banks and Biddle Company for testimonial to Comrade Stewart was ordered paid.

Comrade Harvell offered the following, by request of Comrades from South Carolina, to-wit:

Resolved, That the Commander-in-Chief appoint a committee of three on legislation in Congress for the establishment of the Major Robert Anderson Branch of the National Soldiers' Home, near Charleston, S. C., endorsed by the Thirty-first National Encampment at Buffalo, N. Y., the services of such committee to involve no expense of this Encampment.

After discussion in which doubt was expressed as to the propriety of the Council of Administration taking the action proposed, the matter was referred to the Committee on Legislation, of which Comrade Kay was Chairman.

Thereupon the Council adjourned.

MEETING OF EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

HEADQUARTERS GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC,
Room 308, Granite Building,
St. Louis, Mo., December 17, 1900.

Minutes of a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Council of Administration, held at St. Louis, Mo., Monday, December 17, 1900, at 9 o'clock a. m., pursuant to the call of the Commander-in-Chief.

There were present on roll call, the Commander-in-Chief, Leo Rassieur, Quartermaster-General Chas. Burrows, Comrades Wm. H. Armstrong, Thos. W. Scott, A. A. Taylor, W. F. Conner, Nicholas W. Day and Edward C. Anthony and Adjutant-General F. M. Sterrett; absent, Comrade H. O. Dodge.

The question of determining whether or not Denver had complied with the requirement of the resolution of the Thirty-fourth National Encampment, regarding the obtaining of a one cent per mile railroad rate, was submitted to the committee. The Commander-in-Chief first placed before the committee the entire correspondence had on that subject by the National officers with the Department Commander of Colorado and Wyoming, Harper M. Orahood, and other representatives of Denver, showing that they were informed of the action of the Thirty-fourth National Encampment as early as September 8, 1900, and urged to obtain the rate required by the Encampment from the Western Passenger Association, and also the fact that the committee had heretofore agreed by telegram, at the request of the Denver representatives, to fix the date of the beginning of the Encampment, if held at Denver, for September 10, 1901.

Comrade Orahood, having asked leave to sit with the com-

mittee in place of Comrade H. O. Dodge, who is a member of the committee, and absent, a motion was made by Comrade Conner, seconded by Comrade Taylor, to extend such privilege, which motion was lost. After hearing Comrades Orahood, Cook and Kennedy, and Phil. Tronnstein, a committee representing Denver, and there being no other evidence before the committee than that three roads of the thirty roads constituting the Western Passenger Association, in whose territory Denver lies, had made the rate of one cent per mile, to-wit: The Rock Island, the Burlington and the Union Pacific, Comrade Scott offered and moved the adoption of the following resolution, which was duly seconded, to-wit:

Whereas, The Thirty-fourth National Encampment adopted the following resolution for the guidance of the Council of Administration in locating the National Encampment, to-wit:

"Resolved, That the incoming Commander-in-Chief and Council of Administration be directed, in case they cannot receive the one cent per mile rate where the Encampment is located, to move the Encampment to a place where they will receive it, or, in case they do not get such rate, the re-union features be dispensed with," and

Whereas, Denver was chosen as the place to hold the Thirty-fifth National Encampment, subject to compliance with the foregoing resolution; and,

Whereas, The evidence before the Executive Committee, acting for the Council of Administration, does not comply with the spirit of the foregoing resolution, now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Thirty-fifth National Encampment be not located at Denver, Colo.

It was thereupon resolved to postpone a vote upon the motion until three o'clock p. m., in order that additional time might be given to Denver to procure further compliance with the resolution of the Encampment, if possible. The committee then took a recess until 2:30 p. m.

Upon reassembling, in the afternoon, the following resolution was placed before the Executive Committee, with a motion to accept the same, to-wit:

Resolved, That upon the application of the Department of Georgia for the endorsement of the bill now pending in Congress for

the recognition of the rights of the members of the First Regiment, Georgia State Troops, notwithstanding the failure to muster them into the United States service, the said bill be endorsed by the Executive Committee and the passage thereof recommended to Congress as an act of justice to the men of that organization and the survivors of the deceased members thereof.

The resolution was seconded, and upon being put to a vote, was lost.

It was next resolved by the Executive Committee, in view of the endorsement by the G. A. R., of so many bills now pending in Congress, to take no action in reference to the bills providing for the establishment of National Parks at Perryville, Atlanta, Wilson's Creek and Franklin, and that said matters be left to the decision of the Thirty-fifth National Encampment, with the recommendation that one or two of said measures be selected for the endorsement of the Grand Army of the Republic, inasmuch as the endorsement of all would simply defeat the object of such endorsement.

The request of McCoy Post, No. 1, Department of Ohio, to do away with the fifty cents charge of the railroad companies for the extension of tickets beyond the ordinary time limit was read, considered, and then on motion, referred to the Sub-Railroad Committee of this Committee, when appointed.

Upon application of Chaplain-in-Chief Drahms, it was next resolved, on motion of Comrade Conner, that \$10 be allowed him for postage.

The hour of 3 o'clock having arrived, the motion heretofore offered with reference to the location of the Thirty-fifth National Encampment was considered. Comrade Conner moved that the word "not" be stricken from the resolution as placed before the committee, which motion was lost. Upon motion of Comrade Burrows, the resolution was then adopted.

Thereupon a committee from Cleveland, which had appeared, composed of Comrade Rowland and Mr. E. W. Doty, of the Business Men's Convention League, appeared before the Executive Committee. They requested thirty days' time within which to prepare for making an application for the entertainment of the next Encampment.

The City of Washington was presented as an applicant for the Encampment by Department Commander King, of Baltimore, Past Commander-in-Chief Shaw and a number of railroad officials.

Comrade Armstrong then moved that when this committee adjourns, it adjourn to meet on the 21st of January next, to consider the matter of selecting a place for holding the next National Encampment, and that such meeting be held at such point as the Commander-in-Chief might direct, which motion was duly carried.

Upon motion of Comrade Sterrett, the thanks of the committee were extended to the railroads who had given free transportation to the members of the committee.

Quartermaster-General Burrows then submitted to the committee the following facts with reference to the U. S. bonds belonging to the Grand Army of the Republic. He stated that these bonds were 4 per cents, and redeemable in 1907, and the premium thereon was gradually declining. That at present a premium of over 8 per cent could still be had, and the new 2 per cent refunding bond, which was already at a premium of about 5 per cent, could be had therefor; that while the latter bond was probably not a profitable bond to hold, it was one that could be sold for a high price, and a higher interest bearing investment obtained for the bonds now held by the Grand Army. He also stated that 2 per cent bonds could only be obtained if application was made therefor on or before the 31st of December, 1900. Thereupon Comrade Burrows moved that the following resolution be adopted, which was duly seconded, to-wit:

Resolved. That the Quartermaster General be instructed to exchange the \$16,000 4 per cent bonds for 2 per cent bonds, which motion was unanimously adopted.

An important communication regarding pensions, by A. F. Posey, of Georgia, was thereupon placed before the Committee and upon motion of Comrade Armstrong it was referred to the Committee on Pensions, with the request that it receive

their careful consideration, which motion was unanimously adopted.

There being no further business before the committee, it adjourned.

F. M. STERRETT,
Adjutant General.

HEADQUARTERS GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC,
Room 308, Granite Building,

St. Louis, Mo., January 21, 1901.

Minutes of a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Council of Administration, held at St. Louis, Mo., Monday, January 21, 1901, 9 o'clock a. m., pursuant to adjournment and the call of the Commander-in-Chief, there being present on roll call, Commander-in-Chief Leo Rassieur, Comrades Wm. H. Armstrong, Thos. W. Scott, A. A. Taylor, Edward C. Anthony, W. F. Conner and Nicholas W. Day, and Adjutant-General Frank M. Sterrett; absent, Quartermaster-General Chas. Burrows and Comrade H. O. Dodge.

Thereupon the minutes of the meeting on December 17, 1900, were read, and upon motion, duly approved.

The Commander-in-Chief informed the Executive Committee that he had called this meeting at St. Louis in order that none of the places desiring the Encampment might feel that injustice had been done them if called at a place asking for the Encampment.

On motion of Comrade Conner, Jere T. Dew, Post 8, Kansas City, Mo., was duly elected a member of the National Council of Administration, vice F. M. Sterrett, of St. Louis, Mo., resigned.

On motion of Comrade Armstrong, Comrade Thos. A. Morrison, of Smethport, Pa., was duly elected a member of the National Council of Administration, vice Wm. F. Stewart, deceased.

Comrade Scott moved that we proceed to the selection of a city in which to hold the 35th National Encampment, and that cities be heard according to the date of their application.

The motion was seconded by Comrade Day.

Comrade Armstrong moved to amend by inviting the Committee from Denver, Colo., present, to a second hearing after the Cleveland, Ohio, and Pittsburg, Pa., Committees had been heard.

Comrade Scott accepted the amendment, and the motion so amended was unanimously adopted.

Comrade Day moved that one member of each delegation from Cleveland, Pittsburg and Denver be allowed to remain in the room while each delegation presented its case, which motion was unanimously concurred in.

Department-Commander H. M. Orahood and Comrade Geo. W. Cook were then first invited into the room, and at the suggestion of the Commander-in-Chief, Department-Commander Orahood withdrew conditional resignation of Comrade H. O. Dodge as member of the Council of Administration and tendered same unconditionally.

On motion of Comrade Anthony, Comrade Geo. W. Cook was duly elected a member of the National Council of Administration, vice H. O. Dodge, of Boulder, Colo., resigned.

The Cleveland, Ohio, delegation was then invited to the room, and E. W. Doty, Secretary of the Business Men's Convention League of that city, formally submitted the invitation of that body to hold the 35th National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic in that city, and read invitations of the Mayor of Cleveland and Chamber of Commerce, and letter from F. C. Donald, Commissioner of the Central Passenger Association. He then called upon Comrades R. C. Roland, Walter Norton and James Hayr representing the G. A. R.; Webb C. Ball, representing the Chamber of Commerce; Isaac Reynolds, Hotel Keepers' Association; and Hon. F. H. Eggers, Builders' Exchange, who addressed the Committee.

The delegation from Pittsburg were then invited to make their presentation, and Commander Thos. G. Sample, Chairman, and Comrades Bengough, Scott, Schaefer and Rev. T. N. Boyle spoke.

The delegation from Denver, Colo., consisting of Department-Commander H. M. Orahood, Comrades Cook, Brock and Griffith then made their second presentation of Denver's claim, and filed papers.

Upon motion of Comrade Conner, seconded by Comrade Taylor, it now being 1:00 P. M., the Committee adjourned until 2:30 o'clock.

2:30 P. M., January 21, 1901.

The meeting was called to order by the Commander-in-Chief, whereupon Comrade Armstrong moved that the resolution passed by this Executive Committee at its last meeting in regard to the location of the 35th National Encampment be reconsidered, and the vote on such reconsideration be taken by ballot, which motion being seconded by Comrade Conner, was duly passed unanimously.

Comrade Anthony moved that we do now proceed to a vote upon the question of holding the 35th National Encampment at either Cleveland, Pittsburg or Denver; that the vote be by ballot, and that the first ballot be an informal one, which motion was duly carried.

The informal vote being ordered by the Commander-in-Chief, resulted in Cleveland 5, Denver 3.

The first vote being ordered by the Commander-in-Chief, resulted in Cleveland 5, Denver 2, Pittsburg 1.

The Adjutant General was instructed to notify the waiting delegations of the result of the ballot, which duty was at once reported to have been performed, and the following resolution was offered by Adjutant-General F. M. Sterrett:

WHEREAS, Cleveland, O., has extended an invitation through representative bodies of its citizens to the Grand Army of the Republic to hold the 35th National Encampment there, and having complied with the requirements of the 34th National Encampment; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the invitation of the City of Cleveland is hereby accepted, subject to the usual conditions heretofore observed between the Grand Army of the Republic and local Committee of the city where National Encampments have been held, and that the Encampment be held in the week commencing Monday, September 9th, 1901, which resolution was duly and unanimously adopted.

The Commander-in-Chief then appointed F. M. Sterrett, of Missouri; Thos. W. Scott, of Illinois; and W. H. Armstrong, of Indiana, to proceed forthwith to Cleveland, Ohio, to make

GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC.

the necessary and usual agreements heretofore observed between the Grand Army of the Republic and the local Committee.

Comrade Conner moved that the vote to hold the 35th National Encampment at Cleveland, Ohio, be made an unanimous vote, which motion was duly carried.

The Commander-in-Chief then appointed Comrade Thos. A. Morrison, of Smethport, Pa., a member of the Executive Committee of the National Council of Administration.

On motion of Comrade Taylor the \$238.05 now in the hands of the Quartermaster General of the Grand Army of the Republic, to the credit of the Sherman monument fund, was ordered paid over to Gen. Jno. W. Noble as Treasurer of the Society of the Army of Tennessee.

Comrade Conner moved that the hotel bill of the Palmer House, Chicago, Ill., for \$42.00, against Thos. J. Stewart, Past Adjutant General, for one stenographer and the custodian of records at the 34th National Encampment be paid, which motion was duly carried.

It was next resolved upon mature consideration of the facts involved in the receipt of a check for \$2,000 from the W. R. C. before the action of the Encampment discountenancing such acceptance, that the same be turned into the general fund, and the sincere thanks of the G. A. R. tendered therefor, such course with this check being sincerely desired by the National President of the W. R. C.

Thereupon the Executive Committee adjourned.

F. M. STERRETT,

Adjutant General.

MEETING of the Sub-Committee of the Executive Committee.

Chamber of Commerce Building, Cleveland, O., Jan. 28, 1901.

Minutes of the meeting of the Sub-Committee appointed by the Commander-in-Chief, as shown in Section XVII. of General Orders No. 3, consisting of F. M. Sterrett, Missouri; W. H. Armstrong, Indiana, and Thomas W. Scott, Illinois, held in the Chamber of Commerce, Cleveland, O., from 10 a. m.

to 1 p. m. and 8 p. m. to 10:30 p. m., January 28, 1901, all present and acting in conjunction with the Citizens Committee.

The Citizens' Committee was composed of members of the Chamber of Commerce, Business Men's Convention League, Builders' Exchange, Board of Education, other prominent citizens and members of the G. A. R., with Gen. Barnett of the Citizens' Committee presiding.

The amount necessary to be raised to defray necessary expenses of encampment, the railway and depot facilities, the form of hotel contract, the character of the reviewing stand, and the number of tickets required by the G. A. R. on such stand for their guests, the number of delegate badges, the disposition of dies after the badges have been made, and to whom the badges are to be delivered, the assignment of rooms for National Headquarters, the auxiliary organizations, the character of hall or opera house required for the business meetings of the Encampment, the kind and extent of free quarters necessary, the number of horses required for National headquarters, the length of the parade, and the line of march to be afterward determined by the Commander-in-Chief were fully presented by the members of the committee, and their requests fully agreed to by the local committee.

The evening session was altogether taken up in speeches from members of the local committee, assuring the G. A. R. of the pride felt upon the part of the citizens of Cleveland, in being the host of the Thirty-fifth National Encampment, also speeches from the G. A. R. representatives, reciting details of former encampments, together with their belief that the spirit displayed by the citizens of Cleveland would insure one of the most successful encampments ever held.

F. M. STERRETT,
Adjutant General.



J. M. Herrett

Adjutant General.

REPORT OF ADJUTANT-GENERAL.

HEADQUARTERS GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC,
OFFICE OF THE ADJUTANT-GENERAL,

308 Granite Building, St. Louis, Mo., August 16th, 1901

LEO RASSIEUR,

Commander-in-Chief, Grand Army of the Republic.

Comrade:

I have the honor to herewith submit the report of the Adjutant-General from August 30, 1900, to date.

MEMBERSHIP.

The total membership of the Grand Army of the Republic in good standing June 30, 1900, was 6,778 Posts, with a membership of 276,662; on December 31, 1900, 6,878 Posts, with a membership of 277,839; on June 30, 1901, 6,678 Posts with a membership of 269,507. The gains and losses for the twelve months ending June 30, 1901, are as follows:

RECAPITULATION.

Members in good standing June 30, 1900	276,662
Gain by muster-in	8,045
Gain by transfer	3,895
Gain by reinstatement	9,462
Gain from delinquent reports	8,521
Gain by error in department reports	94
Total gain	30,019
Aggregate	306,679
Loss by death	8,166
Loss by honorable discharge	1,073
Loss by transfer	3,641
Loss by suspension	16,362
Loss by dishonorable discharge	53

Loss by delinquent reports	6,804
Loss by surrender of charter	536
Loss by error in department reports	537
	<hr/>
	37,172
Members in good standing June 30th, 1901	269,507
Members remaining suspended June 30th, 1901.....	25 550
	<hr/>
Total borne on rolls	295,057
Reports received from departments show 7,722 members were dropped from rolls, having been previously suspended.	
Dropped from the rolls six months ending Dec. 31, 1900....	4,063
Dropped from rolls six months ending June 30, 1901.....	3,659
	<hr/>
Total for the year	7,722

TABLE OF MEMBERSHIP.

DEPARTMENTS.	JUNE 30, 1900.		DECEMBER 31, 1900.		JUNE 30, 1901.	
	Posts.	Members	Posts.	Members	Posts.	Members
Alabama.	13	123	13	115	13	140
Arizona	9	191	9	211	9	209
Arkansas	29	566	30	626	29	610
California and Nevada	96	5029	97	4937	92	4792
Colorado and Wyoming	66	2322	67	2325	58	2117
Connecticut	67	4757	68	4707	66	4597
Delaware	22	688	22	692	22	687
Florida	18	347	19	352	17	349
Georgia	16	554	16	540	14	482
Idaho	16	343	17	381	18	426
Illinois	566	23037	558	22764	558	22132
Indiana	450	16811	443	16211	440	15859
Indian Territory	18	348	16	319	16	303
Iowa	432	11005	393	12952	388	12878
Kansas	417	13992	419	13868	395	13351
Kentucky	96	2375	111	2647	115	2588
Louisiana and Mississippi	32	902	40	1069	24	805
Maine	159	6906	158	6764	148	6441
Maryland	58	2690	56	2613	56	2528
Massachusetts	211	18809	211	18398	211	18067
Michigan	375	15168	375	14930	364	14554
Minnesota	174	6356	176	6258	174	6115
Missouri	335	11702	320	11171	316	10965
Montana	14	396	14	375	14	372
Nebraska	268	6146	267	5825	249	5633
New Hampshire	90	3615	89	3497	88	3391
New Jersey	108	5779	108	5650	99	5373
New Mexico	9	170	9	167	9	167
New York	633	32106	623	31315	591	30143
North Dakota	17	333	25	515	15	335
Ohio	526	23897	642	26627	628	25111
Oklahoma	77	1208	69	1372	76	1615
Oregon	50	1610	57	1740	53	1672
Pennsylvania	567	29819	559	29031	557	28565
Potomac	18	2579	17	2325	17	2361
Rhode Island	26	1842	26	1767	26	1720
South Dakota	86	1929	91	1971	72	1603
Tennessee	73	1640	66	1529	63	1502
Texas	39	827	40	928	40	848
Utah	5	216	5	187	4	172
Vermont	102	3585	110	3697	107	3568
Virginia and N. Carolina	51	977	50	930	51	932
Washington and Alaska	60	1938	69	2354	76	2501
West Virginia	43	1149	56	1441	57	1398
Wisconsin	241	9890	252	9746	243	9530
Total	6778	276948	6878	277839	6878	269507

MEMBERSHIP SINCE 1878.

1878.....	31,016	1890.....	409,489
1879.....	44,752	1891.....	407,781
1880.....	60,634	1892.....	399,880
1881.....	85,856	1893.....	397,223
1882.....	134,701	1894.....	369,083
1883.....	215,446	1895.....	357,639
1884.....	273,168	1896.....	340,610
1885.....	294,787	1897.....	319,456
1886.....	323,571	1898.....	305,603
1887.....	355,916	1899.....	287,918
1888.....	372,960	1900.....	276,612
1889.....	397,974	1901.....	269,507

LOSS BY DEATH.

For year ending March 31, 1886.....	3,020	0.93
“ “ “ “ 31, 1887	3,406	0.95
“ “ “ “ 31, 1888	4,433	1.18
“ “ “ June 30, 1889	4,696	1.18
“ “ “ “ 30, 1890	5,476	1.33
“ “ “ “ 30, 1891	5,965	1.46
“ “ “ “ 30, 1892.....	6,406	1.61
“ “ “ “ 30, 1893.....	7,002	1.78
“ “ “ “ 30, 1894.....	7,283	1.97
“ “ “ “ 30, 1895	7,368	2.06
“ “ “ “ 30, 1896	7,293	2.91
“ “ “ “ 30, 1897	7,515	2.35
“ “ “ “ 30, 1898	7,383	2.41
“ “ “ “ 30, 1899.....	7,994	2.78
“ “ “ “ 30, 1900	7,790	2.80
“ “ “ “ 30, 1901	8,166	3.02

EXPENDED IN RELIEF.

For six months ending December 31, 1900	\$63,119 98
For six months ending June 30, 1901	56,206 29
Total for year	<u>\$119,326 27</u>

The members of the Grand Army of the Republic in good standing in 1881 numbered 85,856. .

A decade afterward, in 1891, there were 407,781 members in good standing, or an average yearly increase of 32,192 for that period.

This year, 1901, a decade after the high-water mark of the Order, we have 269,507 members in good standing, or an average yearly decrease for that period of 13,827.

The decrease in membership during the year of your administration has been 7,155, the smallest since 1893, and but little over half the average for the decade.

The deaths in the Order during the past year have been 8,166, or 1,011 more than the decrease in membership.

The death rate has increased from 2.80 in 1900 to 3.02 in 1901.

More soldiers of the War of the Rebellion have passed to the great beyond than now answer "here" where their valor and patriotism accomplished so much for the Union and the world.

MEMBERSHIP THIRTY-FIFTH NATIONAL ENCAMPMENT.

The total number of names appearing on the roll of the 35th National Encampment, as shown by table herewith attached, is 1,442. The voting strength of the Encampment, on account of duplications in the roll, will be 1,370. Past National Officers will vote as such and not with their Departments.

THIRTY-FIFTH NATIONAL ENCAMPMENT

DEPARTMENTS.	Dept. officers	Repre- sen'tives	Past Dpt. C'm'ders	Total	Voting Str'gth
National Officers.....				54	54
Past Commanders-in-Chief.....				14	14
Past S.V. Commanders-in-Chief.....				24	16
Past J.V. Commanders-in-Chief.....				20	17
Alabama.....	4	1	11	16	14
Arizona.....	4	1	11	16	14
Arkansas.....	4	2	12	18	18
California and Nevada.....	4	8	20	32	29
Colorado and Wyoming.....	4	4	14	22	21
Connecticut.....	4	7	21	32	32
Delaware.....	4	2	17	23	21
Florida.....	4	1	15	20	19
Georgia.....	4	2	9	15	15
Idaho.....	4	1	11	16	16
Illinois.....	4	31	21	56	52
Indiana.....	4	23	18	45	44
Indian Territory.....	4	1	10	15	14
Iowa.....	4	18	17	39	39
Kansas.....	4	19	19	42	42
Kentucky.....	4	5	18	27	24
Louisiana and Mississippi.....	4	2	7	13	10
Maine.....	4	10	22	36	34
Maryland.....	4	4	18	26	25
Massachusetts.....	4	26	23	53	52
Michigan.....	4	21	18	43	40
Minnesota.....	4	9	17	30	30
Missouri.....	4	16	13	33	30
Montana.....	4	1	15	20	20
Nebraska.....	4	9	17	30	28
New Hampshire.....	4	6	23	33	31
New Jersey.....	4	9	20	33	32
New Mexico.....	4	1	13	18	17
New York.....	4	43	21	68	67
North Dakota.....	4	2	12	18	17
Ohio.....	4	37	21	62	60
Oklahoma.....	4	3	9	16	15
Oregon.....	4	3	15	22	22
Pennsylvania.....	4	40	23	67	64
Potomac.....	4	4	23	32	30
Rhode Island.....	4	3	25	32	30
South Dakota.....	4	4	11	19	19
Tennessee.....	4	3	13	20	19
Texas.....	4	2	13	19	18
Utah.....	4	1	11	16	15
Vermont.....	4	6	23	33	32
Virginia and North Carolina.....	4	2	17	23	22
Washington and Alaska.....	4	4	11	19	18
West Virginia.....	4	3	14	21	21
Wisconsin.....	4	14	23	41	37
	180	414	735	1442	1370

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

The total receipts from per capita tax and supplies sold during the year are \$12,282.42, the smallest amount received from these sources since the very early history of the Order; although but \$1,047.18 less than the amount received from the same source in 1899.

The Council of Administration authorized but 5,000 copies of the Journal of the 34th National Encampment to be printed, as against 9,000, the smallest number heretofore authorized. This, with a reduction in the usual number of General Orders issued, has made a saving of about \$1,000 on these two items. Expenses for stenographic services at the headquarters of the Commander-in-Chief, and a reduction in the salary of the Custodian of Records from \$900 to \$600, has saved more than another \$1,000. There has been a reduction in the expense of Committee work, although the Executive Committee was necessarily called together December 17, 1900, and January 21, 1901, on account of the change in the place of holding the 35th National Encampment. The Commander-in-Chief occupied most of the time from the latter part of February to the latter part of June in visiting Department Encampments, traveling from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and from the Canadian border to the Gulf. His total traveling expense was \$462.01, thus forming the largest item of economy for the past year. The total expense incurred by the Grand Army of the Republic for the past year, is \$13,265.79. Of this sum \$1,865.41 was paid out on vouchers issued by Past Commander-in-Chief Albert D. Shaw and Adjutant-General Thos. J. Stewart since the report of the latter to the 34th National Encampment, and \$1,035 10 were paid out on vouchers 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, signed by the present Commander-in-Chief and his Adjutant General for debts incurred by the Grand Army of the Republic during the previous administration. These two latter sums aggregating \$2,900.51 deducted from the \$13,265.79 would show the actual expense of your administration to have been up to the present time \$10,365.28, * or \$2,900.51 less expense for the past year than the smallest expense reported for any one year since the very early history of the Order. From this amount, however, the approximate

* Should be \$2,964.32.

expense of the Order for August and up to and including the 13th day of September, 1901, of about \$500 should be deducted. Two more General Orders were issued during the year than would have been necessary but for the change in the place of holding the National Encampment. The expense of General Orders are about \$100 each.

Comparative Table of Receipts and Expenditures—1890 to 1901, Inclusive.

YEAR.	Membership.	Per Capita Tax Received.	Received from Sales of Supplies.	Total Receipts.	Salaries.	Traveling Expenses.	General Expenses.	Paid for Supplies.	Total Expenses.
1890	409,489	\$ 7,611 06	\$ 22,895 35	\$30,506 41	A \$4,939 73	\$4,594 72	\$ 8,977 95	\$15,726 90	\$34,239 30
1891	407,781	8,338 95	20,404 48	28,773 43	A 4,527 58	4,573 44	10,065 45	18,130 14	37,296 61
1892	399,880	† 13,051 07	22,147 20	35,198 27	A 5,073 40	2,587 85	7,284 26	15,270 65	30,216 16
1893	397,223	8,618 66	14,413 92	23,032 58	A 4,512 50	2,629 80	6,870 06	8,786 54	22,798 90
1894	371,555	9,446 79	9,778 82	19,225 61	A 3,838 76	1,673 15	5,685 92	7,387 27	18,585 10
1895	357,639	9,154 19	8,745 72	17,899 91	A 4,024 92	2,844 36	7,907 76	5,960 99	20,638 03
1896	340,610	8,525 27	7,964 49	16,489 76	A 3,544 45	2,102 15	7,779 90	5,615 48	19,041 98
1897	319,456	8,139 90	6,975 03	15,114 93	A 4,850 00	2,810 50	6,510 33	4,512 56	18,683 39
1898	305,603	7,792 48	7,346 22	15,138 70	A ³ 1,208 90	538 95	3,933 70	7,524 35	13,355 00
1899	287,981	7,357 00	5,149 93	12,506 93	A ² 3,301 33	1,398 08	4,535 34	4,095 88	13,329 60
1900	276,662	7,108 21	6,231 70	13,339 91	A 1,960 00	2,634 48	5,915 02	4,707 92	15,217 42
1901	269,507	6,922 74	5,359 68	12,282 42	A ¹ 2,695 00	1,277 44	5,249 74	4,043 61	13,265 79

A Includes stenographer at headquarters.

A1 Adjutant and Quartermasters-General, Custodian and stenographer's salary.

A2 Adjutant General served without salary. Quartermaster General received \$1,100; Assistant Adjutant General received \$1,033.33.

A3 Adjutant General and Quartermaster General served without salary.

† \$3,001.46 from first half 1891.

SOUTHERN MEMORIAL FUND.

A detailed statement of the condition of this fund will be found in the report of the Quartermaster-General. The importance of aiding our comrades of the Southern States and their successors in this duty in the important object lesson of placing the flag of the Union on the graves of our fallen, lying in National and other cemeteries of that section on Memorial Day each year, for all time to come, urges us to adopt the best methods toward securing that end. I recommend that a circular-letter be sent from National Headquarters each year on April 1 addressed to each Department Commander in the Southern States requesting answers to the following: 1. Give name and locality of each National Cemetery in your department. 2. Give number of soldiers' graves in each. 3. Give amount received, if any, from the Southern Memorial Fund each year for the past five years for each cemetery. 4. Give number of flags, if any, received from Southern Memorial Fund each year for the past five years for each cemetery. 5. Give number and condition of flags on hand for each National Cemetery in your department. 6. Make requisition for the flags and funds required for the present year for each cemetery. 7. Give address of Commander of Post, Comrade or citizen to whom supplies are to be addressed. 8. Request the Post, Comrades or citizens who have charge of the disposition of the flags and disbursement of funds at each cemetery to make detailed statement after Memorial Day to your Department Headquarters of use made of same. 9. Make statement of the character of ceremonies conducted at each cemetery. It is my opinion that if the above course is pursued it will prevent Post requisitions being referred back from National to Department Headquarters; requisitions being made barely in time to reach destination by express and will make a system where none has heretofore prevailed in this work.

AIDES-DE-CAMP.

I have personally engrossed commissions for Aides-de-Camp to the number of 526, in addition to those engrossed for National officers, members of the Council of Administration, Assistant Inspectors-General, Special Aides in charge of Mili-

tary Instructions, etc. These Aides have made requisition for supplies through Edward N. Ketchum, Chief of Staff, to the amount of \$250.10. The amount received from the same source in 1899 was \$255.70, and in 1900, \$131.76.

LEGISLATION.

The Adjutant-General received resolutions from 1287 Posts, located in forty-four departments of the Grand Army of the Republic, endorsing the Veterans' Preference Law, as set forth in House Resolution 5779, before the 56th Congress of the United States, which was forwarded by him to the Committee on Legislation for the Grand Army of the Republic, authorized by the National Encampment. The number of each Post, with the name of the Department, was collated on twenty-three typewritten pages, which, being bound, the following endorsement was placed thereon: "To be filed with the Custodian of Records, under the seal of the order, Independence Hall, Philadelphia, Pa., as a refutation of the charge made by Hon. Wm. P. Hepburn, of Iowa, on the floor of Congress when the Veterans' Preference Law, House Resolution 5779 was under discussion in December, 1900, when he said, "No one is authorized to speak for these men."

CORRESPONDENCE.

Carbon copies of all letters written at National Headquarters have been taken on the typewriter and the same attached to the correspondence to which it relates. The entire correspondence in each case is thus placed in one file together and fully in hand when desired. The Adjutant-General has endeavored to answer all correspondence and dispatch all business on the day of its receipt. The office has been so conducted except when absent from the City for a short time. The duties of the office can not be well performed by a competent man, assisted by a capable stenographer, in less than six working hours per day. If in my correspondence with the Assistant Adjutants-General I have seemed too urgent and strenuous for prompt reports from them, I feel sure forgiveness has soon taken possession of their old warrior hearts, in recollection of the necessity of their own frequent urging for the re-

ports of Posts in their Departments. The good of the Order has, no doubt, been the aim and object of each and all.

CONCLUSION.

During my thirty-four years' membership, the nine years of service on the National Council of Administration and six years on the Executive Committee thereof, and the past year as your Adjutant General, it has been my sincere object to be of value to our great organization.

Acting as your representative at the Department Encampment at Bellefontaine, Ohio, May 7 to 9, and Dubuque, Iowa, June 4 to 6, I spoke such words at their Encampments and Camp Fires, and to the auxiliary organizations as seemed proper, and explained your presence on those dates at the Department Encampments of New York and Nebraska. I was received by them in the most Comrade-like manner.

I hereby acknowledge the faithful and intelligent service rendered by Miss Nellie E. Grogan, stenographer at National Headquarters.

My relations with you and your official family, and with the several Department Headquarters, have been so pleasant as to make it an epochal year in my life. My duties have been lightened by your daily and constant advice and direction.

Very truly,

F. M. STERRETT,

Adjutant General, G. A. R.

ADDRESS OF THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

St. Louis, Mo., September 7, 1901.

To the Comrades of the 35th National Encampment, in Cleveland assembled:

It is no small source of satisfaction to be permitted to assemble again in such numbers in this the opening year of the twentieth century, more than thirty-six years after the close of the war of the Rebellion in which service our organization found its birth. It has been our good fortune to live long enough to see with our own eyes the wonderful material progress of a country and nation undivided and indivisible, and to be possessed of the evident undisputed knowledge that our country's present greatness and proud position in the family of nations would have been impossible but for the sacrifices and achievements of the "Boys in Blue" in that great war. The truthful historian is bound to record as a providential result of that terrible conflict in which American valor was engaged upon opposite sides and which was the most stupendous struggle of all times when measured by the loss of life as well as by the sufferings and hardships endured for love of country, that the only blot or stain upon the flag and constitution of this country and the only real cause of sectional dissention and turmoil, namely, human slavery, was forever removed and buried without hope of resurrection on American soil. When the bitter feelings engendered by our civil strife have fully passed away, Southern statesmen no less than Northern, will willingly concede that the actual birth of our free country dates from April 9th, 1865, when our four years' martial labor was crowned with success at Appomatox.

The subject of the "irrepressible conflict" having been removed from our legislative halls, the statesmen of this nation have since that date, after first disposing of the difficult task of reconstruction, been able to devote their entire ability and

talents in the direction of aiding in the material development of the inexhaustible resources of this country and to the furtherance of humanitarian work of international scope. Their success has been extraordinary and phenomenal and justifies the belief that they will soon undertake and be no less successful in grappling with the difficult task of building a bulwark of protection around the inalienable rights and privileges of every individual in this land, however humble, which is bound to be respected at least on every foot of our own soil and by all of our own people. These results achieved and to be achieved, as the latter are sure to be, sooner or later, will be directly due to the principles established on the field of battle by the Army and Navy of 1861 to 1865, which our organization represents.

CLEVELAND.

We meet in Cleveland, the metropolis of the great State of Ohio, the brightest ornament of Lake Erie, on whose bosom, on September 10, 1813, eighty-eight years ago, Commodore Perry, and his brave sailors and marines furnished the bright material for a part of the history of the matchless navy of which our country is so justly proud. The whole-souled and hearty welcome tendered us by its hospitable and generous citizens will not surprise those who recall its faithful adherence to the principles which we espoused in the darkest days of our country's peril. Its patriotism has kept even pace with its remarkable growth in population and beauty and nothing has been left undone which would have added to our comfort or enjoyment. In justice to Cleveland it should be mentioned that she did not tender her hospitality until it became certain that the city heretofore chosen at the 34th National Encampment, at Chicago, Ill., could not induce the railroads centering in its territory to comply with the conditions prescribed by the Encampment, and until requested to do so by the Executive Committee of the G. A. R.

DENVER.

It is proper that the Comrades should be placed in possession of the facts which led the Executive Committee to change the place of holding the Encampment from Denver to Cleveland.

The last Encampment adopted the following resolution regarding this matter, and then chose Denver as the next meeting place, to-wit:

“*Resolved*, That the incoming Commander-in-Chief and Council of Administration be directed, in case they cannot receive the one cent per mile rate where the Encampment is located, to move the Encampment to a place where they will receive it, or, in case they do not get such rate, the reunion features be dispensed with.”

Immediately after adjournment a copy of this resolution was procured and transmitted to the then Commander of the Department of Colorado and Wyoming, who resides at Denver, with the request that the matter of securing the required railroad rate be at once taken up and pushed with all possible vigor and influence, and fixing December 1st as the date within which to accomplish the desired end and thus leaving about nine months' time for the selection of a new place and the getting of such rate at such new place if such a course became necessary. The above resolution of the Encampment was construed to require that the rate should be procured in the territory of the passenger association in which the chosen city was situated. The Executive Committee, in which is lodged the power of the Council of Administration when not in session, approved of this action and interpretation, and no objection was made thereto by any representative of Denver at that time. On November 22, 1900, at the request of the railroads, communicated by a member of the Denver Committee, the Executive Committee by telegraphic expression of opinion fixed the date of the holding of the Encampment at September 10th, and at the request of said Committeeman extended the time for the obtaining of the rate to December 17th. At this time, the said Committeeman having indulged in verbal communication to the effect that some of the railroad companies would give the required notice to the Western Passenger Association that they would make the required rate, and that therefore the other railroads would be forced to make a similar rate, the Commander-in-Chief deemed it his duty by letter directed to the Denver Committee to give his construction of the resolution of the Encampment as requiring the *actual obtaining* of a one cent per

mile rate in such a form as would enable him to sue the railroads for any damages that might result to the comrades and their friends by a failure to comply with such rate on the part of the railroads belonging to that association. On December 17th the Executive Committee met at St. Louis ready to proceed to Denver to make the necessary arrangements for the Encampment to be held there and then learned from the Denver Committee, which appeared before them, that only three railroads out of at least twenty-two railroads which belong to the Western Passenger Association had given notice that they would make a rate of one cent a mile to and from Denver in case our organization held its Encampment there. The Executive Committee deeming such notice and such partial action insufficient, resolved not to hold the Encampment at Denver and invited other places to compete for the holding of same, and set January 21, 1901, as the time for the hearing of committees and for the obtaining of the railroad rate required by the quoted resolution of the Encampment in the respective territories of the passenger associations in which such competing places were located. Cleveland, Pittsburg and Washington, D. C., came grandly to the rescue. Denver also appeared again before the committee, having meanwhile procured five additional railroad companies out of the twenty-two companies composing the Western Passenger Association, to give the notice aforesaid that they would make the required rate if the Encampment were held at Denver, which facts were placed before the Executive Committee. The Chairman of the latter association had a few days before the meeting called upon the Commander-in-Chief and volunteered the statement that he would never favor the making of such a rate as was required, which fact was also communicated to the meeting. The Executive Committee was represented by eight of its members, Quartermaster General Burrows being unavoidably absent on account of sickness and Comrade Dodge, of Boulder, Colo., being unavoidably absent from both of the meetings on account of professional engagements. The latter having been chosen at Chicago as a member of the Council of Administration and thereupon appointed on the Executive Committee because Denver, in his department, had been conditionally chosen as the place for the holding of the Encampment,

tendered his resignation at the last meeting, and the Commander-in-Chief refused to make a new appointment until the new place had been chosen, so as to be able to have the department receiving the Encampment represented on the committee, as has been the rule.

After according a full and fair hearing in the limited space of the headquarters room to each committee representing Denver, Pittsburg and Cleveland respectively (Washington having failed to put in an appearance by committee), a representative of each committee being permitted to be present while one of the committees was being heard, the Executive Committee decided to locate this Encampment at Cleveland, that city having procured from the railroads constituting the Central Passenger Association in the territory of which it is located, the rate of one cent per mile, and also having procured that rate from the Erie Railroad, the only road running into Cleveland which is not a member of that association. The welcome and railroad rates tendered us by the able committee representing the good city of Pittsburg were no less satisfactory than those offered us by Cleveland, but the Committee could not close its eyes to the fact that we had met in that city within the last decade and hence felt obligated to give the preference to another place for the benefit of the Comrades located there and in its immediate vicinity. The feelings aroused in the minds of some of the committeemen representing Denver by the action of the Executive Committee, and which were manifested by a failure to seek redress at the hands of the National Council of Administration, which could have rectified any error if one was made by the Executive Committee, and which feelings for months found expression in senseless and uncalled for utterances and publications, leads me to recommend that hereafter no National Encampment should lodge the responsibility of deciding against a city conditionally chosen, with the Executive Committee or Council of Administration. The economy which must be practiced with the funds of our order will prevent the latter body from being called together to decide such a momentous question to the city involved, and the former body is too small to be burdened with such a decision. If any Encampment cannot unconditionally choose a meeting

place, then let the subject without expression of a choice be unconditionally referred to the Council of Administration or Executive Committee and the result when ascertained will not produce the unfortunate impressions brought about in this case.

PENSION LEGISLATION.

Without any effort on the part of this Organization or its officers, to give the pension problem any undue prominence, that subject has overshadowed all others and has called for more attention and thought in the past year than all other questions which concern us. A considerate people will bear with us when, in candor and with fairness, we set forth the facts and conditions which have caused our activity and justified our complaints. One of the cardinal objects of our Order as described in our Organic Law, is, "To assist such former comrades in arms as need help and protection, and to extend needful aid to the widows and orphans of those who have fallen." Every member is required when he assumes his membership to subscribe to this honorable and charitable obligation. It rests upon him every moment while his membership continues, and is an ornament of our Order, of which we are justly proud, for we all are thereby dedicated to do what the immortal Lincoln bade us do when he required us "to care for him who has borne the battles and for his widow and his orphans."

In 1887 at the St. Louis meeting of this Encampment, when a large number, if not a majority of our Comrades, believed in the adoption of a service Pension Law to obviate the complaints of suffering Comrades who, by reason of the lapse of time, or because of the non-existence of hospital records, could not establish their claims under the General Pension Law then in force, that unselfish sage and comrade, the late ex-Vice President, Hannibal Hamlin, the companion of President Lincoln, whose wisdom and patriotism no one will dare to question, begged us and prevailed upon us to endorse and request the passage of the so-called Dependent Pension Bill, which gave to every honorably discharged soldier and

seaman who had served at least ninety days, and was unable by manual labor, to earn a living, a pension of \$12 per month. That bill became a law during the beneficent administration of our Comrade, the late ex-President Harrison, and was intended to relieve the immediate wants of that class of our deserving Comrades who could not, for the aforementioned reasons, secure a pensionable status under the General Law which required that proof should be made that disability was incurred in the service, and in the line of duty. Upon the passage of the law on June 27th, 1890, a large number of deserving Comrades applied for pension, and as a matter of course a large number were relieved by the granting of same. The relief, unfortunately for many, gave them but a pittance of \$4 or \$6 per month, but that small amount enabled many to remain out of the Poor House, and many more to remain with their aged wives, instead of going to the National Soldiers' Homes, to which they individually might have retired, if ready to desert those who had been true to them so many years. In 1893, the ruthless dropping of names from the Pension Roll without notice and without hearing, began to take place, and thereupon the Congress by its act of December 21st, 1893, declared that a pension once granted was a vested right which could only be taken away upon thirty days' notice, and an opportunity to the pensioner to be heard. The high-handed and unjustifiable dropping of names ceased. About the same time, however, the harsh change of the rule was made whereby widows were denied pensions if they possessed an income of \$96 per year, instead of \$250 per year, as had been the benign rule theretofore. In 1897, notwithstanding the declarations on the part of all political parties, as to the Liberal Policy to be pursued in case of success at the polls, the same illiberal and harsh policy was persisted in. Nay, more, although the Government at an expense of about \$700,000 per annum, employed competent and reputable surgeons and physicians to make personal examination of applicants, and thus ascertain the actual physical condition of each claimant, these reports of its own officers made with every possible safe-

guard thrown around them, under a rule then existing for years which required the extent of each separate physical defect to be reported on, separately, and in detail, indicating the extent or nature of disability caused by any disease in eighteenths of complete disability, were disregarded and ignored as unreliable, and the Medical Division of the Pension Bureau without ordering a re-examination to justify its distrust in the accuracy of such reports, and without the slightest personal knowledge of the applicant or his disability, then undertook to make a new rating of the entire or of each disability, and almost as a rule reduced the rating, and without other explanation, frequently rejected the claim merely affirming that there was no pensionable status, and in other cases granted the pension at a rate far below the amount indicated and justified by the report of the disinterested surgeons who had made the personal examination of the claimant. The Pension Commissioner attempted to justify this cruel and unnatural conduct of the medical division of his office at Washington by the explanation that in some few cases, the addition of the ratings of the examining surgeons showed a greater disability than total inability to perform manual labor. He went so far as to publish the substance of some of these reports, evidently with a view of discrediting the reliability of these reports and showing, if possible, the necessity for the arbitrary and know-it-all policy of the Medical Division of his office. The Pension Commissioner cannot be charged with ignorance, and hence must have known at the time that a claimant might have a disease of the lungs which, with other healthy organs, would incapacitate the claimant six-eightheenths; might also have a disease of the heart, which, operating alone would incapacitate the claimant six-eightheenths, and might at the same time have a disease of the muscles of the body which considered singly, would impair the claimant nine-eightheenths, but he also knew that the ordinary casual reader would be impressed with the seeming impossibility of the condition described by the examining surgeon, apparently showing twenty-one-eightheenths of disability, and hence

this publication for the purpose of enlightening the public upon the necessity for the arbitrary and unnatural power exercised by his Medical Division at Washington. The fact that such a report indicated complete inability to earn a living on the part of the person examined, and that the report was rational and easily explained, was not made known to the public. Another example might be given with advantage to an understanding of this subject, namely: The case of an apparently strong man breaking down generally, who, upon examination, would show signs of ill health in lungs, heart, liver, stomach, muscles, blood and intestines, and each disability be rated at four-eighteenths operating independently, which, when added, made a total of twenty-eight eighteenths. The Medical Division at Washington in such a case, as a rule, decided that there was no disease of sufficient moment to give the claimant a pensionable status, and ordered the rejection of the claim, although the examining surgeons and every neighbor of the old soldier, would know that he was utterly unable to perform any manual labor and nearing the grave. The results of this unjust and unreasonable manner of carrying out or pretending to carry out the law, is easily visible in the statement of the numbers of pensioners receiving \$6, \$8 and \$10 per month, respectively, under the law of June 27th, 1890. This statement about the course pursued in the Bureau is not only borne out by the almost universal complaints made by the pensioners themselves, and by their comrades in their Department Encampments, but is also supported by the well known fact that there are only a few of these men under the age of sixty years, and it is within the knowledge of all men that when such a man shows any inability to earn a living by manual labor, which fact is conceded by the allowance of a pension of \$6, \$8 or \$10 per month, there cannot in the very nature of things be much reserve power in a claimant at that advanced age to enable him to earn anything at all, and hence the \$12 rating should, in most cases, have been given. Assuming that all should have been allowed, the maximum under the law, what is the total

amount which is annually being unlawfully withheld by the Pension Commissioner and his Medical Division at Washington from deserving claimants, under the guise of "saving" that amount to the Government? There are, according to the last report of the Pension Commissioner, 104,834 pensioners receiving only \$6 per month. If they all received \$12 per month, it would require an additional expenditure of \$7,548,048; 138,293 are receiving \$8 per month, who would at \$12 per month, receive additionally, \$6,638,064; 38,452 are receiving \$10 per month, who would at \$12 per month, receive additionally the sum of \$922,848; or a total additional amount of \$15,108,960.

Assuming that only one-third of the number of each class was entitled to the maximum, an additional amount of \$5,036,320 would be required to make the payment. This is less than the amount withheld last year by the improper and illegal exercise of arbitrary power on the part of the Pension Commissioner, and his Medical Division at Washington. The fact that the appropriation was last year made in ample amount to pay at least one-third of those receiving minor allowances the maximum amount permitted by the law is some evidence of the fact that the Pension Commissioner is also at war with the ideas prevailing in the Legislative Branch of the Government, although no complaint could be expected from that source.

Another rule of the Pension Office, the invention of the devil, although possibly established by man, which operates to confuse and confound the honest claimant, and hence retards the obtaining of his just rights under the law, is the rule which prohibits the examining surgeons from making known the results of their personal, physical examination to the claimant or his attorney, and which, therefore, leaves him in doubt where to locate the cause of his rejection, whether at Washington or at the doors of the Board of Examining Surgeons. Permit me to illustrate the operation of this last rule, as well as the first rule mentioned, by the statement of an actual case adjudicated under the present man-

agement of the Pension Bureau, and which is, I am assured, merely a sample of many thousand cases in most of its essential features :

William Hauser, an able-bodied and strong farmer boy residing at Florissant, a suburb of St. Louis, enlisted in 1862 as a private of Company A, 30th Missouri Infantry Volunteers, and upon consolidation of his regiment, was transferred to Company B. He served faithfully for about three years, and was honorably discharged on August 21st, 1865, by reason of the termination of the war. He had no hospital record, but was always reported fit for duty while in service. On his return to Missouri, the place of his enlistment, he went to work on a farm, and industriously and honestly supported himself and the wife which he married after his return from the army. He was sober and steady in his conduct as a civilian, just as he had been as a soldier. In 1896 he felt unable to continue the labor he had been doing, and hence applied for a pension under the act of June 27, 1890, and was directed to report for examination to one of the Boards of Examining Surgeons in the City of St. Louis. He was thoroughly examined June 30th, 1897, and the expressions of the surgeons at the time of the examination led him to think that they had found him worthy of a pension. Their report as far as it found him disabled, reads as follows: Pulse rate, 88; respiration, 19; temperature, 98.6; height, 5 feet 11 inches; weight, 183½ pounds; age, 61 years.

Rheumatic crepitation in shoulders, hips and knees, worse on left side. No other objective symptoms. Rate six-eighteenths.

Disability of left leg: Has eczema extending from instep one-third way up the leg. Some discoloration and thickening of skin. No varicose condition of veins or ulcers. No other objective symptoms. Rate three-eighteenths."

Under date of October 6, 1898, the Pension Commissioner rejected his claim on the ground that he was not disabled for manual labor in a degree pensionable under the law. Knowing that his condition was such as to make it impossible for

him to earn his living, he went for advice to one of his regimental officers, and was there told to request an examination by the other Board in St. Louis. A new claim was filed by his agent or attorney on October 12th, 1898, and he was examined on October 6, 1899. The result of that examination in full is as follows:

"Pulse rate, 88-100-110; respiration 20-24-28; temperature, 99; height, 5 feet 11½ inches; weight, 154 pounds; age, 63 years. There is complete stiffness of right arm and leg. Cannot be lifted from the lap. Right shoulder stiff. Muscles atrophied; middle of arm is 8½ inches in circumference; the left is 9 inches. Left shoulder stiffened. Loss of power of motion one-third of normal. Right leg stiff. Uses a cane. Leg cannot be lifted more than six inches from the floor. Stiff and sore in hip, and stiff in ankle and knee. Not so severe on left side. There is general emaciation. Six years ago he weighed two hundred and twenty-five pounds; now one hundred and fifty-four. Cyanosis of right arm and leg. Flesh cold. His wife came with him to office. Rate, twelve-eighteents.

Disability of left leg is due to rheumatism.

There is a small dark scar inside left ankle, due to chronic ulcer, which is healed up now, causing no disability.

Heart's action feeble, rapid, easily excited, no murmur or organic lesion. Area of dullness not increased. Apex impulse feeble. Diffused near sixth intercostal space. No oedema, cyanosis. Right arm and leg and dyspnoea, after moderate exercise, due to weak heart. No rate.

Dizziness, shortness of breath and loss of memory due to weakness. Loss of memory is not noticeable. Remembers war records.

There is albumenina, tenderness over the kidneys, mostly on left side. Tender over bladder. Urinates with pain, and often rather scanty. Spgr. 1,015, pale straw, murky in appearance, acid and boiling, shows albumen in abundance, 20 per cent. No sugar. Acid reaction. No puffiness under eyelids, or swelling of feet. Rate eight-eighteenths.

Eyes are not diseased. All appendages nearly normal. He can see 25-20 in either eye; pupils same size; responds to light well. Glasses restore vision partially o-o.

No rupture on right side. Rings are relaxed. Impulse felt when coughing, but tumor does not pass through external ring nor lodge in canal. No rate.

There is inguinal hernia, tumor lodges in canal, passing through internal ring, but not the external, is about one inch in diameter. He does not wear a truss. The external ring is three-quarters of an inch in diameter. Rate eight-eighteenths.

This claimant is so disabled from rheumatism, disease of kidneys and hernia as to be incapacitated in a degree equivalent to the loss of hand or foot, for the performance of manual labor, and is entitled to \$24 per month. The incomplete hernia is reduceable, and could be retained by suitable truss."

On this second report his claim was again rejected for the same reason as before stated. Under the advice of his former officer, he requested that an examination be made by a third board, which met in East St. Louis, and the request being granted, he appeared before that board, and on the results of their examination, which I have not been able to obtain, a pension of \$12 was granted under date of February 6, 1901, and which only reached the widow after the soldier had died on January 26th. His widow brought me the pension certificate, which the old soldier himself had not been permitted to see by the cruel rules of the Pension Bureau, or the harsh administration of a generous law. These were in substance the expressions indulged in by this faithful old soldier, while struggling with poverty in the last few months of his life:

"Is it possible that I, who tried to serve my country faithfully, am deemed a fraud at Washington? Is it possible that I am to be denied a pension because I did not deem it right to apply for one until I was worn out with honest labor? What will become of my poor old, faithful wife when I am gone?"

I commend these questions to every Comrade, and every

patriot who expresses his satisfaction with the work of the present administration of the Pension Bureau. The wonder with me was that the old soldier did not doubt the sincerity of the gratitude of a government that permitted such things to occur in the administration of its laws.

In this connection it must not be overlooked that this Missouri soldier lived near two cities that had three Boards of Examining Surgeons, and was, therefore, able to have himself examined by each of them, without outlay of money for transportation, in order to right the wrong that the Pension Bureau was perpetrating against him, and that this advantage is only enjoyed by about ten out of every hundred claimants, and that the other ninety are ordinarily without redress, when under the unjust and harsh rules of the Medical Division of the Pension Bureau, at Washington, a rejection is ordered. Nor will it answer in this and similar cases arising under the act of June 27, 1890, to explain the merciless rulings or the inexcusable ignorance, or negligence of such rulings by the Medical Referee and Pension Commissioner, by the application of epithets upon the Pension Agent who prepared the claim. The Official Report of the regularly employed surgeons of the Government, whose reputations professionally, and as citizens, as a rule, are equal, if not superior, to those of the medical referee at Washington, are on the one side of this controversy and the Pension Commissioner and his medical referee with their Washington employes are on the other side. The dereliction of duty, for surely there is one in these cases, can only be located with some of the officers of the Government charged with the administration of the Pension Law, who are all working under the supervision and control of the Pension Commissioner. If he claims the credit of the work of the Bureau, if there be any, he must also be ready to take the blame.

At the time when Comrade Hauser's Pension Certificate came to hand, I indulged the thought and belief that this was an exceptional case of carelessness or ignorance, until during the past year, while visiting the Departments in their

annual encampments, the information came to me unsolicited in all parts of this large country, from sources whose pureness and truthfulness could not be questioned, that Hauser's case was no exceptional one, but occurred all too frequently, and that the evidence thereof was contained in the lists of pensions granted as published, in which the word "dead" frequently follows the name of the pensioner.

But while the foregoing statement shows that the present administration of the Pension Law is bad enough, it is by no means the worst part of its record. When the complaints of the suffering caused by the mal-administration above referred to reached the National Encampment, which met at Philadelphia in 1899, it formulated and favored the passage of a law which undertook to interpret and construe the law of June 27, 1890, and directed the Pension Commissioner to aggregate the disabilities of a claimant in determining the extent of his inability to earn his living by manual labor, and at the same time directed that an income of less than \$250 per annum on the part of a widow produced a pensionable status or condition. The Congress passed this law unanimously on May 9th, 1900, thereby showing its interpretation of the law. What was the result? Instead of re-opening the many cases in which the Medical Division of the Pension Bureau had set up its own judgment as against the report of the Examining Surgeons, and had rejected the claim because each disability, singly and separately considered, had not come up to its standard of what was necessary for a pensionable degree, and then applying the law of Congress as enacted therefor, those charged with the duty of administering these laws, on June 30, 1900, discarded and rescinded the old instructions to the Examining Surgeons, which prescribed the method of rating each disability separately and gave Examining Surgeons an opportunity of indicating their views in eighteenths of a total disability, instructions which had been in force for many years, and which were founded on the law, and issued new instructions requiring the Examining Surgeons to state the result of their examinations by giving their opinion as to

the amount of pension which should be allowed the claimant, and which gave directions regarding the separate rating of separate disabilities in this language: "Nor should there be a separate rating of separate disabilities as heretofore." If I were asked to formulate the instructions under which the new form of report was directed to be prepared for the Examining Surgeons, I would say that the instructions under which the new method was evolved required the author to prepare and submit such a form of report for the surgeons as will enable the Medical Division of the Pension Bureau to do what it pleases in each case, regardless of the law, and without exposing the Pension Bureau to the charge of malfeasance in office. This modification of the form of report required from Examining Surgeons seems to furnish the clearest case on record of "How not to do it." I know it is astounding to make this charge, but it is more astounding upon careful investigation to find the charge well founded, as far as appearances go. The old form of report was adopted many years ago, and enabled the Examining Surgeon to indicate accurately and closely the degree of disability caused by each disease, and the manner of rating permitted an expression of a difference of opinion to the extent of an eighteenth. A more perfect picture of the character of each disability could not well be given than was required by the old report. With such a report, there could be an aggregating of disabilities. With the new report, inasmuch as the separate rating of separate disabilities is not permitted, there can be no such aggregating, and the object of the passage of the law of May 9, 1900, has been defeated and circumvented. The matter of determining how much pension should be allowed for a given state of disability is a matter with which the surgeon has nothing to do. The instructions requiring a new form of report were made and issued immediately upon the heels of the passage of the law of May 9, 1900, and no reasons were given for the making of such an important change, which fact can only be accounted for upon the theory that the reason (inasmuch as there must have been one), could not

bear the light of day or any publication, without getting the author or authors into trouble. The new form of report fails to call for the rating of the disabilities separately, and only calls for a statement of opinion on the part of the surgeon as to the aggregate amount of the pension which should be allowed the claimant, which is a matter or subject of opinion clearly lodged with the legal division of the bureau upon the ascertainment of the medical facts. Under the new instructions the Examining Surgeons are no longer permitted to make ratings of each separate disability, and hence the Commissioner or his Medical Division cannot be charged with wilfully ignoring the law of Congress, requiring the aggregating of such ratings, no matter what the Medical Division may do with the substance of the report of the surgeon, who has seen and personally examined the claimant, and who, therefore, must be assumed to be best qualified to judge of the character and extent of each disability, and what its rating should fairly and justly be. I know it is difficult to conceive why officials who have no personal interest in the result, should thus endeavor to evade the law, but when the inordinate desire to make a record for non-payment of appropriated money ("saving it" as the Pension Commissioner would call it), is borne in mind, the reason of the unlawful course pursued will at once suggest itself.

We insist that this is not a question of the justification of the present laws, which we shall be ready to discuss always, and with all comers, whether open opponents of the defender of his country, or pretended friends, who are at all times ready to desert the humble and poor old soldier when his cause is attacked. But it is simply a question involving the present administration of the Pension Bureau, the honest and fair administration of laws which are already on the Statute books. The necessity for immediate change is emphasized by the lament of the present Commissioner in his advance sheets containing the main features of his report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1901, wherein he deplors the fact that he has not been able to reduce the number of pension-

ers entitled to receive the maximum rate under the law of June 27, 1890, below the number of any other class receiving a reduced amount and ignores the fact that by the rule of nature hereinbefore referred to, fairly and impartially applied to these cases as the law requires it to be done, the number entitled to receive the maximum amount is bound to increase, in these words, to-wit: "It will be noted that the number of pensioners receiving the maximum rate under the act is still greatly in excess of those at any other rate."

The disposition to override the law is still further emphasized by two cases lately decided by the Secretary of the Interior, on appeal from decisions of the Commissioner. I refer to the case of Jonathan Tolle, decided October 18, 1900, in which the issues involved were the same as presented in about 6,000 cases then pending, and the case of Martin Wagner, No. 125, decided July 20, 1901, in which latter case it is disclosed that the Pension Commissioner nullified the effect of the former decision, which was in favor of the claimant, by wrongfully putting instructions in the papers of the Tolle case directing that the decision should not be "considered as a precedent or in any manner change the present practice of the Bureau."

If an officer's lawlessness, recklessness and boldness go to such extreme lengths as to lead him to override and ignore a plain and unmistakable order indicating the line of his duty, under the law, coming from his superior officer, the Secretary of the Interior, what can the poor and helpless old soldier expect at his hands when he is claiming to exercise his discretion under that law? The exercising of his discretion cannot possibly result in anything else in most of the cases than a positive denial of the benefits prescribed by the law.

When the method adopted in the Pension Bureau to nullify the law was brought to the attention of the Encampment at Chicago, by the Pension Committee as a part of its able and convincing report, it was still hoped that time and possibly a new head to the Bureau would ameliorate matters for the deserving old soldier and the dependent widow. To guard,

however, against any further arbitrary exercise of power in that branch of the service, to settle all doubtful legal propositions by a tribunal whose decisions could be carried to the highest court in the land for review, and to secure to each claimant the right of appeal to an independant judicial tribunal free from all partisan influence, and therefore enjoying the confidence of all true people, thus guarding the good name of the pensioner as well as the Treasury, it was deemed proper by the Pension Committee, to carefully prepare and submit for the approval of that encampment, a bill by the passage of which it was proposed to create a non-partisan court to be composed of five judges, and to be called the Court of Pension Appeals, with appellate jurisdiction of all appeals from the Pension Bureau. The bill was modeled after the main features of the law creating the Court of Claims, the element of expense being carefully guarded so that it was confidently believed that fifty thousand dollars would easily cover the entire annual outlay therefor. The bill was prepared with the advice and approval of some of the best lawyers of the nation, and the Encampment after mature consideration, unanimously directed the Pension Committee to urge its passage by the Congress in the interest of the tax payers as well as of our Comrades who were bitterly complaining of the arbitrary action of the Pension Commissioner. Before the bill was introduced in Congress, another bill made its appearance there as an emanation from the Interior Department, and was urged to favorable report and passage on the ground that it would make unnecessary the bill approved by our Encampment. Briefly stated, the bill undertook to give to the Secretary of the Interior, the right of sending each year out of the more than 16,000 cases pending on appeal, five cases to the Court of Claims for adjudication, the same to be selected by the Secretary of the Interior, and the attorneys of the five appellants or claimants to be paid by the Government. In order that there may be no doubt about the object of the introduction of this latter bill, the state of the law regarding the procuring of adjudications by the Court of Claims in pension

matters must be understood, and hence I quote a section of the law prescribing the jurisdiction of the Court of Claims after first calling attention to the fact that under section 441 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, the Secretary of the Interior is charged with the supervision of the public business relating to pensions. Sec. 12, Vol. 1, 2nd Ed. Sup. Rev. Stat., pp. 559-562, reads as follows, viz.:

“That when any claim or matter may be pending in any of the Executive Departments which involves controverted questions of fact or law, the head of such department, with the consent of the claimant, may transmit the same with the vouchers, papers, proofs and documents pertaining thereto to said Court of Claims, and the same shall be there proceeded in under such rules as the court may adopt. When the facts and conclusions of law shall have been found, the Court shall report its findings to the Department by which it was transmitted.”

There has been no decision under this act denying the right of the Secretary of the Interior to transmit claims to that Court. Able constitutional lawyers who have examined the question, have stated it as their opinion that the Court clearly has the jurisdiction with the consent of the claimant. Such opinions have been expressed in the halls of Congress by eminent Senators and Representatives without being questioned. No one has ever heard of a claimant (whose claim has been rejected) refusing permission to transmit his case to the Court of Claims for adjudication. The Secretary of the Interior by his instructions No. 142, issued May 26th, 1900, has declined to allow the claims of minors who attained the age of 16 years before July 1, 1880, and whose applications for the pension prior to that date had not been filed before July 1, 1880. In these instructions, he recommended that a judicial decision of the question should be obtained for his future guidance, but not one single step has been taken to ascertain the jurisdiction of the Court of Claims under the act above quoted, nor has there been any publication, as far as I have been able to learn, of any opinion by the law officers of the

Interior Department contending that the Court of Claims has no such jurisdiction, although if such opinion had been given in the face of the many opinions holding that the jurisdiction does exist, it should not have deterred one who is anxious to avail himself of such decision from endeavoring to obtain same under the law as it stands. Another very important feature of the present law is that the secretary may submit as many appeals or claims to the Court of Claims as he, with the consent of the claimants, may desire to send there, and in such cases it may be assumed that everybody will consent, who is in the position of a claimant, and whose claim has been rejected.

Now, bearing in mind the state of the law, the question is presented, "What can have been the object of the Interior Department in having its bill introduced if not merely to defeat the passage of the G. A. R. bill?" The Department bill offered to secure for the claimants, it is true, the obligation of the U. S. Government to pay for the services of their attorneys, but what can be said of the assumption of such an obligation to five claimants annually when the passage of the bill would have deprived the remaining claimants, some 15,995 in number, of the right of appeal regardless of the merit involved in their respective claims? What can be said of such a right to appeal when by the provisions of the bill, the cases or claims for appeal were to be selected by the official who had adversely decided the claims? The Pension Committee of the G. A. R. was asked to consider the bill, and gave it careful consideration, and decided not to recommend its adoption or passage, because unsatisfactory in every way, and because the object desired by the Grand Army, namely, to secure to each claimant a right of appeal, would have been entirely lost. There is no occasion for presenting the many reasons which exist in favor of the bill suggested by our Pension Committee. Their report of last year fully covers that ground, and leaves no room for additional reasons. The objections that have been urged against our bill may, however, with some propriety, be here considered.

(a) It has been stated that the Bill is unconstitutional. Those who have made this objection have not been able, however, to answer why the law creating the Court of Claims which is almost identical with the Court of Pension Appeals Bill in its creative features and in the further feature that it cannot enforce its judgments and which law has been in force since 1855, has not been attacked on the ground of unconstitutionality. The fact that the Court of Claims has accomplished the purpose of assisting claimants with large claims in establishing their legality and thus enabling them to collect them through appropriations by the legislative branch of the Government, shows conclusively the value of such a Court, and is a strong argument in favor of the creation of a Court of Pension Appeals for the adjudication of Pension Claims involving their all to the claimants.

(b) Some of the friends of the old soldiers have urged that the creation of such a Court would result in the adoption of stricter rules for the presentation of evidence than are now in force and hence diminish the chances of obtaining relief from the ills under which claimants are now suffering. It seems to me that a complete answer to this objection has been made in the statement of the shortcomings of the present administration of the Pension Bureau. The main question in most of these cases arises upon the determination of the extent of the disabilities of the claimant. This question or matter will be presented upon the reports of the Examining Surgeons and their ratings of the separate disabilities and the heartless opinions expressed thereon by the Medical Division of the Pension Bureau or the Pension Commissioner without personal examination of the claimant. An independent Court, if it were so disposed, would have no opportunity to make stricter rules. It would, however, insist upon instructions by the Pension Commissioner requiring the Examining Surgeons to separately rate each disability as was required under the old rule. And the Court would unhesitatingly under the law of May 9, 1900, aggregate disabilities as required by reason, justice and law.

In the case of widows' claims, the Court would lessen instead of increase the difficulties to be overcome by the claimant. To-day a woman may show as part of her case, her marriage certificate and fifty years of uninterrupted co-habitation with her husband as man and wife and still the Commissioner will insist that she bring two witnesses who knew them before marriage and who will testify that they knew the claimant and her husband from the time they became of marriageable age until they were married, and that they were not married to anyone else during that time. A Court would indulge in the presumption of innocence in such a case until the presumption was removed by some evidence furnished by the Government and not do as the present Commissioner does, namely: indulge

In the presumption of wrong-doing in such a case until innocence has been established. In order to understand what this requirement of the Pension Commissioner means to a poor claimant, it must be borne in mind that many of the soldiers of the Republic became rovers and pioneers by reason of their services in the Army and were married in sparsely settled districts where neighbors were few and possibly little known to them. This requirement in many such cases, results in a positive denial of justice which a Court with knowledge of the law and fearlessness in the administration of the same would not tolerate for a moment. Such a Court would also not permit the Commissioner in every new claim that is presented, in the taking of the evidence by the Special Examiner against the allowance of same, to require from the claimant a waiver of notice under the Act of December 21, 1893, to be used against the claimant in case of the revocation or attempted revocation of the certificate after it is granted, and which waiver nearly all claimants sign in ignorance of what it means because not one in a thousand can conceive of the heartlessness of laying the foundation for revocation at a time when evidence is being taken as to whether or not the claim should be allowed. The Court would declare a waiver obtained at such a time and in such a way as not worthy of consideration. I believe also that the Court would set aside as burdensome and uncalled for the requirement of the Commissioner lately made that each guardian and curator shall render annually a statement to the Commissioner of the expenditure of the money of the minor ward of such guardian, and making the drawing of the pension dependent upon rendering such a statement. A court would bear in mind that the supervision exercised by the Courts in which these guardians and curators have been appointed, can be trusted just as much as any supervision of the Commissioner of Pensions, and that by the aid of the Examiners of the Bureau who are constantly in the field, the settlements and reports made by the guardians and curators in the Courts of their appointment would fully disclose every shortcoming and enable the Commissioner to apply such protection as is in his power. The Court would bear in mind that these statements which the Commissioner now calls for involve an outlay out of the very moneys which the Government has seen fit to bestow upon these wards, and that it is not right to increase the burdens upon this fund when most of the States have made ample provision for its full protection. Such protection involves the rendering of annual statements to the respective Courts in most of the States of the Union. The Court of Pension Appeals would also lay down rules for the guidance of the Medical Division of the Pension Bureau which would preclude that Division from exercising what is now termed "Discretion" but which in fact is

a general deprivation of humble and poor old fellows who have earned their own living for years because too proud to accept the bounty of the Government while able to support themselves, but who are now driven in their old age by inability to earn, to seek what the law has given to them, and who are all the more worthy by reason of the fine sense of honor which has deterred them from applying at an earlier date. The judges of such a Court would upon applications for increase bear the rule of nature in mind, which decrees that after men arrive at the age of sixty-five years which is said to be the average age of the surviving soldiers of the Civil War, their strength and vitality are on the decline, and therefore the number of those entitled to the maximum rate under the law of June 27, 1890, is bound to increase until all or nearly all are in that class if the law is to be fairly construed and administered in each case until Grim Death closes the account between him who saved this country and those who are daily reaping and enjoying the benefits thereof. In all probability the Court would have no policy of its own to carry out, but would fairly and impartially endeavor to construe and carry out the laws as enacted by Congress. It would also fairly treat Pension Agents and Attorneys and not blacken the reputation of all because an occasional "black sheep" is found in the lot, any more than it would take such a course with the Ministers of the Churches if practicing before them, because now and then one will go wrong. Each claimant would be entitled to representation by Attorney as much as any other individual or corporation, or even this great Government is entitled to have in its Courts. Such a Court would not endeavor to decry the representative or belittle him in the eyes of the Nation with a view to prejudicing the claimant's case. If the Attorney be honest and capable, it would respect him and deem him worthy of his hire. If dishonest, dishonorable or incapable, it would disbar him and that would be the end of the matter. The inability and ignorance in the matter of presenting such claims which is the lot of so many of these honest but poor claimants ought to secure respect for the agents who attend to this work instead of what has been meted out to them in the past by the utterances and publications of the Pension Commissioner. Nor would the Court of Pension Appeals beslime the whole Pension Roll because a fraud is now and then discovered on the Roll or trying to get on.

(c) Another objection to the creation of this Court has been made which requires attention, namely: the expense involved by its creation. With reference to this objection, it might be urged that it would save in useless re-examinations, and in clerk hire of those who would after a short time be useless as reviewers and re-reviewers more than it would cost the Government. Since the Government is

paying over \$700,000.00 per annum for physical examinations to protect the Treasury, it ought not to find fault with an expenditure of \$50,000.00 which furnishes a judicial tribunal as a protection for all that may be paid in the form of pensions. But whether it costs this Government \$50,000.00 per annum additional or not, is a matter of small moment as compared with the honor of the Government which is involved in the present inexcusable and wanton disregard of the law in the administration of the Bureau which annually is called upon to expend so large a sum of money.

If any one, after reading the foregoing, should be in doubt about the respective merits of the two Pensions Bills introduced in the last Congress to procure judicial assistance in the administration of the Pension Bureau, I beg him to read the able report of Comrade George H. Patrick, Special Aide-de-Camp in charge of Legislation in the year prior to the Chicago Encampment. His residence at Washington and the activity and ability manifested by him in attending to this work of his Comrades, gave him unusual opportunities to present a faithful recital of events, as they occurred there, and also enabled him to discuss the merits of the respective bills from a legal point of view with extraordinary completeness. His report is of special value at this time and is therefore commended to the Comrades for their attention. It appears in the journal of the last Encampment on pages 209 to 214. Comrade Patrick also assisted the committee during the past year in such a manner as to deserve the thanks of this Encampment.

The Pension Committee of this Organization under the able leadership of Comrade R. B. Brown, appeared before the House Committee on Invalid Pensions, together with Comrade George H. Patrick, Past Department Commander of Alabama, and fully presented the reasons for the adoption of the G. A. R. bill favoring the creation of a Court of Pension Appeals. The bill of the Secretary of the Interior was also before the Committee, and incidentally discussed. The Committee voted to favorably report our bill, but after a few days when the Pension Committee had returned home, the Secre-

tary of the Interior and other officers of his department, appeared before the Committee, and with such influence as he could bring to bear upon the Committee, caused it to reverse its decision. Comrades Calderhead and Minor, wearing the bronze button, voted against the bill of the Grand Army of the Republic. Such statements were made in the course of the second hearing about the views of the Pension Committee of this Encampment, and of the Commander-in-Chief, as made it necessary to call for our telegraphic denials, namely, that we did not favor the unusual and un-American bill of the Secretary. The Committee on Pensions will, doubtless, give you a full, complete and convincing report of the faithful work performed by it in the past year, and will also do justice to the valiant services rendered us by our late Comrade, Past Commander-in-Chief Albert D. Shaw.

I beg your thoughtful consideration for the report of the Committee, and such action thereon as will bring relief at an early day to those who are in want, and in sickness, and who may have but a short time to stay with us.

Before leaving this part of my report, I beg to quote a part of the report of the Pension Committee made to the Thirty-fourth National Encampment, which is exceedingly appropriate in view of some publications that have lately appeared regarding the pension question and the position of the Grand Army of the Republic and its officers with reference thereto, "It is inconceivable that the men who periled all that they had that the Nation might continue to live as founded by the Fathers, should by word or deed seek for aught else than the right. Self interest, too often it may be, a controlling force in the affairs of men, has not been offensively prominent. No class of citizens, it is confidently affirmed, has evinced greater concern for all that pertains to national greatness than the men you represent. For three decades and more, in every part of this fair land, and beyond the seas, they have unflinchingly stood for the flag and the right. They have always resented and resent now, imputations put upon their devotion to that form of government expounded by the immortal Lin-

coln, at whose call they took their places on the firing line and stood there during four years of merciless carnage. With sober earnestness, intensified by sober reflection at their own firesides, and quickened by cruel aspersions put upon their honor, which occasionally find a place in the public prints, they stand squarely on their feet, ready, if duty seems to demand, to exercise a lawful right in an orderly manner. They do not shrink from discussing with their accusers the issues joined, and to register at the tribune of the people their well-matured judgment upon any measure affecting the public weal. As they loyally served the whole people in the days of their young manhood, so in the mellower period of life, enriched and ennobled by the experiences of a fruitful past, they are not unmindful of duty now. With our faces turned to the west, as we come to these annual milestones in the shortening span, we gather a fresh inspiration in the knowledge that the old soldier is still a potent factor for good. We may defend the good names of our comrades, may reavow our fealty to the obligations resting upon us to care for the widow and the orphan, and in words of truth and soberness, give expression on matters which affect the highest interests of the soldier and citizen alike. The Grand Army asks not for undue liberality, nor the prodigal disbursement of the public funds to the former Union soldiers and sailors and dependent ones, but for simple justice. Its membership yields to no class of citizens in their respect for and whole-hearted obedience to the law. This lesson was learned in the stern school of loyalty, and will abide with us through life."

We cannot conceive that the measure of duty to those who saved this country will be belittled while this country has hundreds of millions of dollars to engage in a humanitarian war in the interest of the down trodden of other countries. We shall insist that "all true and honorable men will ever turn with scorn and contempt from a comrade false to his obligation."

VETERANS' PREFERENCE LEGISLATION.

Another very important matter of legislation which failed to receive favorable consideration at the hands of Congress was the Veterans' Preference Bill (H. R. 5779). This had received the unanimous endorsement of the last Encampment, and was entrusted to the "Committee on Legislation for Veterans in the Public Service," of which Comrade Joseph W. Kay, of New York, is Chairman. The Committee deserves the unstinted thanks of every Comrade for its tireless efforts in this behalf, though unsuccessful.

In order to have a clear understanding of this subject it must be borne in mind that a law has been in existence since 1865, known as Section 1754, Revised Statutes, U. S., which gives a preference in the matter of appointment of persons to civil offices of the Government to soldiers and sailors who were honorably discharged from the Military and Naval Service by reason of disabilities resulting from wounds or sickness incurred in the line of duty. Since October 29, 1884, this was made to apply to such persons after having passed the prescribed Civil Service examination. The proposed law favored by our Encampment undertook to procure the extension of this preference to soldiers, sailors and marines who served as such between April 12, 1861 and August 25, 1865, and who were discharged by reason of expiration of term of service or by reason of the termination of the war and at the same time applied to retentions and promotions in office as well as to appointments and if passed would have prevented the removal of any soldier, sailor or marine except for good cause upon charges preferred and after a hearing, as required by the Civil Service law. If the principle involved in this legislation was correct and right for those who were discharged for disability during and since the Civil War, it certainly is no less correct or right for those who persevered in the service and fought to the end of that struggle. The present average age of the survivors of those who served in the Army and Navy during the Civil War, which probably exceeds sixty years, is undoubtedly a guarantee that the

passage of such a righteous law would not be followed by the complete taking possession of the positions in the public service by these aged veterans to the exclusion of all other applicants. Very few comrades at their present ages would care to attempt to pass a civil service examination. The number of Comrades now holding positions in the public service, without any preference under the law and rules, cannot be large at best, but whether large or small, they are getting to be of an age when the years of service which have given them valuable experience in their respective positions seem to give umbrage to the new and more youthful superiors who are placed over them in consequence of changes in the appointing power. The result is sometimes an unjust disposition to get rid of the old appointee regardless of his valuable experience; regardless of the fact that he served as a soldier or sailor to preserve this Government; regardless of the fact that he gave from 25 to 36 years of his life to his civil occupation and hence is too old to acquire or learn any other business, and regardless of the further fact that the limited income of his public position has rarely enabled him to lay by enough to care for him in old age. This Comrade needs the preference given by this law if he is at all to be protected. It is this class for whom this proposed law is a necessity and for which a generous public, without regard to partisan preferences, will make the fight if we succeed in placing the matter fairly before them. The Committee of the House of Representatives to which the original bill of the G. A. R. was referred, deemed it proper, in view of the action of the Senate on this subject, in placing the younger soldiers and sailors on a par with the older veterans by S. 283, as amended in the Senate Committee and passed by that body, but recalled, to include those soldiers, sailors and marines who served in the recent war with Spain and in the Philippines and were honorably discharged, giving them a preference next in order after the Veterans of the Civil War. This amendment by the House Committee and the situation necessitating it was duly submitted to the Thirty-fourth National Encampment in the

report of the Legislative Committee and was without opposition acceded to as a further extension of the just principle involved in the original bill. The passage of the bill would not in any way have affected the operation of the Civil Service law, rules or regulations, with respect to examinations for appointment, the preference thereby created applying only in the selection of persons from the eligible list. Incompetent or unworthy persons would receive no benefit thereunder. All these facts were well known by every member of Congress and the fact that the bill was the bill favored and urged by the G. A. R. was openly mentioned on the floor of the House of Representatives on June 7, 1900 by Mr. Bromwell, the last day of the First Session of the Fifty-sixth Congress, when the bill was under discussion and withdrawn for want of time to pass the same over objections to its consideration that were then made. In the report of the Legislative Committee at Chicago, we were told that assurances had been given of prompt consideration of this bill on the reassembling of Congress. Let us see how these assurances were kept.

On December 17, 1900, the Committee on Rules of the House, a majority of same being composed of Speaker D. B. Henderson, Comrade C. H. Grosvenor and Mr. John Daltzell, and which controls the order of business therein, permitted the bill to be called up under a rule which prevented the offering of any amendment thereto at that time. Upon its consideration, it was attacked by Comrade Hepburn, of Iowa, and Comrade C. H. Grosvenor, of Ohio, ostensibly because of the preference therein secondarily given to the participants in the War with Spain and in the Philippines, and the origin of the bill, or the right of this organization to speak for the soldiers and sailors of the Civil War questioned if not denied, and the present state of the law misrepresented. This conduct on the part of those who are entitled to wear the bronze button seems to have caused the defeat of the bill. That there was no disposition to give the bill as originally drawn by the G. A. R. a fair and impartial hearing was apparently shown

by the failure on the part of the Rules Committee to give the bill a hearing when amendments could have been offered and voted on, which would have enabled those who sincerely favored the Veterans of the Civil War to put those Comrades on record who merely pretended to favor the giving of a preference to them, but, who, when judged by their public conduct, were opposed to every feature of the bill for reasons best known to themselves and thus ignored their obligation to their Comrades. The reasons assigned for opposition to the principle involved were not creditable to those who have any conception of the moral obligation of the Government to its defenders in time of war. The Comrades who made the assault on the bill seem to have lost sight of the principles of our organization, and of the fact that "Fraternity Means Something," or, is it possible that they believe that these principles were merely enunciated to be invoked for the humble only when the aiding of the strong is involved?

Quoting from the report made by the Legislative Committee to last year's Encampment the earnest attention of every Comrade is called to these terse, but true statements of our duty:

"Among the declared tenets of faith of the Grand Army of the Republic is found the declaration, 'Fraternity without regard to former rank is the broad foundation stone on which our Order rests.' This means cohesion, clannishness, if you will. It naturally follows, then, that help and protection to a worthy Comrade requiring it, enjoined by its Constitution, is a paramount duty, one that may not pass unheeded. The material welfare of one, even the humblest among us, is the concern of every other Comrade. An injury or injustice to one, becomes the cause of all." * * * *

"In two essentials of obligation veterans ought to be a unit. The first is that vigilance be exercised to see that the pension laws enacted, are executed in a spirit of honesty and fairness to the deserving soldier and sailor and to the dependent widows and orphans. * * * The second to secure Legislation accomplishing, and then guard well the right to,

a preference of worthy Veterans for public employment. An honorable discharge from service and present ability ought to be the only passports required by them for such preference.'

The foregoing is respectfully submitted with the urgent request that the report of the Legislative Committee on this important subject which will be presented to this Encampment and give a full explanation of its laborious work and doubtless submit such recommendations for future efforts as may seem to be proper under the adverse conditions confronting us, may receive thorough consideration and lead to such wise conclusions, resolutions and action on the part of this body as shall materially assist us in procuring at an early date the Legislation above referred to.

NATIONAL SOLDIERS' HOMES.

Another ground or reason for disappointment with the action of the Fifty-sixth Congress was furnished by the failure to pass any one of the three bills for the establishment of a Soldiers' Home at Hot Springs, S. D., Fort Sherman, Idaho, and Camp Supply, Okla., which bills were favored by the last Encampment. It is true that the Congress passed an act for the establishment of a Soldiers' Home in Tennessee, which project was pending in Congress at the time. The measures endorsed by this Encampment, however, presented a number of advantages which were lost sight of and hence should again be brought to the attention of Congress. A Home at Hot Springs, S. D., would be a National Sanitarium for all the Soldiers' Homes. Its special advantages and adaptation for special diseases have been recognized by the Board of Managers and are fully set forth in the report of Comrade H. E. Palmer, Chairman of the committee having charge of the bill, presented to the Thirty-fourth National Encampment and published in the Journal thereof, on pages 219 and following. A Soldiers' Home at Fort Sherman, Idaho, would put the government to small expense, because already the property of the Nation. It is an ideal spot, in the heart of the "Switzerland of America," as the surrounding scenery was

aptly called by General W. T. Sherman after whom the Fort was named, when he first saw this place. It is centrally located for the soldier States of the great Northwest, and possesses every advantage which could be thought of in connection with a Home.

The location of a Soldiers' Home at Camp Supply, in the Territory of Oklahoma, would also have the advantage of requiring no outlay for the purchase thereof and be in a territory easily reached by those who would go there. I see no reason why this Encampment should not again endorse one or more of these measures and endeavor to procure the passage of same and hence advise and recommend that such a course be pursued.

MILITARY AND PATRIOTIC INSTRUCTIONS IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

With reference to the bill intended to furnish instructors from the army and navy for such schools as shall adopt a system of military instruction, it was my pleasure to report in General Orders No. 5 that the bill had been passed and become a law on February 26, 1901. At that time I did not know that the life had been taken out of the bill before its passage in the Senate by striking out the words, "non-commissioned officers," wherever the same appeared in the bill, thus making the success of the measure dependent upon the ability of each school to prevail upon a retired officer to take such a position.

Most people know of the severe demands of this task on the physical strength of the instructor who undertakes such instruction, and also know that the retired officer who can be induced to try the experiment is rare and an exception to the rule.

The non-commissioned officers were excluded (according to the information given me) because one Senator insisted with the Chairman of the Senate committee having charge of the bill that our non-commissioned officers were incompetent to give such instruction.

Unfortunately, the bill was not brought up in the Senate in the shape in which it left the House so as to give the Senate as a whole an opportunity to manifest its knowledge of the intelli-

gence and ability to be found among the non-commissioned officers of the army and navy.

It cannot be belived that the Senator who made the objection would have gone on record with such a manifestation of want of knowledge on a subject of so much importance to our country.

Few officers would have corroborated his unfounded notion regarding the ability to be found among the non-commissioned officers if he had taken the trouble to inform himself.

The question was not presented as to whether or not *all* of our non-commissioned officers had such ability, but whether a sufficient number having the necessary ability could be found among them to be detailed for such important work, if required, without harm to our regular army and navy.

The bill, as passed, will do a very limited amount of good for the reason above stated. With the right to detail non-commissioned officers, the law could be made to render excellent service in our schools and be made an incentive for good conduct and the acquiring of education in the army and navy and hence it is recommended that an amendment be prepared by the committee which shall give the right to detail non-commissioned officers on full pay for such service, which shall be submitted at the first session of the 57th Congress and urged to passage as in the interest of the army and navy as well as the country's welfare.

The report of Comrade Allan C. Bakewell, Special Aide-de-Camp in charge of Military Instruction and Public Education, is submitted for your kind consideration, and special attention is called to the reports of the respective aides who have assisted him and who present a statement of laborious work performed and signal progress in this important work in many of the States of the Union, which is gratifying beyond measure. The schools of the country are the fruitful field where patriotism can be so planted and cultivated that nothing can destroy or eradicate it. Hence every effort in this direction should be continued with renewed effort, and patriotic exercises made obligatory in the public schools by law, wherever such is not yet the case, and it is at all practicable. The recommendation regarding the preparation of a history

of the Civil War, by a committee to be appointed in our Order, and which is to act in conjunction with a similar committee to be appointed from the Confederate soldiers, intrenches upon the work of another committee of our Encampment, which has performed excellent service, and hence should be referred to the appropriate committee for consideration and such recommendation as may seem meet and proper. I am not surprised, however, at this suggestion of the Special Aide, based on the recommendation of his assistant in the Department of Florida, in view of the report of the Assistant Aide from the Department of Massachusetts, setting forth that the histories in his State need looking after and correction.

PATRIOTIC INSTRUCTION WORK OF W. R. C.

In the matter of the introduction of patriotic instruction in the public schools, my attention has been kindly called to the fact that our organization was not the pioneer in this work. The late Col. George I. Balch, of New York City, was the first to publicly suggest it in 1886, and he labored industriously and ably in the good work with more or less success until his death in 1894, when Capt. Wallace Foster, of Indianapolis, at his request, took up the task and gave unremitting, earnest and praiseworthy labor to the good cause, and succeeded in procuring the efficient co-operation of the Woman's Relief Corps, our auxiliary, in its National Convention held at Indianapolis in September, 1893, by the adoption of resolutions at the suggestion of Capt. Wallace Foster, and upon the action taken thereon by the Department of Indiana, W. R. C., whereby all the departments of that grand organization were directed to undertake the work of bringing about the introduction of patriotic teaching in the public schools of our country, and which efforts had remarkable success before the Grand Army of the Republic took any organized steps in this matter. It is proper and befitting that all our future efforts in this important work of educating the youth of the Nation in patriotism should be carried on in conjunction and harmony with the work of the W. R. C., and that our committee should be asked to give at all times in this labor "Honor to whom honor is due."

TEXAS DISASTER.

On the evening of September 8th, 1900, immediately after the adjournment of the Thirty-fourth National Encampment, a semi-tropical tornado struck the City of Galveston and adjacent mainland, which measured by its destructive results may be fitly characterized as the disaster of the Nineteenth Century. More than six thousand lives were lost. Many millions of dollars' worth of property was ruthlessly swept away, and hundreds of our Comrades and their dependent families left homeless and destitute. A public call was made by the Post of Alvin, and a number of individual Comrades issued petitions for aid and assistance without first having established some authority to receive such aid as might be extended, and account for the same in an orderly manner, creditable to our Organization. The Department of Texas having applied for authority, was at once instructed to take hold of this matter, and the Senior Aid-de-Camp, Comrade Edward N. Ketchum, and the member of the National Council of Administration for Texas, Comrade W. F. Conner were directed in conjunction with Past Department-Commander Charles B. Peck, to constitute a committee for the receipt of all contributions, and for the distribution of the same in accordance with the merits of the respective sufferers. The Woman's Relief Corps entered the field to render such assistance as was in its power, and to its credit be it said, its contributions preceded those which came from the Grand Army of the Republic to a large extent. Upon the approval of the right of the Department Commander and Assistant Adjutant-General Comrade Rust, to proceed with the work of inviting contributions to this fund, the unstinted charity of the Comrades of the Grand Army of the Republic was made manifest, notwithstanding the fact that many Comrades, notably those of Missouri, had made large contributions to the general relief fund which had been organized for the benefit of the sufferers. The total amount contributed by the Grand Army and the Woman's' Relief Corps amounted to \$21,896.15, and the distribution of the same in money and supplies was at-

tended to with marked fidelity and upon strict business principles, and an account thereof rendered with vouchers having the approval of those who were placed in charge thereof in a manner highly creditable to those in charge as well as to our Organization. The sum of \$2,625.27 remained on hand after complying with every proper demand, out of which the sum of \$425 has been distributed to the Grand Army sufferers at Jacksonville, with the consent of the Comrades having charge of the funds, and the remainder will await the action of our Organization, if it sees fit to take action in this matter.

I desire to return the thanks of the Grand Army of the Republic to all who contributed to this fund, particularly, however, to the Woman's Relief Corps, and its Committee for the valuable help given us in all directions in this matter of caring not only for those old soldiers who belong to the Grand Army of the Republic, and their dependent ones, but also in assisting all ex-Union soldiers and their families who suffered from this dreadful disaster.

MEMBERSHIP.

The report of the Adjutant General, herewith submitted, presents the details regarding the present membership for the year ending June 30, 1901, gathered from the reports of the different departments. It is interesting and instructive information. Although our loss by death aggregated 8,166 in that year, our loss of members in good standing only numbered 7,155, thus indicating that in this new century, more than 36 years after the close of the war, our organization and its objects commend themselves to those entitled to membership to such an extent as to add 1,011 more new names of Comrades to our roll than were taken therefrom by other causes than death. Nor is this surprising so long as it is made perfectly clear that our order is ready at any and all times to make the cause of the humblest, its cause and its duty, without regard to the cost of the effort involved, or the clamor of any number of our fellow citizens about the assumption of such a task or the threats of those who pretend to assure us that such praiseworthy conduct will cause us to forfeit the good opinion of the patriotic citizens of this country. Nothing

would detract more from our good name than pusillanimous conduct in the performance and upholding of our fraternal, charitable and patriotic objects. No other Association or organization is as dear to the true Comrade as that of the Grand Army of the Republic, and the same spirit which led him in defense of his country to forsake party, friends and often dear relatives, will lead him to do the same if it becomes necessary in defense of the Comrade whose rights under the law are being denied him. Let every member bring words of good cheer to his Comrades at home and let the assurance go forth that this grand organization is still a great power for the doing of good and will not cowardly forsake its guns when the life and welfare of the humblest is at stake.

FINANCES.

The attention of the Encampment is respectfully and earnestly called to the finances of the organization. While the administration of the year was conducted with curtailed resources it gives me pleasure to report that we have lived within our own means. When the action of last year's Encampment regarding the impropriety of accepting any more contributions from the Woman's Relief Corps was taken, a check for \$2,000 had already been received by Quartermaster General Atkinson, and was in his hands. The question as to whether or not it should be retained under those circumstances was not easily decided and hence it was submitted to the Executive Committee for consideration, who decided that the money should be retained in our treasury, which has been done. This action received my approval all the more because the National Treasurer of the W. R. C., Mrs. Mary L. Carr, made the urgent request that such a course should be pursued in this case, after being fully informed of all the circumstances surrounding this matter. Your approval of the action taken is desired, as also your approval of the change of investment of the \$16,000 United States bonds, which constitutes the main part of our assets, such change having resulted to the decided advantage of our treasury and having been ordered by the Executive Committee after mature considera-

tion of the probable advantages to be gained therefrom. The question which is now presented for consideration is the investment of these assets in other securities which shall be perfectly safe and bring us a higher rate of interest than the 2 per cent which the bonds received in exchange bear. Since this matter should first receive the thorough consideration of financiers, it is recommended that the incoming Commander-in-Chief be directed to appoint a Committee of five Comrades whose private occupation requires them to be conversant with investments, who shall consider this matter at an early day and then recommend to the Executive Committee the character of investment to be made and the Executive Committee be empowered to order action in the premises by the Commander-in-Chief and Quartermaster General and report thereon to the next Encampment.

Since the balance of cash on hand is composed of the \$2,000 received from the W. R. C. and \$1,609.20 premiums on our old bonds and only the small difference between the total of these amounts and the amount on hand has been saved out of this year's income and since this saving has only been made possible by courtesies sought and received from many of the railroads of the country and by extraordinary economy in all branches of our work and particularly in the office of the Adjutant General in the matter of printing a smaller number of Journals and a less number of general orders than has been usual, and since it may not be for the best interests of our Order to economize to such an extent in the future, it is recommended that an increase of the per capita tax be resolved upon at this Encampment or the question be referred to a special committee of five to be appointed by the incoming Commander-in-Chief or to the Executive Committee, with directions to give this subject thorough consideration and report at the next Encampment. I am well satisfied that the visitations of the annual Encampments of our Departments by the Commander-in-Chief or some National officer by his direction and as his representative, will accomplish much good to our Order and hence should be kept up in

the interest of the Order, the actual expenses of the visitors only being made a charge against our treasury. To do this in all cases, when railroad courtesies cannot be obtained, will require the additional one cent of per capita tax which is above recommended. In order to guard against unnecessary outlays, I also recommend that the Pension Committee be again reduced to five, a majority of whom only being asked to go to Washington when work is there required to be done, such majority to be determined by the Chairman, and that a similar course of representation at Washington be adopted for the Legislative Committee. I am satisfied that the smaller number will answer every purpose with such assistance as can be easily obtained and always has been willingly rendered by able Comrades at Washington, D. C.

IN MEMORIAM.

The saddest information to be communicated to this Encampment is contained in the number mustered out of our ranks during the past year by death. Our relations on earth with 8,166 of our Comrades have ceased. Their names have been transferred to the "Roll of the Dead" but their good deeds and services are kept green in the hearts and memories of their surviving Comrades. They manifested their patriotism when "war waged its wide desolation", and thereafter again by association with those surviving Comrades who formed a civic organization dedicated to "Fraternity, Charity and Loyalty". The work accomplished by them in this life is their enduring monument for all time to come. Their Comrades, as well as the loved members of their families, will ever be true to their memories and to their great patriotic work in the upholding of their country in peace as well as in war. Among these honored dead we mention with commendable pride over his record and achievement our Comrade, the late ex-President Benjamin Harrison, who died March 13, 1901, and who, notwithstanding his high civic elevation, remained true to every obligation of Comradeship in our Order, and who in his beneficent administration of the affairs of this country, together with Congress, gave our needy Comrades and the dependent widows of our departed heroes the law of June 27, 1890, for the amelioration



JOHN G. B. ADAMS.
Post Commander in Chief

of their condition. While all that was intended to be accomplished by its generous provisions has not been realized through defective administration of the law, no well-founded complaint was heard during his guidance of the affairs of our country. May he be ever remembered as the benefactor of his Comrades.

Among those who have passed the "pearly gates", there were the following members of our Encampment:

John G. B. Adams, Past Commander-in-Chief, who died at Boston on October 19, 1900. He was the genial idol of his Department, which he commanded in 1879, and was almost worshipped by the W. R. C. of that State, because of his fealty to the Comrades of the Grand Army of the Republic. His loss is irreparable and he will be missed from our ranks when fearless work for the good of the Order may be required.

Albert D. Shaw, my immediate predecessor as Commander-in-Chief, and a Past Department Commander of New York, was suddenly and without warning called from our midst on February 10, 1901, at Washington, D. C., where he was serving in the Hall of Congress as a Representative from his State, and battling with might and main for the adoption of laws which, if enacted, would have added to the protection of our needy Comrades and the widows and orphans of our deceased Comrades in the enjoyment of rights assured them by a generous government under its pension laws, and of those of our Comrades who hold positions in the civil service, in the uninterrupted possession of the same. After a life full of labor and self-sacrifice and singularly free from blemish he departed leaving a shining example of duty well performed.

J. C. Bigger, Past Junior Vice-Commander-in-Chief, after an eventful life, passed away at Dallas, Texas, on September 24, 1900. An attorney-at-law by profession, his life was full of battle for the Union and he chose to be on the firing line at all times. "Peace be to his ashes".

Alonzo Williams and Henry R. Barker, both Past Commanders of the Department of Rhode Island, have died since our last meeting. Comrade Williams will be remembered as Department Commander in 1889 and Inspector-General in 1898 and 1899. He was for many years of the faculty of Brown University, being at his death professor of the Germanic

languages and literature. Comrade Barker commanded his Department in 1879. His business was of a financial character, and at his death, which was sudden, he held many responsible offices in financial institutions. Both were held in high esteem as capable men and are being sincerely mourned by their Comrades. These Comrades, by their pure and trustworthy conduct in their private lives, have added lustre and strength to our organization.

Wm. H. Black, Past Department Commander of Alabama, departed this life at Montgomery, Ala., on June 28, 1901, after a brief illness. He was born at Springfield, Ohio, on March 4, 1838, and at the outbreak of the Civil War was a resident of Illinois, and hence enlisted in the 72nd Illinois Infantry and served with valor throughout the conflict. Judge Black's course as a citizen since the war was no less praiseworthy than his service as a soldier.

Leonard A. Dickinson, a Past Department Commander of Connecticut, died on January 27, 1901, in Hartford, Conn., of which State he was a native, having been born at New Haven. He served in the 12th Connecticut Infantry with credit to himself and had the love and affection of the Comrades of his Department. He was an active, earnest and highly useful citizen and as such was respected by all who knew him.

Wm. F. Stewart, of Philadelphia, Pa., died on December 1, 1900, while a member of the National Council of Administration for the Department of Pennsylvania. He deservedly enjoyed the confidence of his Comrades and was a capable representative of his strong Department.

May the good conduct of all these Comrades serve us as examples for emulation.

MEMORIAL DAY.

The observance of Memorial Day in the past year has been in keeping with the record of the past, as shown by the report of the Chaplain-in-Chief, which is herewith submitted. The Southern Memorial Fund was ample to enable the Quartermaster General to extend the aid that is usually given in that direction without calling for any new contributions, and hence such call was dispensed with. The exercises were instructive and the order issued by the Commander-in-Chief

to be read, as a part thereof undertook to call the attention of the Comrades to the unselfish devotion of those Comrades who have ended their earthly careers and to the debt which the Nation owes them. Their great services must not be obscured by a disposition to heal the wounds of the living. Those who cannot appreciate justice to the dead heroes are in no frame of mind to attend these exercises. We owe it to the youth of our land to be truthful and outspoken so that they may appreciate the inestimable sacrifice of our deceased Comrades.

WOMAN'S RELIEF CORPS.

It is a source of great gratification to be able to report that our auxiliary, the Woman's Relief Corps, during the past year, has not failed to keep up its glorious record in looking after the wants and needs of the membership of our Order, and has given glorious encouragement when needed, in keeping up the organization of which we are members. Although contending with difficulties in some parts of the fields of their activity, they have successfully moved onward and present as united a front for the performance of good deeds as was ever done in the past. The personal relations existing between the Commander-in-Chief and the National President have been such that there was at all times the heartiest co-operation in the good work undertaken. Our sincere gratitude is due to them, and is gladly recorded.

LADIES OF THE G. A. R.

The relations of this organization with our Order have been of the pleasantest kind, and in some parts of the country where the membership is large, great good has been accomplished by them in the interests of our organization. The relations between Mrs. Etta Lee Toby, the National President of the Ladies of the G. A. R. and the Commander-in-Chief have been uniformly pleasant, and nothing has marred the harmony which should exist between these closely related Orders.

DAUGHTERS OF VETERANS.

This Organization is comparatively new, and hence small, but is making progress, and may at some time be of great

service to our Order. Information has reached me that they have worked in harmony with the W. R. C., and lent assistance in their work in many places and on many occasions, which is exceedingly commendable.

SONS OF VETERANS.

This Organization during the past year has made some progress, but cannot expect to accomplish what is within the power of the Sons so long as our own organization fails to encourage them by official action. While the time is not yet near when their active co-operation will be essential to our success, it may be looked forward to, and preparations should now be made to build up this organization to grand proportions in order that it may stand by our side if battles are to be fought, to preserve the honor or rights of the veteran. It is not good policy to turn the cold shoulder to our sons in the time of our strength, and then expect that organization to heartily respond to our call when we need their aid and assistance. I cannot refrain, therefore, from speaking these words of warning in time to be of service to our Order, and bespeak the friendly co-operation of the Grand Army with the Sons of Veterans in all matters when such co-operation seems proper.

NATIONAL MILITARY PARK.

Some of the States which furnished Union soldiers to our Armies, have not yet seen fit to note by proper monuments the locations where their organizations fought on such battlefields as have been designated by law National Military Parks. These fields are sure to be National Parks for all time to come. Monuments will be erected by direction of those States which appreciate the noble legacies left them by those of their citizens who fought in such battles to save the Union. A failure to manifest a proper interest in such a matter will be a reflection upon the State in the eyes of all who see such fields. Hence I recommend that each Department interest itself in such work as may have to be done to procure action of the Legislature of its State for the erection of monuments to those of its citizens who volunteered

as Union soldiers and took part in any of the battles whose fields have been made National Military Parks. I refer to the Vicksburg, Shiloh and other fields.

MONUMENTS.

The Grand Army of the Republic has manifested its love for its leaders by the erection of monuments and assisting in the erection of others as evidenced by the monuments to General Grant, General Sherman, General Logan and others too numerous to mention. The City of Washington, the Capitol of the Nation, has most of them and it is proper that these monuments should be located there and thus become the property of the whole country, and be a part of that grandeur and beauty which is visible there. There is, however, one monument missing there, which the visitors of the world must deem a strange omission. There is no indication of appreciation of the "Rank and File" which made it possible for the Armies and Navy to win the victories which decided the fate of our Nation. The omission is all the more noteworthy because the Armies and Navy were composed of a citizen soldiery who voluntarily assumed the perilous task of preserving the country from disruption. While I appreciate the fact that future generations should gladly bear a full share of this expression of gratitude, I must confess that to me the work of the Grand Army will appear incomplete if it does not lend its assistance to procure such an expression as a fine monument at Washington would give. Hence, I beg leave to call the attention of this Encampment to the work of the National Reunion Monument Association, which has for its object the erection of a monument to the Ex-Union Soldier, Sailor and Marine, who participated in the war of the Rebellion, and recommend that such assistance may be rendered and such encouragement given as may aid in accomplishing on a generous scale this recognition of the great services of our "Rank and File."

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

Before closing this report I would be unmindful of my duty to the Comrades if I did not extend to them my sincere thanks

for their hearty co-operation in all matters pertaining to my duty. When elected unanimously to the position of Commander-in-Chief, it was perfectly clear to me that the honor conferred required the performance of every executive duty which the office implied. These duties have been in the main agreeable, but have required also at times, a sacrifice of time and comfort, and the assuming of positions which, while personally objectionable, became necessary in order to assert our rights and perform our duty to the needy Comrades and their dependent ones. Whether the latter duty has been satisfactorily performed or not is left to the kind judgment of the Comrades. My special thanks are due for able and conscientious work performed, to the Adjutant-General, Frank M. Sterrett, and to the Quartermaster-General, Charles Burrows, both of whom have with marked ability, rendered every service required of them by the rules and regulations, and never hesitated to tender good will and assistance on all occasions when such seemed proper. The Judge-Advocate-General, James H. Wolff, has performed his duty so satisfactorily that nothing in the line of his work needed the correction or supervision of his superior in office. The Inspector-General, Henry S. Peck, the Surgeon-General, John A. Wilkins, and the Chaplain-in-Chief, Rev. August Drahms, have uniformly discharged every duty entrusted to them to the best of their ability, and deserve, as do also the other members of the staff, the thanks of the Comrades. Comrade Edward N. Ketchum as Senior Aide-de-Camp, has rendered much more service than ordinarily falls to the lot of his position, all of his services being for the general welfare without regard to individual advantage, and therefore he deserves a full measure of thanks for the duties performed by him.

Again thanking the Comrades for their manifestation of esteem and confidence, and hoping that they may feel that their trust has not been in vain,

I remain, Yours in F. C. & L.,

LEO RASSIEUR,

Commander-in-Chief.

SUPPLEMENTAL REPORT.

Cleveland, Ohio, September 12, 1901.

To the Comrades of the Thirty-fifth National Encampment:

After setting forth the facts which came to my knowledge regarding the administration of the Pension Bureau, and after stating what seemed to me the reasonable conclusions to be drawn therefrom, I believed that my duty in the premises had been performed and the matter of making appropriate recommendations for action by this Encampment upon those facts and conclusions belonged to the Pension Committee, which has had special charge of this important subject during the entire year. Having, however, been kindly given an opportunity of seeing the report of the majority of the Pension Committee since the printing of my report, and having thus been given the knowledge that no recommendations are made therein regarding a change of the officer in charge of that Bureau, it seems to me to be a part of my duty to make this supplemental report and to recommend that the Pension Committee be directed to make and present to the President of the United States the charge of malfeasance in office against the present Pension Commissioner, based upon the facts set forth in my report and upon such other facts as have come or may hereafter come to the knowledge of the Pension Committee and that said committee be given full authority to act for this Encampment in the matter of making and presenting such charges and in the obtaining of an investigation of the Pension Office in such manner as may fully justify this Encampment in the eyes of the public for the course to be pursued.

A request was made May 20, 1901, by fifty-eight Ex-Union Soldiers at Huntsville, Ala., to the Commander of the Department of Alabama, to be granted a charter for the organization of a Post and to be mustered into our organization. When, on August 23, no action had been taken by the Department Commander, the Adjutant of the proposed recruits addressed the Adjutant General of the G. A. R., stat-

ing the facts of the case and requesting immediate action in order that they might attend this Encampment as members of the G. A. R. Upon a request from the Adjutant General for the reasons for the failure to comply with the request of these proposed recruits, the Assistant Adjutant General of the Department of Alabama writes under date of August 31, that "nearly all the Comrades of this Department are opposed to granting charters to colored Posts and the Department Commander, not wishing to antagonize the majority of the Comrades of the Department, refuses to issue the charter asked for in this case." Upon the receipt of the above excuse for failing to carry out the Rules and Regulations of our Order, the time for issuing an order to compel compliance with the law and for enforcing such order in case of non-compliance, before the meeting of the National Encampment was too short and inasmuch as the consequences of such a course might lead to dissatisfaction and undesirable results in that Department, I have deemed it my duty to place the facts before this Encampment and to recommend that either the incoming Commander-in-Chief and his successors be directed to carry out the Rules and Regulations in this and all similar cases, or the Rules and Regulations Committee be directed to formulate and submit some plan of amendment whereby such recruits can be granted a charter by another Department or be granted a charter by the Commander-in-Chief for the creation of a detached Post of the G. A. R., with such rights in the matter of representation and duties and in the matter of payments and reports as may be deemed fair and reasonable under the circumstances. The latter plan has been adopted by the W. R. C., in similar cases with sufficient success to justify the trial thereof if the other course proposed does not meet with favor. It certainly must be plain that this great organization of ours cannot at this late day draw the color line as against our colored Comrades.

The dastardly attempt upon the life of our Comrade, William McKinley, the President of the United States, on last Friday, has shocked the country. The sympathy of this or-

ganization is assured to him and his wife, and the condemnation of anarchy and its disciples will not fail of expression by this Encampment, whose principles led them into the army and navy for the maintenance of law and order during the days of the Civil War.

While I have transmitted a telegram briefly expressing sympathy, this Encampment will surely make an expression for its large membership that will fully reflect the views and sympathy of our Order.

Respectfully submitted in F. C. & L.,

LEO RASSIEUR,

Commander-in-Chief.

NOTE.—The Pension Commissioner has seen fit to criticise some of the facts set forth in that part of my address which refers to the Pension Laws, which the Comrades are entitled to be made aware of, in fairness to the Commissioner and to the Bureau which he controls. He complains that nothing is mentioned in the address about the right to receive the maximum pension of \$12.00, of over 120,000 pensioners, whose names have been placed on the rolls under the general law, and who are receiving less than \$12.00 per month and whose disabilities were contracted in the service and in line of duty. I confess the omission and submit that what appears with reference to those who were pensioned under the Act of June 27, 1890, certainly applies with equal, if not greater, force to these pensioners who were unfortunate enough to be disabled while in the service, and believe that my Comrades and the public at large will conclude that it is evident that the argument made for one class, clearly is applicable to the other class, and will make that impression upon all who are disposed to give this matter full and fair consideration.

The Commissioner also calls attention to the Act of March 3, 1887, 24 U. S. Statutes at large, page 505, and quotes from that Act as follows: "That the Court of Claims shall have jurisdiction to hear and determine the following matters:

"1. All claims founded upon the Constitution of the United States or any law of Congress, except for pensions. * * * *"

In explanation of the fact that the above was not quoted in my argument, I need but say that it is deducible from the language of my

report that it was not my purpose to present *all* the law bearing upon this question. Inasmuch as it was merely my purpose to show that there was justification for the opinions of able attorneys, who hold that the Court of Claims has jurisdiction, citation of that section, which seems to justify their contention, was all that was required. That there were other provisions on that subject, seemed to me clearly deducible from the statement that there is a question about the jurisdiction of the Court, and the section cited by me seemed to furnish ample ground for the contention on my part that the question should have been submitted to the Court for adjudication, if the proper disposition had been manifested by those charged with the execution of the Pension Laws.

With reference to the Hauser case, the Pension Commissioner calls attention to the fact that an application had been filed by him September 22, 1890, under the Act of June 27th of that year, which was not mentioned by me, and in which the report of the surgeons on May 6, 1891, was to the effect that no pensionable disability was found to exist, and which claim was rejected on December 28, 1891. I presume his statement is true that the records disclose this application, on which he says I am an identifying witness, though I do not recall that fact, among the many similar services which I am called upon to render my Comrades from year to year, but I cannot see why reference should have been made to this application, since it was not contended that error had been committed by the Pension Bureau upon that application, which was filed long before the present Commissioner went into office.

The statement of the result of the physical examination made of claimant on his application of December 21, 1896, as set forth in my report, clearly indicates that the finding of the physicians in other respects than contained in my quotation, was against the claimant; in other words, no ratable disability was found to exist in other alleged disabilities. The failure to set forth that part of the physician's report in detail is complained of. What was set forth showed the claimant entitled to a pension of \$6.00 per month. The complaint was made by me that this disability was ignored by the Pension Bureau, notwithstanding the general instruction of a former Assistant Secretary of the Interior, that such disabilities should not be ignored. The Commissioner alleges that there was no further medical examination required after the examination of October 6, 1899, but that medical testimony was demanded as to the existence of the disabilities at date of filing claim, which was furnished October 17, 1900. The statement of the sick claimant led me to believe that such an additional examination was deemed necessary and made of claimant, and I presume it was his reference to the requirements for additional medical testimony above referred to which caused such impression, and with such belief

that allegation was incorporated in my report. The Commissioner may be correct and his statement is submitted in order that no injustice may be done him.

In explanation of above error and omissions, if such they be, it seems to me proper that I should add that there was not the slightest intention to misrepresent the Commissioner, as must be apparent from the request for an investigation of his conduct, which, if granted, would at once have disclosed any error. That one who is engaged in his professional occupation for a living and at the same time endeavoring to serve Comrades as the chief official of their organization, could not avoid all errors in the work of the latter, must be evident to every one who bears in mind the natural demands of an organization having in round numbers 270,000 members.

I respectfully submit the Pension Commissioner's criticisms and correction to be considered in connection with my report, with the further statement that no other defense has been made by the Commissioner to the arraignment therein contained, the main points of which may be briefly summed up to be:

1. Ignoring the rule of nature which decrees that after men arrive at the age of about sixty-five years, their strength and vitality are on the decline and their ability to earn by manual labor is substantially destroyed.

2. Modification of the rule requiring examining surgeons to rate the extent of each disability separately, which modification forbids such separate ratings and was made after the passage of the law of May 7, 1900, with the apparent purpose of defeating the operation of that law which directed the aggregating of disabilities.

3. The maintaining of the rule which prevents examining surgeons from making known to claimants the results of their examinations, thus making it impossible for claimants to determine whether the blame of rejection is to be lodged with the examining surgeons or the medical referee and Pension Commissioner at Washington.

4. Ignoring the results of the physical examinations of claimants made by the examining surgeons appointed by the government and upholding and acting upon unfounded decisions made by the medical referee and his staff at Washington without any such examination by them.

5. *The overruling of the well-known rule of evidence which assumes innocence until some evidence of guilt be shown and setting up the rule that the widow of every old soldier claimant must be assumed to have been living in adultery with her soldier husband until she shows by affidavits of disinterested persons that she was not only wedded but that there was no legal obstacle to such marriage.*

6. The making of the burdensome and unnecessary requirement that guardians should report annually to the Commissioner the detailed expenditures for account of their wards in addition to such annual reports as are required by the Courts having jurisdiction of such guardians.

7. Insubordination and willful disregard of the law by the Commissioner as manifested by him in disregarding the decision of the Assistant Secretary of the Interior, his superior officer, in the Jonathan Tolle case, which should have been deemed a precedent for about six thousand other cases then pending and which the Commissioner directed should not be so treated.

Upon the conclusion of the reading of the Commander-in-Chief's report, Past Commander-in-Chief Wagner, said: I am informed that Past Junior Vice Commander-in-Chief Hawley of Connecticut, is in this encampment. He was the first Comrade elected to that office and is the senior living National officer. I think it would be a gracious and proper thing to have Comrade Hawley invited to a seat upon the platform.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: Past Junior Vice Commander-in-Chief Hawley is invited to the platform and I appoint Comrades Beath and Wagner to escort him here.

Comrade R. B. Brown of Ohio, moved that the report of the National Pension Committee be made the special order for 3 o'clock this afternoon and the motion prevailed.

Comrades Beath and Wagner escorted Comrade Hawley to the platform. Comrade Wagner said:

I am sure it is unnecessary for me to introduce Comrade Hawley personally, but I take great pleasure in reminding the members of this encampment that thirty-three or thirty-four years ago when the Grand Army of the Republic did not hold the high position it does at the present time in our nation, Comrade Hawley was one of the men who organized and established it, and he has continued in active membership ever since that time.

Comrade Hawley was asked to address the Encampment, and spoke as follows:

You know it is unnecessary for me to say that I am beyond measure grateful to you for your kind reception. I am proud to have been so long a member of the Order, and proud to be here and look in your faces. As I turn from side to side I see the evidences of strong character, fearlessness and true manhood, and I have never seen a body of men more worthy of respect. I am not going to make anything of a speech here, but one or two things occur to me that I would like to say. I wish to express my admiration for your Commander-in-Chief about to close his term of service. I do not know how near the beginning of his address I came in, but I have listened to every word since then, and I am glad to say that, as a whole, I agree with it. I do not know that every single detail

of all that he has said can be gotten into a bill that Congress will approve, but I know that for the most of it I would be a hearty advocate, and when your Committee on Pensions comes to Washington for the Lord's sake, let them come to my room, for I shall want to talk with them and help in forwarding your measures. I have had some singular experiences relative to some of the matters which your Commander-in-Chief has discussed, and I have a good mind to give you a short one. I confess in advance there is an improper expression in it which I beg you will pardon. One of my soldiers received a most awful wound at the Battle of Secessionville. He was a citizen of a neighboring town, in which I had relatives and friends, and I knew the whole history of the case. The wound was open and discharged to the last of his life, and it finally resulted, I suppose, in what was called dropsy, and then heart disease; and a country doctor was so puzzled about it that he decided that the death did not result from service in war. I never was more angry. I knew the man from the day of his wound until his death, and loved him and respected him; and the surgeons told me that there was no question whatever that with such a wound as he had there was a liability for the poison, so to speak, to scatter to some other portion of the body, and that it was clearly a case where death resulted from service. I went to the Commissioner of Pensions, and called for all the papers in the case. I had written until I was tired. He sent for the official surgeon of the Department. He came in, and I called his attention to the evidence on file, and to my personal knowledge of the case, and begged him for God's sake to give the poor widow the little pension that the law granted. No, he said, he was not sure that the death resulted from service in the war. After I had argued it for some considerable time, and the Commissioner of Pensions saying that he should have to abide by that opinion, I said, and you will pardon me, "Damn your medical staff," and I left the room. I went up to the Senate, and drafted a bill, and, with the approval of some of the best surgeons in the country, I got that bill through in a few days, giving the widow the pension to which she was entitled.

I suppose any Commissioner of Pensions is liable to commit errors of judgment of that sort. I do not want to personally scold my old friend Evans. I knew him when he was a strong Union man in the South, and had an affectionate regard for him; but I must say he has made some mistakes. I would rather you would not make a demand upon the President for his immediate removal, because it is a matter wholly within the discretion of the President. He is a wise lawyer, a brave and generous and loving soldier, and I have no doubt that he will do what you will call just in that connec-

tion. I hope you are not going to scold anybody. As to expressing an opinion that you wish there shall be a change in the office, I do not care to say anything whatever about that. I think I had better close, because I may be tempted to say too much.

This is a grand occasion. I have never seen any display that, on the whole, more pathetically and inspiringly appeals, not alone to old soldiers, but to all humanity. There is not a man in the world who would not, at some stage or other of these proceedings, have found a wet drop going down his cheek; and when we heard that our dear President was likely to recover, I am sure that every man said, "Bless the Lord, and forget not all His benefits."

Now, you have business to do, and I will not detain you longer. I bid you good-day, and thank you.

COMRADE BEATH of Pennsylvania: The reports of the officers should be received and referred to the proper Committees, so that they can get to work, and I move that they be so referred.

The motion prevailed.

The following Committees were appointed, that on the address of the Commander-in-Chief being named by the Senior Vice Commander-in-Chief:

Committee on the Address of the Commander-in-Chief:

Past Commander-in-Chief W. C. Johnson, Past Commander-in-Chief, J. P. S. Goblin, Past Commander-in-Chief I. N. Walker, Past Commander-in-Chief Thomas G. Lawler, Past Commander-in-Chief A. G. Weissert.

Committee on the Report of Senior and Junior Vice Commanders-in-Chief:

H. M. Duffield of Michigan, Daniel Ross of Delaware, Edgar Allan of Virginia and North Carolina, John C. Linehan of New Hampshire, Michael Minton of Kentucky.

Committee on the Report of the Adjutant General:

E. B. Gray of Wisconsin, D. W. Robbins of Colorado, Thomas B. Rodgers of Missouri, John H. Thatcher of Connecticut and C. A. Partridge of Illinois.

Committee on the Report of the Quartermaster General:

James F. Morrison of Pennsylvania, Edward J. Atkinson of New York, Peter D. Smith of Massachusetts, John C. Linehan of New Hampshire, E. R. Monfort of Ohio.

Committee on Report of the Chaplain-in-Chief:

Thomas C. Iliff of Utah, Thomas H. Haggerty of Missouri, Thomas N. Boyle of Pennsylvania.

Committee on Report of the Surgeon General:

Charles Miller of Pennsylvania, Matt J. Day of Ohio, D. M. Haverly of Nebraska, R. B. Brower of New Jersey, David McKay of Texas.

Committee on Report of Inspector General:

Nathan P. Pond of New York, William M. Olin of Massachusetts, T. H. Cummings of North Dakota, H. E. Taylor of Vermont, C. V. R. Pond of Michigan.

Committee on Report of the Custodian of Records:

Seth T. Snipe of Maine, Walter A. Read of Rhode Island, John R. King of Maryland.

Committee on Report of the Judge Advocate General:

Ell Torrance of Minnesota, John C. Linehan of New Hampshire, H. E. Taintor of Connecticut, Charles G. Burton of Missouri.

Committee on Rules, Regulations and Ritual:

Past Commander-in-Chief Robert B. Beath, Past Commander-in-Chief John S. Kountz, Past Commander-in-Chief S. S. Burdett, Past Commander-in-Chief Russell A. Alger, Comrade Henry M. Nevius of New Jersey.

On motion of Comrade Thistlewood, of Illinois, a recess was taken until 2:30 p. m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Comrade Cochran, of Illinois, moved that all resolutions be referred to the Committee on Resolutions without reading.

COMRADE COLE (of New Jersey): I desire that each resolution be read, and after reading, that the resolution be referred to the Committee without debate or action.

COMRADE TANNER (of New York): We should do as we have done from time immemorial: Read the resolu-

tions and then refer them without debate. I move to amend, and I trust that the Comrade who offered the resolution may accept the amendment, that resolutions presented shall be read for the information of the Encampment at large, and immediately referred to the Committee on Resolutions without debate.

COMRADE COCHRAN: I offered this motion with a view to expedite business. Every resolution will be referred back and read, whether action is favorable or unfavorable. I have no objection to accepting the amendment, however.

The amendment was accepted, and the motion as amended prevailed.

Various resolutions were presented and read, and will appear in the report of the subsequent action of the Encampment.

The hour of 3 o'clock having arrived, the Commander-in-Chief declared the order of business to be the reading of the report of the Committee on Pensions. The majority report was read by Comrade Brown, of Ohio, as follows:

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON PENSIONS TO THE THIRTY-FIFTH ANNUAL ENCAMPMENT, G. A. R.

Commander-in-Chief and Comrades:

An impartial and intelligent study of the pension system of the United States will establish in the mind of a fair man two propositions as conspicuously true:

First: An expanding liberality in legislation based on growing and patriotic appreciation of arduous and exacting service well performed at a mighty cost, and,

Second: A variableness and instability in the administration of the laws passed by the Congress not compatible with the spirit of justice which is presumed to characterize the official acts of a great department of our national government.

The old soldier or sailor, the average veteran, who knows in his person what the preservation of the union of the fathers really means—to him, is not perhaps a leader in public thought nor schooled in statecraft, nor does he technically apprehend the mysterious

forces of the great law of cause and effect, but he does know something of the effect of years of faithful service as a soldier in the army or a sailor in the navy of his country. He still loves the flag, honors the constitution, obeys the laws of the land, and to-day, as always, firmly stands for the right as God has given him to see the right. In the marvelous march of the past forty years he has kept his place in the line and has sought by every means in his power to discharge the duties of the citizen with the same loyalty which governed him when he wore the blue. He has only asked, and only asks now, that the sacred compact between the government in the days of its peril and himself, when he volunteered in the strength of his young manhood to defend the flag against armed treason, shall be faithfully kept. With unspeakable gratitude he makes acknowledgment of the provisions made by the lawmaking branch of the new republic for the care of the broken in health, the needy and destitute, the maimed and the suffering, in the pension laws of the country. He does not believe that the system is absolutely perfect, nor that the statutes have always been fairly interpreted. So believing, he has not hesitated in respectful language in an orderly manner, to give expression to the views of a party in interest. That he has often been wholly misunderstood and grossly maligned needs not to be stated to this encampment. It will not profit the Grand Army of the Republic to join issue with the persons inside or outside of its ranks, who seek to discredit the "old soldier" with the public and by the arts of the demagogue and the juggler with truth, strive to bring into disrepute the pension laws of the land. Rather be it our purpose to continue in the policies of the past, by which we have won and securely retain the respect and gratitude of a great people. We shall continue to deserve and enjoy the esteem of the American public, if by no acts of ours, dishonor is brought upon the cause we served and the results flowing from the righteous solution of a problem which compassed the liberty and happiness and growth of the nation as a world power. With the record of the glorious past fully made up, we turn our faces, from us, to the setting sun of the future, reaffirming the declaration so often made, that we still believe that the pension roll is in truth a roll of honor. To keep it so, we pledge our best endeavors. To the thousands who look to the premier body of the Grand Army as their sure defense against wrong, we give renewed assurance of loyalty to obligations which sprang from the fraternities and charities of the great contest which called our noble organization into being. It is not necessary, in this presence, to discuss at length the pension legislation of the past. The Grand Army of the Republic has had much to do with writing the laws now in force, and has sought only the right in legislation proposed to the executive and law mak-

ing branches of the government. That differences have appeared, and for a time divided our energies, is true. Complete unanimity could hardly be expected nor hoped for. But we may reasonably hope that wise counsels and moderation in thought and word so fruitful in the past, will not fail us as the lengthening shadows fall across our path. All that one may desire can never be attained. A patriotic regard for the highest and best interests of the many will prompt the assembling of conflicting forces on the plain of saving common sense, and in sober earnestness consider practical facts, leaving to others the pursuit of theories and vagaries which at the best confuse and distract and obscure. Additional legislation it is believed is necessary to the protection of the rights of the veterans and their dependent ones. Of this your committee will have something to say further on in this report.

Has there been a variableness and instability in the administration of the pension laws? We may surely summon to our aid the indisputable records of the government in the consideration of this proposition and if it were necessary, and practicable, other avenues of information might be explored—and at great length. The report of the pension bureau for the year ended June 30, 1881—twenty years after the beginning of the war of the Rebellion—shows that the number of pensioners then was 268,830 and the amount paid in pensions to them was \$50,583,405.36—an average of \$188.16. The report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1901, shows that there was a total of 997,735 names on the pension rolls, embracing all wars and service, and the amount paid in pensions was \$138,531,483.84, an average of \$138.94—a difference in the value of the average pension of nearly \$50. The average age of survivors of the war of the Rebellion in 1881 was not far from forty-four (44) years, and to-day, about sixty-five (65) years. A glance at the table by years for the past two decades reveals a fact which has not been exploited by the pension statistician, who has contended himself in dealing with stupendous and staggering totals. The average value of pensions for each of the last twenty-one years has been:

1881	.....	\$188 16
1882	.....	190 10
1883	.....	198 99
1884	.....	179 43
1885	.....	188 83
1886	.....	175 21
1887	.....	181 65
1888	.....	174 67
1889	.....	179 37
1890	.....	197 22
1891	.....	173 49

1892	.....	\$159 11
1893	.....	162 42
1894	.....	144 38
1895	.....	144 05
1896	.....	142 30
1897	.....	143 32
1898	.....	145 56
1899	.....	139 53
1900	.....	139 36
1901	.....	138 94

“High water mark” was reached in 1890, when the average value of the pension was \$197.22—\$58.28 greater than for this year of 1901, notwithstanding the stubborn and painfully significant fact, that the veterans are eleven years older now than then. Why this difference in the measure of the “bounty of the government” towards its defenders? In the year 1890 48,219 names net were added to the pension roll, every one of them old war claims, for the act of June 27, 1890, had been in operation but two days when the fiscal year closed. The following year the roll was lengthened by the net addition of 148,216 names under the enlarged powers of the pension bureau, by the act of 1890, and the value of the pension dropped to \$173.49. By the close of the fiscal year 1892 the roll embraced almost 200,000 more names than the preceding year, and the average value of the pension was \$159.11. Ninety thousand net additions were shown by the report of 1893, when the average value of the pension increased to \$162.42. Then came “a change”—sharp, decided and never to be forgotten. The total of the roll of 1894 was 3,512 greater than that of the twelve months before, and the average value of the pension was \$144.38, a reduction of \$18.04 in a single year, but even then, the total paid out for pensions was \$1,500,000 greater than for the year just closed. This, in brief, is the story of the figures from the official records. With advancing years the veteran is confronted by the stern fact of diminishing income. No longer able to win a livelihood in the mad rush of the merciless competition of this age, he must step aside and give place to a more vigorous man. To the government, in whose defense he bared his breast in the storm of battle, he turns as the rock of his sure defense as the infirmities of age steal upon him, and asks for bread. Shall the pathetic story of the long ago, when the Great Teacher walked with his fellows in the flesh, and in righteous indignation drew in bold outline a picture of sordid hypocrisy, be repeated now in answer to the veteran’s plea? What wonder is it, that as the years go on much criticism is heard of pension administration. The old soldier cannot fail to appreciate the full and significant meaning of the decreasing value of the annual pension. In 1890 it was

62.9 cents per day, in 1901 it was 44.5 cents per day—a decrease of 18.4 cents per day, or 29 per cent. And this during a decade, taken as a whole, of such general commercial, manufacturing and agricultural growth in our country, as to cause the peoples of all the earth to express unbounded surprise at our marvelous expansion in power and wealth. No intelligent man here or anywhere dares to put a limitation upon the power and resources of this nation. With the unmatched growth in material wealth so generally apparent and so proudly proclaimed, is it, we repeat, a matter of surprise that the veteran soldiers of the 60s manifest discontent at the steady paring down, year by year, of the small sums paid them in pursuance of a contract written in the blood of the bravest of the brave? Our comrades realize what this means to them. Their countrymen have not been kept in ignorance of the magnificent totals of pension expenditures and of the growing length of the roster. Public attention has oft been invited to comparisons ingeniously framed, but they do not tell the whole truth. While new names are being added, others are being written on the mustering out rolls of the eternities and the aggregate of disbursements—the “high water mark,” so much discussed in some quarters, has been reached and the ebb of the tide is at hand. The Congress has provided most generously; indeed in the four years last past about \$13,000,000 more than pension administration could “use under existing law,” or to put it more accurately, did use under existing practice. It is doubtful if in any other department of our national government a parallel to this unique financial showing can be found. “Credit balances” at the close of the year are not the rule. The explanation in this instance can only be found in the fact of the decreasing value of the pension. As the pensioner grows older, the average rate grows less, a reversal of the principles of all law, conspicuously a reversal of that unwritten law of obligation so eloquently and forcefully phrased by Abraham Lincoln, in his immortal address at Gettysburg, a turning away from the purposes of a patriotic people as expressed in the halls of legislation, and wherever public deliverances on national or state economies are made by duly accredited representatives of the popular will. If inquiry be made as to the responsibility for this indefensible and unjust policy, there can be but one answer.

The Congress, from the enactment of the first pension law in 1790, to now, with scarce an exception, has enlarged the scope of administrative authority and expressed American sentiment in liberalized legislation. The first service pension act was passed by Congress, March 18, 1818, thirty-five years after the close of the Revolutionary War, granting a pension to such survivors as were in indigent circumstances. Two years later these pensioners were required to furnish a schedule of their property and many were

dropped from the rolls, some who owned so small an amount as \$150 worth of property. In 1828—forty-five years after the war a service pension was granted to those who served to the end of the revolution.

In 1832, forty-nine years after the close of the war, a general service law was passed pensioning all survivors who served not less than six months. In 1836 "war widows" were pensioned for five years and two years later the benefits of this act were extended to such widows as were married to the soldiers prior to January 1, 1794; and in 1848 all widows who had married revolutionary soldiers prior to January 1, 1800, were included. In 1853, seventy years after the close of the struggle, limitation as to date of marriage was stricken out. The survivors of the war of 1812 who had served sixty days were granted a service pension in 1871, and in 1878 the period of service was reduced to fourteen days, and in the case of widows all limitation as to the date of marriage was removed. In 1887, thirty-nine years after the close of the war with Mexico, all soldiers and sailors of sixty days' service, if sixty-two years old, or disabled, or dependent, were granted a pension. The history of pension legislation since the opening of the war of the Rebellion need not be recited here. There ought not to be complaint on this score. The Congress, reflecting the popular will, has been in the main both just and generous in legislation, and has not failed in seeking to give vitalic effect to its decrees in the appropriation bills. It is one thing to enact a code of laws and quite another, and perhaps generally speaking, a more difficult problem to administer these laws so as to meet the approval of the citizens most affected. Universal commendation is never possible, but responsible officials if met by almost universal condemnation may at least profitably address themselves to the cause of discontent. It were better that passion and prejudice and personality be eliminated and an honest purpose to arrive at a just conclusion be permitted to dominate official as well as private action. Have the pension laws enacted by the Congress been administered on lines consistent with the history of jurisprudence in this country? Has there been a lack of stability and an observance of elementary principles so essential in the exercise of quasi-judicial functions? If the laws have not been fairly administered in the spirit in which they were enacted and if they have not conferred the benefits intended, does it necessarily follow that one official or a class of officials are to be held entirely responsible? May not the system be at fault and may not remedial legislation consistent with the plan of popular government be considered as a pressing duty? Primarily a pension is not a legal obligation. A citizen injured in hazardous service under a call from the government, may not, in a court of law, enforce the payment of damages for injuries

to person: because of a constitutional inhibition which bars such proceeding. But the Congress has by statutes, general in character, provided for the payment of certain sums either specified, or to be fixed by administrative officers upon adjudication, under the law in each case, as a compensation, so far as can be determined in money value, for injury to person while serving in the army or navy in the various wars in which the country has been engaged. When a specific claim has been adjudicated under the law it is presumed to be a quasi-judicial determination, resulting in the issuing of a mandate—in pension parlance—a certificate of obligation for the payment of a specified sum monthly during the lifetime of the soldier. Such a mandate ought to carry with it security against reversal, except under the conditions which have become the highest form of law, upon issues joined wherein each party may have his day in court. Under the pension practice in the United States the head of that bureau may, on his own motion, suspend the payment of a pension and ultimately he may set aside his own finding, or that of a predecessor, and the pensioner is practically without recourse. And this is not the sum of his powers, as exercised for many years. This official, under the direction of the department of which his bureau is a part, prescribes rules for the government of his subordinates which control, in a large measure, the construction of the statutes as applied to the adjudication of claims filed. In all this he must have and has had, it is feared, the too often perfunctory approval of his superiors. For much of the time since the enactment of the law of June 27, 1890, two tables of ratings have been employed, and largely because of this incongruous system, much vigorous criticism has been heard throughout the country. That much of it was based upon substantial fact cannot be challenged, that it will continue, if present conditions prevail, seems to be reasonably certain. The law of 1890 was a righteous act. Under its wise and just provisions 377,000 pensions were granted within the three years following its passage, the large proportion of which were barred under the general statutes. The law was put into operation by its friends—the high government officials who aided in framing it and securing its enactment, and who fully understood the intent of the Congress and the object to be attained in placing it on the statute books of the nation. They were statesmen, profoundly versed in the law, and actuated by a patriotic desire for justice to their comrades and fellow citizens. Their administration of a great trust will always live as a conspicuous evidence of fidelity to duty and a loyal devotion to regard for obligations not to be lightly regarded. As early as July 1, 1890, the then Commissioner of Pensions in launching the act in order 155, made use of these words: "Claimants are authorized to apply to the Commissioner of Pensions to have claims

under the provisions of the act approved June 27, 1890, placed upon the list of completed files for immediate consideration." Order No. 160 followed July 14, and provided that "pensions under this act shall commence from the filing of the application in the pension office," and this was in conformity with the directions of the then assistant secretary of the interior. From this time the commissioner aimed to expedite the adjudication of claims until October 15, 1890, when it became necessary to provide for the uniform medical disposition of claims and on that date he promulgated order No. 164, under the approval of his superiors, providing that ratings shall be "the same as for like disabilities of service origin and that all cases showing a pensionable disability which, if of service origin, would be rated at or above \$12 a month, shall be rated at \$12 a month." Congress twice made appropriations while this order stood as the law and no public objections were heard as to its terms. But there were forces silently at work to "cut down expenditures." The expenditure for pensions in 1890 was, in round numbers, \$106,000,000, which was increased by \$11,000,000 the following year; \$22,000,000 in 1892, and "high water mark" was reached in 1893, at \$156,000,000. Since that time it has varied from \$138,000,000 to \$144,500,000 annually. November 17, 1891, the rules were contracted by requiring that if other disabilities than those mentioned in claimant's application were necessary factors in giving a \$12 rating, "before pension may be allowed upon such disabilities not alleged, the claimant shall be required to furnish his sworn statement and such other evidence as may be necessary to show whether the disabilities not alleged existed prior to date of filing his declaration, and if not, when they were incurred." "He will also be required to show the permanent character of such disabilities and that they were not the result of vicious habits."

The iron, out of which was to be fashioned the entering wedge of variableness and instability in pension administration, had been laid on the official forge.

In June, 1892, in a decision in the claim No. 892,154 of James J. Hamlin, Co. C. Eighty-sixth Illinois Volunteers, which the bureau had rejected on the ground of no ratable disability under the act of 1890, the then assistant secretary of the interior, on appeal, after citing that there existed one disability rated by the medical board at \$6, and one additional disability, rated at \$2, declared: "From the description I am of the opinion that a ratable disability exists under the act of June 27, 1890." This very liberal construction was evolved in June, 1892—it will be observed. Seven months later, the country having settled down into a great calm, after a most exciting presidential contest, this same assistant secretary decided in the Henry H. Weihe case, certificate No. 478,173, in which the syllabus

reads as follows: "The basis of rates under the act of June 27, 1890, is inability to earn a support by reason of incapacity for manual labor due to disability not the result of vicious habits. Schedule or nominal rates will not be added together to make up a rate under said act, but will be based on the combined effect of all causes involved upon the applicant's capacity for manual labor." Two disabilities were added together in June, 1892, and made up a ratable disability, but this line of reasoning was changed in January, 1893. The irreverent layman, not skilled in the law might offer as an explanation, that the climatic conditions, in June and January were so markedly different, as to warrant the honorable secretary in his conclusions, but it is probable there were other, if not higher, controlling reasons. In the body of the Weihe decision, are these significant words, "It is deemed proper to state that the department, in approving said order No. 164, did not intend that small rates should be added together."

The iron had been laid upon the fire in anticipation of the coming of a new order of things two months later.

In natural sequence came the decision in the case of Charles T. Bennett, certificate No. 533,762, on May 1. By specious pleading and the assumed discovery of error, a restatement of the principle laid down in the Weihe case was made and coupled with this case, this declamation by the then Medical Referee: "The inability of the applicant to perform manual labor was not taken into consideration." "I have recently suspended action in this class of cases," that is to say, since the Weihe decision, January, 1893. This fatal "not" in the sentence, "the inability of the applicant to perform manual labor was not taken into consideration", caused the creation of a revision section, the consequent loss of pensions to thousands of soldiers and sailors whose pensions were allowed by this same medical referee. With this history of the vicissitudes of the act of June 27, 1890, this play of shuttlecock and battle door; its desertion in the hour of its extremis by professed friends; official confession that former liberal construction and administration were wrong, that the claims allowed were allowed contrary to the law; that when order No. 164 was approved by the then assistant secretary, it was not meant to say what it did; that the then assistant secretary was either misunderstood or did not mean what he said in the Hamlin decision in June, 1892, when he ordered two disabilities added together, and the claimant rated, let fair-minded men say whether or not there has not been variableness and instability in the pension administration. Order No. 225 was issued June 9, 1893; claims adjudicated under order No. 164 were ordered to be revised; many were dropped from the rolls and many others had their pensions reduced. The iron had been fashioned into the wedge that was mercilessly driven into

the souls of thousands of men who were suffering from impaired health as the result of honorable service in defense of their country's flag.

Acting under instructions of the National Encampment the pension committee procured from the Congress an amendment to the law of June 27, 1890. The amended statute was designed to give Congressional interpretation to the original act as compassed by order No. 164, the aggregating of disabilities. One of the amendments was in these words: "And in determining such inability, each and every infirmity shall be duly considered and the aggregate of the disabilities shown be rated." The object of this amendment was admirably presented to the House of Representatives by the member of the Committee on Invalid Pensions in charge of the bill. He said, "It also guarantees by a provision which is absolutely mandatory that each and every infirmity shall be duly considered, and the aggregate of the disabilities shown be rated. This makes it impossible in the execution of the proposed legislation, if enacted into law, to ignore any disabilities under the provision of the law arbitrarily. They shall not only all be considered, but shall all be aggregated; i. e., added together, and the sum total shall be the rate of pension to which the claimant shall be entitled, not exceeding, however, \$12 per month." Every member of both houses of Congress present and voting, voted for this bill, and it became a law May 9, 1900. June 30 the honorable Secretary of the Interior, in a communication to the Commissioner of Pensions, said: "In legal effect no change in meaning is wrought in section 2 by its amendment, the only purpose of which was to remove any remote justification for varying or diverse constructions of the section by the same or succeeding officers of the Pension Bureau, such as were represented to have occurred in the past."

Thus the practice complained of two years ago, and correction sought, through remedial legislation, has failed to bring relief.

If the honorable secretary is correct in his statement that, "the only purpose" of the amendment proposed by the national committee on pensions, and unanimously adopted by the Congress, "was to remove any remote justification for varying or diverse constructions of the section by same or succeeding officers of the Pension Bureau, such as were represented to have occurred in the past," then it must be conceded that the law making branch acted upon the presumption that in the administration of the act of 1890, "varying and diverse constructions" had thwarted the will of the Congress. That the legislative branch may, by amendments to statutes in force, more clearly express its purpose, is not doubted, and in this instance it was the manifest intention, it seems to your committee, to enact into law the construction of a statute which for almost three years gov-

erned the officials charged with the administration of the Pension Bureau. In a word, the amended law is but a restatement of order No. 164, providing for the rating of each infirmity, disability or disabilities, and the adding together of these separate ratings to make a total rating, such rating not to exceed \$12 per month. If this be true, then it must follow that by the terms of section 2 of the act of June 27, 1890, as amended May 9, 1900, which seem clear and explicit, order No. 225 was annulled and rendered void.

Your committee, acting under instructions of the Thirty-fourth Encampment, sought to secure the enactment of the bill introduced for the creation of a Pension Court of Appeals. (S. No. 4949), by Mr. Turner, and (H. R. 12,120), by Mr. Meirs. The Commander-in-chief and the committee appeared before the Senate and House Committees on Invalid Pensions early in January of this year and presented the unanimous request of the Chicago encampment for the passage of the bill. The House Committee at a number of sessions discussed the measure and on February 1, 1901, eleven members voting, indorsed the proposed act by a vote of 7 ayes to 4 nays. At the request of the honorable Secretary of the Interior the committee decided to hear him on the question, and on the 2d of February he was heard and on a vote being taken the committee declined by a margin of one vote to recommend its passage.

Conferences were had with the honorable Secretary of the Interior, the Attorney-General for that department and the Commissioner of Pensions during the session of your committee in January at Washington and a strong effort was made to agree upon some measure providing for judicial determination of disputed questions, and it does not seem improbable that a common ground can be found upon which both may honorably stand. The bill prepared by the honorable Secretary of the Interior was introduced in the Senate April 17 and in the House April 20, 1900, was read twice and referred to the Committee on Pensions of each house. It provides for "further adjudication by the court of claims and supreme court of pension claims involving difficult or important questions of law, as a means of establishing judicial precedent for the guidance of the Secretary of the Interior and the Commissioner of Pensions." Under its terms "the Secretary of the Interior may, during any calendar year, certify to the court of claims for adjudication—not exceeding five claims for pensions pending before him or the Commissioner of Pensions, severally believed by such secretary to affect a class of claims and to involve an important or difficult question of law arising in the administration of the pension law." Either party, the government or the pensioner, "may appeal to the Supreme Court

in the same manner in which appeals are taken from the judgments of the Court of Claims in other cases." The proposed bill authorizes the secretary "to employ suitable counsel of the claimant's selection at a cost of not exceeding \$100 for the services to be rendered in each case." It is made the duty of the Attorney-General to cause some competent attorney from the Department of Justice or the Interior Department to appear and defend the interests of the United States in all such cases which shall be advanced for hearing and decision in the respective courts as soon as may be practicable."

Senator Gallinger, chairman of the Committee on Pensions, submitted a report on this bill, in which he said:

"Various attempts have been made to establish a court of some kind for the hearing and adjudication of pension claims, but thus far the problem has not been solved. The writer of this report has on two occasions during the period of his public service introduced bills into Congress for the establishment of a court of appeals, to which could be taken rejected pension claims for a rehearing and settlement, but upon careful investigation it was discovered that the scheme was not practicable, and hence was abandoned. It was evident that a court of that kind would be overwhelmed with work, as almost every rejected claim would be presented to it for consideration, and the thousands of claims which now stand rejected would be revived in the hope of securing favorable action.

The bill under consideration is the most sensible attempt that has yet been made to provide a remedy for what is acknowledged on all hands to be a public necessity. It was drafted by the Secretary of the Interior, and is the expression of the views of that department in reference to legislation that is urgently desired for the purpose of securing precedents in certain classes of pension claims that are awaiting adjudication, as well as others that will arise from time to time.

It will be observed that the proposition is that the Secretary of the Interior may refer to the Court of Claims not exceeding five cases pending before him or the Commissioner of Pensions during any calendar year, these being cases that will affect a class of claims or involve important and difficult questions of law arising in the administration of the pension laws. An appeal may be taken from the Court of Claims to the Supreme Court of the United States, and the necessary machinery is provided for the prosecution of the claims. The following letter from the Secretary of the Interior explains the matter so clearly and succinctly that further argument seems unnecessary:"

As a part of the report a copy of this letter was incorporated:

Department of the Interior, Washington, April 16, 1900.

Sir: There is no legislation under which the action of the Commissioner of Pensions or the Secretary of the Interior in the allowance or rejection of a pension claim can be reviewed in the courts, nor is there legislation under which a pension claim can be referred to the courts for adjudication. Congress has provided for the reference to the Court of Claims of claims pending before the several executive departments, the decision of which will affect a class of claims or furnish a precedent for the future action of these departments.

The result is that there is at present no method of obtaining a judicial interpretation of the pension laws, although their administration directly affects many thousand citizens and involves an annual expenditure of millions of dollars of public moneys. The interpretation of these laws has fallen upon the Commissioner of Pensions and the Secretary of the Interior, and the persons succeeding to these offices from time to time, while always acting under the influence of high motives, have not always entertained the same views respecting the purpose and meaning of these laws, and have in some instances interpreted them each for himself according to his judgment and understanding, so that pension decisions, on some questions, are conflicting and difficult to follow. The pension statutes have greatly multiplied, and it has sometimes happened that a new statute has employed ambiguous and uncertain terms, or has been enacted without special reference to the body of existing legislation upon that subject, in consequence of which difficult and important questions of law are encountered in the interpretation and administration of the pension laws.

I respectfully urge that a matter which so vitally affects the comfort and happiness of so large a portion of our population and which involves so great an expenditure of public moneys, is worthy of the attention and consideration of our judicial tribunals. If decisions of the Supreme Court could be had upon a limited number of test cases, it would very greatly simplify the work of the Pension Bureau, would inspire confidence in the interpretation of the pension laws and would lead to uniform action in their administration. It is understood that heretofore there has been objection to referring pension claims to the courts, for the reason that it would have a tendency to clog and overload the courts and to shift the administration of the pension laws from the executive to the judicial branch of the government. This objection, however, would seem to be avoided if the number of claims which could be so referred was carefully limited.

I transmit herewith a draft of a bill providing for the adjudication by the Court of Claims and the Supreme Court of pension claims involving difficult or important questions of law as a means of establishing judicial precedents for the guidance of the Secretary of the Interior and the Commissioner of Pensions, which I earnestly commend to your favorable consideration and action. I am satisfied that a statute of this character will prove of great advantage to pension claimants and to this branch of the public service.

Very respectfully,

A. E. HITCHCOCK, Secretary.

The chairman of the Committee on Pensions, United States Senate:

It will thus be seen that the honorable Secretary of the Interior is impressed with the necessity and importance of securing judicial construction of the pension laws. Your committee declined to endorse the bill herein referred to, largely for the reason that the cases to be heard were to be selected by the Secretary, and that the number should be limited to so small a number as five. To this objection the honorable Secretary proposed a change to twenty or twenty-five cases annually, and that the selection be made jointly by the honorable Secretary and the Pension Committee of the Grand Army so as to secure the judicial decision in test cases as rapidly as possible. This proposition your committee did not feel warranted in accepting, but it is believed that substantial progress has been made on the lines herein indicated. The honorable Secretary was most courteous and expressed his entire willingness for further conferences in the hope that an agreement might be reached. The short session of Congress and the limited time for the consideration of pressing public business, precluded the further consideration of this most important matter with the officials of the government. The pension court of appeals bill should be again presented to the Congress and a serious effort made to pass it or a similar act.

It is very confidently affirmed by some that the Court of Claims is open to the hearing and determination of pension cases based on this section of the bill creating that tribunal, "That when any claim or matter may be pending in any of the executive departments which involves controverted questions of fact or law, the head of such department, with the consent of the claimant, may transmit the same with the vouchers, papers, proofs and documents pertaining thereto to said Court of Claims, and the same shall be there proceeded in under such rules as the court may adopt. When the facts and conclusions of law shall have been found, the court shall report its findings to the department by which it was transmitted."

It will be noted that the head of any executive department, with the consent of the claimant, may go to this court, but to say the least, its powers under this act are kept within narrow limits, and it is believed that pension cases are barred. It seems to your committee that the bill now pending before the Congress (S. 4949), (H. R. 12,122), will more nearly reach and provide for evils so generally complained of.

Can the Congress establish a judicial tribunal with power to pass upon claims for pensions? That a tribunal can be provided is not doubted; but can there constitutionally be conferred on such tribunal judicial power so that its proceedings may be reviewed by the

Supreme Court? It is objected that this is a matter solely for the executive and legislative departments of the government. It is elementary, that the Supreme Court cannot by another branch of the government, have imposed on it other than judicial duties. The federal judicial power extends to all cases in law and equity arising under the constitution and laws of the United States. From time to time new rights may be conferred upon the citizen and new duties be imposed upon him, to be secured or enforced by the courts of the country, whose power is not then changed in character, but it is extended to new subject matter. Congress may create certain rights, or quasi-rights, not thereto pre-existing, and at the same time create a tribunal whose power may be invoked to determine the persons entitled to them. It is said that, "No pensioner has a vested legal right to his pension; pensions are the bounties of the government which Congress has the right to withhold, distribute or recall at its discretion." *Walton vs. Cotton*, 60 U. S., 19. Yet these are as much rights as are those enforced in the Court of Claims and, if so, may as well be confided to a court.

The government of the United States cannot be sued. In the same sense that the pensioner may be said to have no legal claim against the government, no other person can have. Whatever he gets is due to the generosity or sense of justice of Congress and not because of any legal liability. It was a sense of justice that prompted the Congress to make reparation to those whose claims against the government seemed rightful, though not of legal obligation, and that, when this business grew great and legislative methods seemed unsuited for their proper investigation, prompted the establishment of the Court of Claims, to which these matters were confided for judicial investigation, with the processes and after the manner of courts. To this tribunal could be and was confided the investigation of matters of which courts did not before take cognizance. To this court special claims from time to time are referred and from this court cases pending may be removed, Congress regarding the court as a judicial tribunal to determine the objects of its bounty, who in a legal sense have no better claim than the pensioners. What they get is due to the generosity of the government, against which, without its consent, no judicial power can be invoked; for it is itself the fountain of justice.

That tribunal does not pass upon rights, as the word is usually understood in law, and so the constitutional guaranty of the right to a trial by jury does not there secure a jury; and yet it is a court, whose decision may be reviewed. And Congress may select its cases, even by name and yet it is a court. So by like reasoning, a pension court, to try all cases, or selected cases, may be created. That

the above is supported by authority, see *De Groot vs. United States*, 5 Wallace 419; *McElrath vs. United States*, 12 Otto 426, and other cases. The note to Hayburn's case, 2 Dallas 410, and *United States vs. Ferreira*, 13 Howard 40, may be cited as authority for the contention that the law establishing such a court would be unconstitutional; but it is not so. Hayburn's case never came to a decision. On February 12, 1793, Congress passed an act appointing the judges of the Circuit Courts of the United States Commissioners to pass upon certain claims to pensions made by widows and orphans of soldiers. The judges of the Circuit Court of the District of New York, and the judges of the Circuit Court of the District of Pennsylvania, and the judges of the Circuit Court of the District of North Carolina, all protested against the imposition of this duty upon them for the reason that the duties imposed were not judicial and that neither the legislative nor executive branches of the government can assign to the courts other than judicial duties; but the reasons given were that the act subjected the decision of the court, first to the consideration and supervision of the Secretary of War, and then to the revision of the Legislature; whereas by the constitution, neither the Secretary of War, nor any other executive officer, nor even the Legislature are authorized to sit as a court of error on the judicial acts or opinions of the court. The objection then urged can be here avoided by making the decision of the pension court an adjudication, only judicially reviewable. In the *United States vs. Ferreira* the Supreme Court held that the acts of Congress directing the judge of the Territorial Court of Florida to receive, examine and adjudge all claims under the treaty of 1819, between Spain and the United States, did not confer judicial power in the sense in which judicial power is granted by the constitution of the United States. The act provided for no suit, no parties, no process, no power to summon witnesses; no power was conferred to be exercised in the ordinary forms of a court of justice. Taney, chief justice, who delivered the opinion, does not say that a court could not have been established for the purpose; only that it was not so done. Indeed, it would seem to be the opinion of the chief justice that a court could have been established from which an appeal might have been taken. In a note to this case the chief justice gives the case of the *United States vs. Yale Todd*, construing the act of 1792 to the same effect.

About one-fourth of the ordinary revenues of the national government are disbursed to the pensioners—a great sum truly, but it expresses a not overgenerous compensation for sacrifices in life and strength and shattered energies, not to be expressed in human language, nor to be measured by arithmetical statement. The American people, we are constrained to believe, do not object to the amount

paid, nor have they sought to put a limitation upon the measure of their gratitude to the men who saved the republic to the world. Criticism, differences and contention have been largely, almost wholly, restricted to the domain of administration—the varying and unstable methods of adjudication, by which the rights of claimants for pension have been determined under the law. It is not remarkable that public officials have differed, and honestly differed, in opinion. Differences are the common rule of mankind. The practical thought in the consideration of the pension question is as to the remedy for the correction of a grave wrong in the “varying and diverse constructions” of the law. Under existing conditions the Commissioner of Pensions may be reversed, both in his conclusions as to law and fact by a subordinate—a mere clerk in the Pension Court of Appeals. This is an anomalous position, in which to place the head of a great bureau, by far the most responsible bureau in our governmental system, and in its relations to the people at large, burdened by duties the most exacting and delicate that could be conferred on a federal officer. To appeal from the Commissioner of Pensions is to go to a board of officials practically of his own creation, a board without adequate jurisdiction or authority, an adjunct to the system of pension administration that has signally failed to satisfy either the government or the pensioner.

For the remedy, your committee most diligently sought, and we believe it will be found in the creation of a pension Court of Appeals, as contemplated by the bill now pending in Congress. Ample provision has been made for the hearing and determination of all classes of legal demands upon the federal government, except that of pensions. The “old soldier” alone is barred from the courts in his complaint at what he esteems injustice in the adjudication of a claim based on an honorable service in defense of his country’s flag. The Congress has opened the door to the courts of litigants, who have sought, and still seek, the judicial determination of property rights. Shall the veteran, who on the firing line, or in the lonely vigil of the picket post, voluntarily offered his person to the shafts of the enemy, or who by devoted, faithful service through the months and years of his enlistment, had implanted in his system the seeds of wasting disease—shall this citizen in the days of waning strength appeal in vain for his day in court, for the judicial determination of a matter of supreme moment to him?

We respectfully recommend that the National Committee on Pensions to be appointed by the incoming Commander-in-Chief, be directed to bring to the attention of the Congress the re-indorsement by the Thirty-fifth National Encampment, Grand Army of the Republic, of the pending bill (S. 4949) and (H. R. 12,122), to establish a

Pension Court of Appeals as a just measure in the interest of the people and the pensioner alike.

Adopting the words of the honorable Secretary of the Interior in his admirable letter of April 16, 1900, which appears in this report, it is respectfully urged, "that a matter which so vitally affects the comfort and happiness of so large a portion of our population, and which involves so great an expenditure of public moneys, is worthy of the attention and consideration of our judicial tribunals." Fraternally submitted,

R. B. BROWN,
J. W. BURST,
JOHN PALMER,
CHARLES CLARK ADAMS
A. G. WEISSERT.

MINORITY REPORT.

The undersigned, a minority of the Committee of Pensions, believing that the grievances set forth by the majority report demand further and other relief than is called for therein, respectfully ask for the adoption of the following preamble and resolutions:

Whereas, the administration of the Pension Bureau during several years past has been the subject of frequent complaint and remonstrance on the part of the veterans of the Civil War; and

Whereas, after careful investigation and mature consideration, this committee has heretofore earnestly endeavored in obedience to the instructions of the National Encampment to obtain redress for the grievances complained of by representations made to the chief of the Pension Bureau and to the President of the United States; and

Whereas, it is openly charged in many of the newspapers of the country that the pension roll, far from being a roll of honor, as we claim it to be, is saturated with fraud and contains thousands and thousands of names not entitled to the bounty of the government; and

Whereas, ample means are provided by law to enable the Commissioner of Pensions to ascertain the truth of this charge or to disprove it, if unfounded; and

Whereas, he has not only failed to do this, but has suffered this unjust reproach to rest upon the pension roll; therefore be it

Resolved, That this National Encampment believes it to be its duty to ask the President, respectfully, when his health has been so far restored as to enable him to attend to public business, to take measures under the authority given him by Congress for the regu-

ulation of the conduct of the pension office, whereby the grievances herein and heretofore set forth by this committee may be remedied; and furthermore, that the President be likewise respectfully requested to order and direct that an investigation be made of the conduct of the Pension Bureau in the adjudication of applications for pensions, so that it may be ascertained and made known to the country whether or not the pension roll is made up in any considerable degree, as is claimed, of pensions fraudulently obtained.

And whereas, there is a widespread belief and conviction among the veterans of the civil war whom we represent, that the Pension Commissioner is not disposed to administer the duties of his office in that spirit of equity and justice to deserving applicants for pensions, which they have a right to expect from a generous and just government, representing the liberality of a grateful people toward their defenders; and

Whereas, all our remonstrances against the misconduct of the Commissioner of Pensions have been so far unheeded; therefore,

Resolved, That we are constrained in the performance of our duty as a last resort to request, respectfully, that the President of the United States will be pleased, now that the term of office of the present Commissioner has expired, to appoint a successor of known integrity, capacity and fidelity, who will faithfully execute the duties of the office in obedience to the laws of Congress.

D. E. SICKLES,

O. H. COULTER.

Cleveland, September 12, 1901.

COMRADE SICKLES (New York):

Commander-in-Chief, and Comrades of the Encampment: I have shared with you the pleasure of listening to the very interesting and able report of my colleagues of the Committee on Pensions. I did not sign it, for reasons you will learn after listening to me a few moments. I agree with very much of its contents, but it reminded me, when I heard it read for the first time in the deliberations of the Committee, of a consultation of learned doctors over a very sick patient, who, after a most careful and elaborate diagnosis of the patient, left the house without giving him a prescription. The sick patient is very clearly described in the report of my honorable friend, Col. Brown; his need of remedies is pointed out with great clearness and acumen; but he does not prescribe. The diagnosis is admirable. It could not be better. But no remedy, no adequate remedy, and none at all but a very remote remedy, is offered. Now, in this

Committee on Pensions, there were two other doctors, perhaps not so learned as their colleagues, but they had at least this advantage, I think, for, after the diagnosis of the patient, they prepared a prescription—not a long prescription, but a prescription that means business for the patient; and I will read it. It is in the form of a minority report, signed by Comrade Coulter and myself.

The report of my colleagues of the Pension Committee proposes as a remedy for all our grievances, and the only remedy it proposes, the establishment of a Pension Court of Appeals by Congress. Such an act of Congress may be passed in a year, or so, and it may not. It was opposed by the Government or a part of it, in the last session and defeated. It may be opposed again by the Government, or a part of it, and again defeated. It may be a lawful constitutional court or it may not, as the report of the Committee has pointed out. You may, therefore, in a year or two, get redress, or some redress, through that channel, and you may not. Now, I may have been a little unjust to my colleagues of the Committee, when I said that they left the patient without any prescription at all, and I will qualify that by saying that they did leave the patient a prescription, but one that would not have any operation for a couple of years; therefore, it would not be surprising if the patient looked around for another doctor or two who would give him some rapid transit pills that would have an answer of some kind to-morrow before noon, or some early date. But suppose you have got your court in a couple of years, could that court remedy the wrongs so ably pointed out by my colleagues? No, it could not. It would have no power to do so. The Committee has shown you that by a crafty and deliberate policy pursued for years past, the pensioner's pension has been steadily growing smaller and smaller. Can a court stop that? No. That policy is born and reared in the Pension Bureau, it is conceived in a desire to turn money back into the Treasury that belongs to you and my Comrades, a policy born of a cringing desire to serve tax payers and earn newspaper applause by reducing expenditures, a mean, stingy, grinding policy, unworthy of a great and generous government and a noble and grateful people. Is the country poor, is it growing poorer? If not, why should it want to diminish the loaf that it gives to the decrepit and dying veteran? They have reduced that loaf within the last six years 25 per cent, when it has been the uniform policy of this great Government and greater people to increase the pensions to its defenders as they grow older and older. And that was always done in the earlier days when we were not rich and strong and great as we are now. Can a court reverse that policy? No. My colleagues of the Committee have pointed out that the Commissioner of Pensions neither obeys

the laws of Congress or the orders of his superior officer. Can a court make him obedient and dutiful if he does not choose to be so? No. All that a court can do is to adjudicate the particular case before it for decision. Its decree extends to that particular case alone. It cannot command the Commissioner to do in other cases as the court has done in the case before it. It must leave that to his discretion and judgment, and of what use would that be when Col. Brown, the Chairman of the Committee has read to you the deliberate refusal of the Commissioner of Pensions to respect the orders of his immediate superior and to regard one of his decisions as a precedent in other cases of which there were thousands on his docket? No, the only court of appeals acceptable to the pension office is the court it has got now, a court of its own making, a court composed of pension office clerks, a court which can have its head cut off any morning by the Commissioner if its decisions do not suit him, that is the kind of a court of appeals acceptable to the Pension Office, and it will oppose the creation of any other court which would undertake to make the office subordinate to its decrees. Who composes this court of appeals in the Pension Office? Can anybody in this Encampment mention the name of one of the judges? I doubt it. It is composed of lawyers who never had a case, of lawyers who never had a client, of judges the names of whom nobody knows, and that is the only court in this land to which a veteran soldier has access for the determination of his rights. The veteran soldier is excluded from every other court, even the Court of Claims in Washington, open to every other claimant against the Government, but shut in the face of the veteran soldier. Such a state of things would seem almost incredible in any land, and above all in our land which boasts of its justice and its generosity to its defenders.

I have pointed out several of the difficulties which exist, recognized by the Committee to exist, and which are beyond the reach of any remedy from a court. I could point out many other grievances which are beyond the reach of a remedy by courts. My learned brother, Col. Brown, talks like a lawyer, I do not know whether he is one or not, but he would make a good one, he talks like a lawyer about the right to sue the Government. He tells you that nobody has that right. That is true enough, excepting in the Court of Claims. There you can sue the Government, but a veteran cannot. He says that is because there is no obligation on the part of the Government to pay the damages suffered by a soldier by reason of wounds or disabilities contracted in the military service. That proposition is true, but mind you, when the Government waives that objection and passes a law giving and granting to the veteran an

indemnity for his injuries and giving him a right to go before the Pension Bureau and state his case, and have his right acknowledged in a quasi judicial way, and when the Government, through its Commissioner of Pensions issues a certificate to that veteran, that he is entitled as long as he lives to ten dollars a month, then I say that that becomes a vested right in that veteran, and is as good a claim against the Government as if the Government had issued its treasury bond to him. The bondholder cannot sue the Government for the value of his bond, but if the Government does not pay that bond, if the Government vacillates and hesitates and prevaricates and suspends and finally refuses, what follows? The cry of repudiation blasts the credit of the Government, and degrades it in the eyes of the civilized world, and that is worse than a thousand suits, worse than ten thousand suits and judgments. But when the Commissioner of Pensions suspends the payment of a pension to a veteran or revokes the certificate, which is repudiation pure and simple, unless fraud is shown in obtaining the pension, does anybody cry repudiation, does any body make any fuss about it at all? No, but now and then a newspaper will say, served him right, he was a coffee cooler, and he had no right to a pension. Commissioner Lochren suspended twelve thousand of them in one day. I was in Congress at the time, and I had the great satisfaction of saying to Commissioner Lochren by my vote, and by the bill I drafted, thus far shalt thou go, Mr. Commissioner, and no farther, revoke those suspensions instanter, and resume the payment of every one of those pensions, sir, until you can prove that they, or any of them, have been obtained by misrepresentation or fraud. And Congress so decreed and commanded. Now days they do not suspend them by the thousands in a day. That would startle the country and arouse indignant protests. They are crafty now they do it piece-meal, a few a day, now and then, a few more or a few less, but they usurp the power to suspend or revoke at pleasure the pension of a veteran which, I say, is his vested right, because the Government has voluntarily made it so by the certificate it has granted him as the result of a quasi judicial determination of his right to it. Can a court of pension appeals stop that wrong? No. Therefore, I say that the remedy prescribed by my colleagues of the Pension Committee is too remote, too distant to be within reach for any practical purpose, however useful it might ultimately prove if we got it. And I add that their remedy, such as it is, would be entirely inadequate in any event to remedy any one of the serious grievances the Committee has pointed out in its report as actually existing, and which have been in existence for years past.

I say, therefore, Comrades, that the time has arrived when

something must be done, if ever. You listened to that pathetic case stated in the address, the brave and manly and honest address of the Commander-in-Chief, outspoken and fearless, and worthy of a noble soldier, no cringing to power, but worthy of an American. No subtle, creeping, whispering official, stopped that pen, telling him to go slow, somebody might be offended. Such sneaking voices were inaudible to that ear. You listened to the case he gave you where the poor veteran, his neighbor, went time after time, and year after year, to the examining surgeons, getting in every instance a rating for a liberal pension by reason of his serious wounds. The veteran had waited long years before he asked for a pension, because he was stalwart and independent, and able to provide for himself, but misfortune came, and in his old age he was obliged to extend his hand to the Government and ask its bounty; and again and again he was sent back before these examining boards, and at last, after the lapse of years, stung and mortified by these refusals, at last, through the intervention of your Commander-in-Chief, the pension certificate arrives and he takes it to his neighbor's door and finds him dead, dead before he had heard the voice so long delayed of that generous Government coming to him, and saying—

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: I want to say to this Encampment that I have received a notice that we must be out of the house at 5 o'clock in order to enable them to use this place. It is now eighteen minutes of five, and I want to be sure of keeping the promise that has been made with reference to the house. There is barely time to determine when we shall meet again.

A COMRADE: Is the General through?

COMRADE SICKLES: Oh, no.

COMRADE GOBIN: Let us understand the situation.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: You have eighteen minutes to vacate this hall, which is no easy matter to do. I think all you can do is to determine when you will meet tomorrow morning. As I understand we can have the hall at 9 o'clock, and I desire to say that I will entertain a motion which shall fix a time of meeting tomorrow. Comrade Gobin has the floor.

COMRADE GOBIN: I asked for information. It is very evident, if you will permit me, that this is the most important matter to everybody in this hall, as in this Nation, which we have before us. I want to make a motion. I understand the General has presented a minority report.

COMRADE SICKLES: I intend to follow it up with a motion.

COMRADE GOBIN: The minority report, however, which we ought to get we are not getting, because it is in the shape of an attack upon the majority report and it is not in writing. We ought to have it so that we can get them both printed and digest them as men confronting a great question.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: If I understand the situation correctly, the reports are in shape so that they can be printed.

COMRADE GOBIN: But the rule is this, that when reports are printed we have them before us and with all due deference I say it is unfair to the majority report to criticise either report until we have it in writing before us to enable us to understand the entire thing.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: I will entertain a motion to have both of these reports printed and have them here at 9 o'clock tomorrow morning.

COMRADE GOBIN: Then I make that motion.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The motion is that the report of the majority of the Committee on Pensions and also the report of the minority be printed and placed in the hands of every member of this Encampment tomorrow morning.

The motion prevailed.

It was moved that the Encampment adjourn until 9 o'clock tomorrow morning.

COMRADE WAGNER: Commander-in-Chief——

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: I am going to protect the rights of this property owner by adjourning this body.

COMRADE WAGNER: Under the rules of the National Encampment——

The Commander-in-Chief put the motion to adjourn and declared it carried.

SECOND DAY.

The Encampment met at 9 a. m., Friday, September 13, and was opened by prayer from Comrade Stewart, in these terms:

Almighty, we approach into Thy divine presence this morning to invoke Thy blessing upon this deliberative body of the Grand Army of the Republic, whose members come here from all the different Departments to transact the business that may properly come before them; may we be wise in our utterances and in our deliberations, and reach such conclusions as shall be a blessing to the Order and to the entire land. We pray Thy blessing upon our Commander, and upon all the officers of the administration, and upon those who shall be selected soon to take their places. And now, our Father, we pause in Thy divine presence for a moment. Our hearts are filled with sadness, a cloud is passing over this land of ours again and we are humiliated as we hear the news that our great Comrade, the Chief Magistrate of this great country, is in the very shadow of the grave. Oh, God, would it please Thee to spare him to us; turn aside, our Father, turn aside this fatal dart and allow him to live with us again, but if Thou hast willed otherwise we pray that as a people we may bow submissively to Thy divine will, and say, "not my will, but Thine be done;" and O, God, bless the physicians that are at his side, and give them wisdom, and do Thou overrule, for when the skill of all physicians fails Thy skill remains the same. Bless us together, and forgive our sins, for Jesus' sake, Amen!

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The first business in

order today is the reading of the minutes of the meeting of yesterday.

COMRADE MILLIKEN (Senior Vice Commander-in-Chief): I move that the reading be dispensed with.

The motion prevailed.

COMRADE WAGNER: Commander-in-Chief——

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: I desire to make this statement before I proceed further. On yesterday Comrade Sickles had the floor and surrendered the same in order to enable me to have this Encampment adjourned in time to vacate this building in accordance with promises made when the same was turned over to us. Comrade Wagner desired to speak, and the rules gave him the time that he desired, no doubt, but I robbed him of that which, under the rules, was his due. I desire to make proper apology for that and that matter is therefore disposed of as far as I can dispose of it. We stand now where we stood when Comrade Sickles was in possession of the floor. Any Comrade who desires the floor now to raise the point of order I will listen to. Comrade Wagner has the floor for that purpose and none other.

COMRADE WAGNER: I arise to a personal explanation. I think it is due to me as a member of this National Encampment to say that my position yesterday at the time of the adjournment was not taken for the purpose of embarrassing the Commander-in-Chief. I never have and I never will attempt to play a trick upon a presiding officer of a body of which I am a member. I simply desired to call the attention of the Commander-in-Chief and of the Encampment to the fact that we were adjourning without having transacted some important business, such as the appointment of a committee on resolutions. I have no desire at this time to rise to a point of order. There are plenty of opportunities so to do, but it is not profitable always to do it.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: Comrade Wagner we are consuming valuable time by this explanation. I

thought I had placed you correctly before the Encampment when I apologized for taking your time. We cannot make any more explanations. I believe your standing in this Encampment is such that everyone knows you would not break the rules intentionally and consume time, but we have so little time——

COMRADE WAGNER: Commander-in-Chief, I am not entitled to any apology from the Chair. I do not desire it, but the condition from yesterday is changed, materially changed. This National Encampment and the country——

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: You are out of order.

COMRADE WAGNER: Is standing——

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: You are out of order.

COMRADE WAGNER: I rise to a point of order.*

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: You are now in order. Proceed.

COMRADE WAGNER: And I make the point of order that there is no motion before the National Encampment. There has been no motion before this National Encampment since yesterday when the Committees were appointed about noon.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: I am ready to rule.

COMRADE WAGNER: I desire to state what my point of order is before you rule upon it.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: I understand that you stated——

COMRADE WAGNER: You cannot understand what my views are until I have stated them.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: You have raised a point of order.

COMRADE WAGNER: And I want to say what it is.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: I want to say that I am of the view that you are right, and there is no use to consume time in further statement.

(Calls of "go on, go on," from all parts of the Encampment.)

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: Comrades, I beg of you let us attend to business in such a way that we will get to a result. We have important work before us. The Comrade has stated a point of order. He wants to present reasons, but the Chair is with him in his position, and is anxious to rule without further statement.

COMRADE WAGNER: Does the Chair rule that my point of order is well taken?

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: Yes, the Chair is of that mind. When Comrade Sickles spoke yesterday, he was strictly not in order. You listened to him and I listened to him with pleasure and I expected him at the close of his remarks to make a motion that would probably put the thing all right.

COMRADE SICKLES: So I will.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: I cut him off in order to adjourn this Encampment. If he will make a motion that will make that right it is his privilege, as the one who makes the minority report to make the motion. We will find a way out of this difficulty if you will permit him to make his motion.

COMRADE WAGNER: Is there any motion before this National Encampment?

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: There is at present no motion, but Comrade Sickles had the floor when the point of order was raised that there was no motion. He still has the floor.

(Cries of "No," "No," throughout the Encampment.)

COMRADE WAGNER: I rise to a point of order.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: Your crying one way or the other won't change the rulings of the Chair. When I am wrong there may be a proper appeal and I be corrected, because I am not infallible. Let us have order. Comrade Wagner again makes a point of order. State it.

COMRADE WAGNER: My point of order is, that there is nothing before the National Encampment except myself, who am making a point of order, which, when decided, I desire to follow with a motion.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: I have already decided the point of order and I have also decided that Comrade Sickles, who was on his feet and had asked for the floor and had received it, is still entitled to the floor.

COMRADE WAGNER: Upon what motion?

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: I thought I had stated. Let me state again. The majority report of the Pension Committee was presented yesterday. A minority report of that Committee was also presented. An argument was made which was out of order. When the Comrade made his argument it was tolerated by you, he had the floor and I took from him the floor in order to adjourn this Encampment until this morning. Now, I recognize this Comrade from whom I took what was his. I do not know how he is going to make use of it. Any Comrade may make any point of order other than that which has been made by Comrade Wagner, upon which I have ruled. Comrade Sickles only has the floor this morning under the strict rules to make a motion and nothing else. There is nothing before this body until such motion is made and stated. Comrade Sickles, you have the floor.

COMRADE WAGNER: I simply say we have a Commander-in-Chief; he occupies the Chair; no matter what we

think of the rulings we are bound to obey them. It will not be always.

COMRADE SICKLES: I think, if you will listen to me one minute, all this agitation will cease. I have but one purpose and that is to present to you a motion, a motion of peace and conciliation. I move that the report of the majority of the Pension Committee, as amended by the report of the minority, be adopted, or that both be adopted. Let us do something before we separate, but do not let us under the shadow that rests upon us this morning prolong a debate which may become acrimonious. I yield all my objections to the majority report; I am willing to confirm it with the amendment proposed by the minority.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: I want to state the motion as I understand it, and if it is not correctly understood, I beg him to correct me. We have a majority and a minority report before us. The motion as made may be understood in several ways. A motion to adopt both as it has just been stated does not seem to me to be proper. I can understand, and do understand, his motion, however, in this wise, which accomplishes his purpose, that is to insert this minority report at the end of the majority report and make it a part of the majority report.

COMRADE SICKLES: That is my meaning. On that motion I move the previous question.

COMRADE DODGE (of Indiana): I move to amend the motion just made by Comrade Sickles, that the report submitted by the majority of the committee on Pensions and the report submitted by the minority both be laid upon the table and the entire Committee discharged.

COMRADE GOBIN: I offer an amendment that all pending business in this National Encampment be referred to the National Council of Administration, that we proceed to the election of officers and go home.

COMRADE DODGE: With the consent of the mover of the original motion, the mover of the amendment accepts this amendment.

COMRADE GOBIN: My reason is there, the headline of that paper. Let us do like soldiers and men when they are standing in the shadow of a most momentous event that touches the heart of every one of us.

COMRADE THISTLEWOOD (of Illinois): A point of order. The amendment offered by Comrade Gobin would be debatable, while the motion to lay on the table is not.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: You would probably be right, but Comrade Dodge has kindly withdrawn his motion, Comrade Gobin's motion has taken its place. It is before you properly. Are you ready for the question? All those in favor of the motion will say aye.

The motion prevailed.

COMRADE WAGNER: I think we should spend a little while in prayer and supplication, and I trust that will be done.

COMRADE STEWART: We have in our encampment several Chaplains from different departments, and I move you that we devote twenty minutes to devotional services.

COMRADE COLE (of New Jersey): Allow me to say that away back in the time of the Colonies, when the Legislature of the State of Connecticut was in Session, and a great thunderstorm came up and a pall spread all over the land, somebody suggested that the world was coming to an end, but an old swarthy Yankee said: "God always reigns, bring in the candles and we will transact our business." I am sure that we have all shaped our lives so that we can show better respect to our Comrade in misfortune by performing the business that we have come here to perform, than otherwise.

COMRADE SNIGGS (of Oklahoma): A point of order,

that the election of officers should be proceeded with, that having been the order of the Encampment.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The point is well taken. There is but one business now to be performed.

COMRADE JUDD (of Massachusetts): I raise the point of order in the presence of this Assembly, that an appeal to God Almighty is always in order. If there ever was any time when the public needs God's protection it is now. Let us by unanimous consent waive the election of officers for a few minutes, and bowing our heads before God Almighty, ask his mercy upon us and our stricken Nation, and that our beloved President may live. I ask unanimous consent that this be done.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The point of order has been passed upon.

COMRADE BURDETT: I believe we all feel like praying, and it will only take two minutes to stand up and lift our hands and say the prayer the Lord taught us.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: By unanimous consent the Chaplain will lead us in the Lord's prayer.

The Encampment joined in repeating the Lord's prayer under the leadership of the Chaplain.

COMRADE SICKLES: As you are about to proceed with the election of officers, it will be in order, I trust, for me to make a very brief statement. My name has been sometimes mentioned in connection with the office of Commander-in-Chief; never in accordance with my desire, for I have never sought that high distinction. I do not seek it now, I do not desire it now, and if I have any friends in this Encampment I beg them that they will do me the favor not to mention my name in connection with that office.

COMRADE DODGE (of Indiana): I move that the Adjutant General be instructed to call the roll of departments for nominations for Commander-in-Chief.

The motion prevailed.

COMRADE WALKER: I move that in the nomination of candidates for Commander-in-Chief, only the name and Department of the Comrade shall be given.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: Your rules of order provide that any Comrade who wishes to nominate a candidate for office has ten minutes' time to do it in, and any one who wishes to second a nomination has one minute's time to do it in. Proceed with the call.

The Adjutant General called the roll.

COMRADE AYARS (of Delaware): Delaware has a candidate to place in nomination, a Comrade who has endeared himself to every heart in this Encampment in these last twenty years. He has endeared himself to you by his hard, arduous work. The Comrades of the Eastern States particularly know him well. From Canada, where in 1889, he organized a Post of the Grand Army, to the Gulf of Mexico, he is the best known Grand Army man that we know anything about, and in the Eastern States, more particularly, his name is a household word in every Post of the Grand Army. I nominate to you in the name of the Department of Delaware our Comrade, Thomas J. Stewart, of Pennsylvania.

COMRADE MINTON (of Kentucky): I rise in behalf of Kentucky to second the nomination of Comrade Stewart.

COMRADE VANSANT (of Minnesota): Commander-in-Chief and Comrades: Minnesota desires to place in nomination a Comrade for Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic. In doing this we utter no word of disparagement against the distinguished Comrades who are his opponents. It was thought that General Sickles would be a candidate. Nothing that we could do or say would be derogatory to that great General. His fame is as sacred as the Nation his valor helped to save. Nor will we say aught against the splendid Comrade, Thomas J. Stewart of Penn-

sylvania, who for twenty years has labored earnestly for the success of the Grand Army of the Republic. But we present a candidate, the peer of either, a man of ripe experience and one who will bring to that office splendid ability; a soldier with an untarnished record; a citizen without reproach. At the age of 17 he enlisted in a grand old Pennsylvania regiment and for four years he served in the Army of the Potomac, and such fighting the world never saw before. He wears upon his body the scars of battle, and he shed his blood that the Union might be saved and never laid down his arms until secession was dead and the Union victory won. Not only a Veteran, but the son of a Veteran. His father and two brothers enlisted in the Army. Descended from Revolutionary and Colonial war stock, he is a real fighter. Himself a fighter, he came from fighting stock. It is said that all the world loves a fighter, the Grand Army of the Republic certainly does, and he is one par excellence. Behold his record since that time: Commander of his Post, Commander of his Department, twice its Judge Advocate, and thrice Judge Advocate General on the staff of our Commanders-in-Chief, he ever had in view the cause we all love so well, and at great expense and much labor he has accumulated the most extensive and comprehensive war library in existence. Behold him fully equipped in every way for this high position, in the vigor of a splendid manhood. Minnesota, that State that brings such Comrades to you, that gave the first Regiment to the Nation, which wrote the name Minnesota far above the names of Thermopyle and Marathon, with its two million people; that Department with its 180 posts and 8,000 members, with one accord presents this splendidly-equipped candidate, Ell Torrance, for Commander-in-Chief.

COMRADE BURTON: On behalf of the solid delegation of Missouri, I second that Comrade, clean of hands and pure of heart, Ell Torrance, of Minnesota.

COMRADE GEAREY: North Dakota unanimously seconds the nomination of Comrade Torrance.

The Department of Oklahoma seconded the nomination of Comrade Torrance.

COMRADE GOBIN (of Pennsylvania): The selection of a Commander-in-Chief of this great organization is not to honor the Comrade, but to recognize his worth, his achievements, his reputation, his labors in behalf of the Grand Army of the Republic. It is an honorable position, and when a Department comes here and brings one of its own citizens and asks the endorsement of this National Encampment of his candidacy, it is because the Department knows him from heel to head and appreciates his services in their behalf in the days gone by.

The Comrade whom the Department of Pennsylvania presents to you today also enlisted in the army for keeps when he was 17 years old. I am going to meet a question here that I have a right to meet. I disparage no man's merits and question no man's loyalty or his bravery who served in the Union Army, and today wears the bronze button to which he is entitled. That is the badge of the Grand Army man, and when he wears it it is because he has produced the proper authority to authorize him to wear it. The Comrade whom I offer and whom I present here on behalf of the Department of Pennsylvania, was the son of a poor Irish laborer in the State of Pennsylvania. The boy was born without any of Colonial record or the appliances that bring up that species of inducement for a man to win in life. He fought his own way from the bottom up. Prior to 1865 he had twice enlisted in the Union Army, and by force of arms and the courts, his old father, who thought he needed his services more than the Government did, took him from the ranks and brought him back to his home to labor for the little children that were younger than he was. He entered the army in 1865 and why he did not enter earlier you understand. I say all honor to the beardless boys that came into the ranks in 1865 to take the places of the men whose bodies were strewn from the Potomac to the far Western lines. They knew what war was; they had seen it in their home circles; they had

seen it in the vacant firesides ; they had seen it in the newspapers, and yet they took the risks in their young manhood and it is a shame to urge that a man who took those chances was not properly in the line.

Now, what since? If there has ever been a man who has done service to the Grand Army of the Republic from that day on to this, it is our candidate. I remember him when he first entered the Grand Army of the Republic away back in 1868, when as a boy we put him upon the stand to tell a story or sing a song at our camp fires and to enliven us. He became Commander of his Post, Assistant Adjutant General, Department Commander of Pennsylvania, Adjutant General of the National Encampment, and all of you have heard him from this platform conducting your business and managing your affairs in a manner equal to any man who ever occupied the position.

(Cries of "Time," "Time.")

And then just let me say in conclusion and I will take up no more of your time——

COMRADE COLE: New Jersey yields its ten minutes to you.

COMRADE GOBIN: Thank you. I do not want to take up any time, but I want to say that I am speaking from the fullness of my heart because I have been his intimate personal friend all these years and he has never been distinguished except for the fact that at camp fires, in post room, everywhere wherever work was to be done, there you will find the man who is honorable and distinguished, but always to the boys Tom Stewart, of Pennsylvania, and he is the man we present to you.

COMRADE SNOW (of South Dakota): In behalf of our Department, I desire to second the nomination of that splendid soldier and citizen, Ell Torrance, of Minnesota.

COMRADE HARRIS (of Tennessee): On behalf of a majority of the delegates from Tennessee I want to second the nomination of Comrade Torrance.

A Comrade from Tennessee seconded the nomination of Comrade Stewart.

COMRADE HUNT (of Texas): In behalf of Texas we wish to cast our vote for Torrance.

COMRADE LUCIA (of Vermont): Vermont seconds the nomination of Comrade Torrance.

COMRADE ALLAN (of Virginia and North Carolina): Virginia and North Carolina are so glad that they are in this Union that they have directed me to second the nomination of the Comrade and Soldier who fought four years to keep them there.

COMRADE GRAY: Wisconsin desires to announce that she will cast her vote almost solid for Tom Stewart of Pennsylvania.

COMRADE NEWMAN (of Iowa): The Department of Iowa, with most hearty respect for these Departments that have done so much for the Grand Army of the Republic, including the number of Commanders-in-Chief they have had, still is not ready to admit that all the active Grand Army men are from one or two States, or that there are no Grand Army men competent to fill that position except they come from one or two States, and they unanimously second the nomination of Comrade Torrance of Minnesota.

COMRADE FOOT (of Florida): I am directed by the Department of Florida to second the nomination of Comrade Torrance of Minnesota.

COMRADE GARDNER (of Michigan): On behalf of the nearly solid delegation, Michigan seconds the nomination of that splendid Soldier, Ell Torrance of Minnesota.

COMRADE UPHAM (of Wisconsin): Wisconsin is not properly reported; part of its delegates are supporting Comrade Torrance.

COMRADE ANDERSON (of Kansas): On behalf of the loyal grasshoppers of the great Commonwealth of Kan-

sas, we unanimously second the nomination of the man from Minnesota.

COMRADE HURST (of Ohio): When the call was commenced it was announced to be for the nomination of candidates, and Ohio allowed it to be passed because it was in that way. I do not speak for Ohio, but I want to speak for myself. We are divided, perhaps. At least I am not authorized to speak for all of my comrades. We are a great order of chivalry——

(Cries of "Sit down," "Sit down.")

I understand my rights in this convention and I did not join the army after the fight was over. I say, we are a great school of chivalry and we pride ourselves that the Grand Army of the Republic in history will be the greatest heroic organization in human history, and it behooves us as an army of heroes, as an army of men who did service and know what service means, that, as we go forward, we should elect men who measure up to the high standard of heroes worthy of the name. And so, sir, with that view, without reflecting upon anybody else because they did not happen to be born sooner or later, I want to vote for a soldier and I second the nomination of Judge Torrance.

COMRADE AKERS (of Arkansas): Arkansas, 'way down on the lower end of the Mississippi, wishes to second the nomination of the candidate from the upper end of the Mississippi, Ell Torrance.

The Department of California seconded the nomination of Comrade Torrance.

COMRADE TAYLOR (of Maryland): On behalf of a majority of the delegates of the Department of Maryland, I second the nomination of Torrance.

On motion of Comrade O'Donnell, of Illinois, the nominations were closed.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: It is suggested that we can save time by having the Assistant Adjutant Gen-

eral of each Department announce the vote of the delegates. I will therefore direct the Adjutant General to call the roll. Unless there is a motion I shall direct that the present and past officers of the National Encampment shall not vote with the Departments.

COMRADE LONGENECKER (of Illinois): I move that the votes be cast with the Departments.

The motion prevailed.

The Adjutant General called the roll of the Departments, and the vote was announced by the Assistant Adjutant General of each Department. When the vote of the Department of Kansas was announced, Comrade Lovett said:

"I would like to ask whether there are twenty-eight members from Kansas present?"

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: Will the Comrade from Kansas answer that? How many Comrades having votes have you present this morning now in this encampment?

COMRADE PEALER: We have twenty-eight.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: Comrade Lovett will please say whether he wants the names called.

COMRADE LOVETT: If the Comrade says he has twenty-eight he has them.

At the conclusion of the roll call Comrade Wagner was recognized and spoke as follows:

Pending the footing of the vote, which in this instance is but a matter of form, I desire to make a motion which will, I am sure, have the hearty commendation of the National Encampment. I shall make it, first, have it put and then desire to say a few words in favor of the motion, although that will be unnecessary to secure its adoption. I move that the election of Comrade Torrance, of Minnesota, be made unanimous.

The motion was stated by the Commander-in-Chief, and was duly seconded.

COMRADE WAGNER: Pennsylvania desires to thank the National Encampment for having elected a Pennsylvanian Commander-in-Chief, and also desires to say a few words upon the suggestion made by a Comrade upon my right in seconding the nomination of one of the candidates that it was not always necessary to go to a few Departments for Commanders-in-Chief. Pennsylvania needs no eulogy on my part. In the language of the celebrated orator of Massachusetts, "Here she stands," the bulwark and the active workers in the cause of the Grand Army, always here, always ready for duty, always ready to submit to the constituted authorities and always ready to do anything at any time, in any way, that will serve the interests of this grand organization. For that purpose we came today, and with that intention and determination we shall return home, with that object in view we shall come back again next year and for many years, I trust, not simply to electioneer, or try to secure the election of any particular man, but to work for the Grand Army of the Republic. I wanted to say, and now that the election is over, it shall be entirely impersonal, a word or two for Comrade Thomas J. Stewart. He is not a candidate for Commander-in-Chief. He was a moment ago. You have seen proper in your good judgment and wisdom to select some one else, and Comrade Stewart as a candidate for Commander-in-Chief, is eliminated from the affairs of this particular Encampment, but Thomas J. Stewart deserves our sympathy and our gratitude, the latter for the work he has done for the Grand Army of the Republic and the former because of the affliction which overtook him upon the eve of this meeting. If there was any one thing that hurt him more than even his broken leg and his damaged lung, it was the disappointment at not being able to meet you here today in this Encampment. Thomas J. Stewart suffers today because of the peculiar habit and qualification which lifts him above the average man, his desire to benefit somebody and to be of

use to somebody. When the horse ran away with his sister and Colonel Selden and his wife in the carriage, he jumped out to stop the beast so that the women might not be hurt, and I am sure I express the feelings, not of the Department of Pennsylvania merely, but of all the members of the Grand Army of the Republic, when I say to Thomas J. Stewart that everybody present here today was sorry that he was not able to be with us.

The motion prevailed unanimously and Comrade Torrance was declared duly elected Commander-in-Chief.

COMRADE LAWLER (of Illinois): In view of the splendid services of our Comrade Stewart, and his sad affliction that prevents his coming here I move that the Adjutant General of the Grand Army of the Republic express to him the sympathy of this Encampment.

The motion prevailed.

Comrade Hurst of Ohio asked that the result of the ballot be announced, and the tellers reported that Comrade Stewart had received 230 votes, and Comrade Torrance 476.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The next business in order is nominations for Senior Vice Commander-in-Chief. The Adjutant General will call the roll of the Departments.

COMRADE COLE: I desire to move that a Committee of two be appointed to take the newly-elected Commander-in-Chief to the platform.

Comrade Torrance was brought into the Encampment by several Comrades and the Commander-in-Chief invited him to the platform where he was presented to the Encampment and spoke as follows:

Commander-in-Chief, and Comrades, it is impossible for me to express to you my appreciation of this great honor, so I will not try; but I would be ungrateful if I did not in this presence express my indebtedness to my friends who

have so loyally from the beginning supported my candidacy. To each and all of them I will always remain a debtor, and I also feel drawn by special ties of comradeship to those who preferred another, because of their generous and fraternal treatment of me during this friendly contest.

And now, my Comrades, with this greatest of earthly honors comes a responsibility beyond my ability to discharge, and I ask you to help me bear it. It means service, service, service, and if for the time being I am to be greatest of all, I must become the servant of all. To stand in the long line of succession of Commanders-in-Chief of this great organization is a great distinction; to be associated with those who still survive who have preceded me in this great office is a high privilege, and to take up the mantle laid down by the great Commanders who have already crossed the flood must prove an inspiration that will make failure impossible.

Now, in this solemn presence this morning, and in the great grief that touches the heart of every citizen of this mighty Republic, and in the presence of this most distinguished body of patriots, representing the greatest and the best army that ever marched to battle, and feeling that it is not only the first, but that it must of necessity be the last time that I shall ever address you all, I want you every one to understand, and I beg of you that you will carry this message of mine to every Comrade in the remotest hamlets of this great Republic, that I hold you all and ever will hold you all in affectionate remembrance and that my chief comfort will be found in bearing your sorrows no less than in sharing your joys. I accept this office in the spirit in which it has been bestowed and I promise you one and all on the honor of a Soldier that I will perform its duties to the best of my ability.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The Adjutant General will now call the roll for nominations for Senior Vice Commander-in-Chief.

COMRADE BURST (of Illinois): I move you, if in

order, that the call of the roll be dispensed with. There are only one or two candidates.

The motion prevailed.

COMRADE DEWSTOE (of Ohio): Commander and Comrades of the Encampment, I have a name to present to you for Senior Vice Commander-in-Chief and ask for it your careful consideration. This presentation is not based on any claim that the City of Cleveland makes upon you. We ask nothing but the grateful memory we shall carry all our lives of the grand occasion we have had, until at this last moment this pall of threatening death and sorrow has fallen over us.

The name that I will present to you is that of a boy telling one of those Holy lies that thousands of boys did tell, about his age, in order to get into the Army. He enlisted in 1864 in the Eighth New York Artillery, and participated in all the engagements of that great Regiment to the close of Appomattox. That Regiment lost a thousand and ten men in one year of service, killed and wounded. He is today the Commander of the largest Post in the State of Ohio, an active, worthy Grand Army man, a good Soldier, a good Comrade, and if you shall see fit to recognize him we will all feel still a little better than we did feel from having had the honor of entertaining the Thirty-fifth National Encampment. I present to you the name of Comrade J. L. Smith, of Memorial Post, Cleveland.

COMRADE BURDETT: On behalf of the Department of the Potomac, and so instructed by them, I nominate for the office of Senior Vice Commander, Comrade John McElroy. I could not repeat what his service was, but I know that he went through the awful siege of Andersonville, and that is a pretty good testimonial that he was in the front and did his duty and suffered for his cause. Now, about McElroy, we love that man. Lots of us do not agree with him in what he says in his National Tribune, never did and never shall, but every Comrade that knows him loves him. He is a great

big, generous-hearted man, and more than that, he is the best-instructed and informed man on the history and details of the service of this Army of the United States in the great Rebellion, I believe of any man on the soil of our country. His hand is open to every good cause and no man knows John McElroy who does not love him.

The name of Comrade Smith was withdrawn and on motion of Comrade Dewstoe, Comrade McElroy was elected by acclamation and so declared.

Nominations for Junior Vice Commander-in-Chief were called for.

COMRADE THISTLEWOOD (of Illinois): I am instructed by the Department of Illinois to present a name to this Encampment for Junior Vice Commander-in-Chief, the name of a Comrade who is known to nearly every man of the Grand Army of the Republic. His face has been seen for twenty years in our Department Encampments and in the National Encampments. He enlisted in the First Regiment from Illinois when Abraham Lincoln called for 75,000 men, and served for four long years. He was wounded in the battle of Shiloh and at Altoona Pass. I present the name of James O'Donnell.

COMRADE BUCKLEY (of Alabama): I desire to present to this Encampment the name of James B. Averill, of the Department of Georgia, for Junior Vice Commander-in-Chief. Comrade Averill comes from Revolutionary stock. His ancestors took a prominent part in Colonial days. One of them served as Adjutant General. In April, 1861, our candidate enlisted in the Twenty-first Ohio Regiment. There is no Comrade south of the Ohio River who has been more devoted and faithful in his service to the Grand Army than Comrade Averill. Our Department is small, but we yield to none in the devotion we bear to this order. No Memorial day passes that Comrade Averill does not help to decorate the graves of 38,000 Union Soldiers buried in his Department. We ask you to elect him Junior Vice Commander-in-Chief.

The nomination of Comrade O'Donnell was seconded by the Departments of Pennsylvania, Wisconsin, Kansas, Iowa and the nomination of Comrade Averill was seconded by Ohio, Connecticut, Missouri, Georgia, Louisiana and Mississippi, New York, West Virginia and North Dakota.

On motion of Comrade Henry the nominations were closed.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: Yesterday the Woman's Relief Corps and the Ladies of the G. A. R. were both at the anteroom desiring admission. It did not seem right to me to break in upon the proceedings and therefore I asked them to go hence and I would send for them when we could entertain them. It seems to me that a motion could be made to appoint a Committee to carry to them our regrets for what occurred and to give them our greetings and say to them that we will receive their report and save them the trouble of coming here.

COMRADE SCHIMPFF: I move that you appoint a Committee of three to wait upon the National Convention of the Woman's Relief Corps for that purpose.

COMRADE SAMPLE: And a Committee for the Ladies of the Grand Army.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: Two separate Committees, of course.

The motion prevailed.

Comrade Keeney, of Georgia, moved that a Committee be appointed to wait upon the Daughters of Veterans, and the motion prevailed.

The vote on Junior Vice Commander-in-Chief was as follows:

Whole number of votes cast, 667.

Necessary to a choice, 334. Comrade Averill received 315, Comrade O'Donnell received 352. Comrade O'Donnell was declared duly elected.

Being called upon, Comrade O'I

Commander-in-Chief, we are very
sire to take up the time of this Enca
Comrades who so kindly supported me
had no aspirations until the good C
partment said: "Jim, if we put yo
Commander-in-Chief will you run?"
and I will try." I thank the Comrade

Nominations for Surgeon Gener

COMRADE MONFORT (of Oh
the name of a Comrade who is the p
this Encampment, who as a young ma
volunteered to go to the Crimea and t
in the Russian Army. When the civil
appointed a Surgeon of the 27th Ohio V
served as Medical Director on the staff
and General Rosecrans, commanding
issippi, and he stands to-day in civil li
either in military or civil life, with a
question and no man ever has questio
the name of Surgeon W. R. Thrall, of

COMRADE DE GROFF (of V
the Adjutant General cast the vote c
Comrade Thrall. The motion prevail
and Comrade Thrall was declared dul
eral.

For Chaplain-in-Chief Comrade
Pennsylvania, was nominated and hi
onded by several Departments.

COMRADE S. HERBERT I
My Department did me the honor to
sition of Chaplain-in-Chief, but it was
that if Comrade Boyle was a candid
any circumstances, run against him.
candidate against any Comrade in tl
Republic for any office, high or low, a

will be. I heartily second the nomination of Comrade Boyle.

On motion the Adjutant General cast the ballot of the Encampment for Comrade Boyle and he was declared duly elected.

The following Comrades were named by the several Departments as members of the Council of Administration:

Alabama	M. D. Wickersham .	Mobile.
Arizona.. . . .		
Arkansas	Michael Kirst	Little Rock.
California & Nevada..	W. E. Estes	San Francisco.
Colorado & Wyoming..	Geo. W. Cook	Colorado Springs.
Connecticut.... .	Virgil F. McNeill	New Haven.
Delaware	Peter McAleer	Wilmington.
Florida.. . . .	Thomas J Owens ...	Ocala.
Georgia	John A. Commerford	Marietta.
Idaho		
Illinois	Thomas W. Scott ...	Fairfield.
Indiana	Wm. H. Armstrong .	Indianapolis.
Indian Territory.	Benjamin F. Hackett	So. McAlister.
Iowa	S. C. James	Centerville.
Kansas	A. W. Smith	McPherson.
Kentucky	R. M. Buckley	Louisville.
Louisiana & Mississippi	E. I. Stoddard	New Orleans.
Maine	A. W. McCausland ..	Gardiner.
Maryland	John E. Hough	Baltimore.
Massachusetts	Allison M. Stickney .	Medford.
Michigan	C. V. R. Pond	Lansing.
Minnesota	L. W. Collins	St. Cloud.
Missouri	Frank M. Sterrett ..	St. Louis.
Montana	J. O. Gregg	Great Falls.
Nebraska	James D. Gage	Milford.
New Hampshire	David R. Roys.. . . .	Claremont.
New Jersey	Joseph R. Coyler, Jr.	Newark.
New Mexico	John McFie	Santa Fe.
New York	M. J. Cummings	New York City, N. Y.
North Dakota	J. C. Glpson	Valley City.
Ohio	A. A. Taylor	Cambridge.
Oklahoma	John T. Baldwin ...	Hennesy.
Oregon	B. F. Pike	Wasco.
Pennsylvania	Thomas G. Sample .	Allegheny.
Potomac	B. F. Chase	Anacosta, D. C.

Rhode Island.. .. .	Nelson Viall	Howard.
South Dakota	Robert Dohard	Scotland.
Tennessee	Newton Hacker	Jonesboro.
Texas	John W. Parks	Dallas.
Utah	E. W. Tatlock	Salt Lake City.
Vermont	W. H. H. Slack	Springfield.
Virginia & N. Carolina.	Edgar Allan	Richmond.
Washington & Alaska.	Joseph Dickerson .. .	Seattle.
West Virginia	Richard Robertson ..	Wheeling.
Wisconsin	D. G. James	Richland Center.

Comrade Wagner moved that they be elected by acclamation, the motion prevailed, and they were declared duly elected.

Announcement was made that a meeting of the Council of Administration would be held at the Headquarters of the Pennsylvania Delegation in the Hollenden Hotel at 3 o'clock p. m.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: I have an invitation to this Encampment, extended by the Loyal Legion, to be with them tonight at 8 o'clock at a reception. They desire every delegate to be present.

COMRADE THISTLEWOOD: I move that we accept the invitation with thanks.

The motion prevailed.

COMRADE HARRIS (of Kansas): Inasmuch as no business is to be transacted but the election of officers, I move you that the thanks of this Encampment be tendered to our Comrades and the citizens of this City for the welcome that they have given us.

A Comrade suggested an amendment that the thanks of the Encampment be extended to the proprietor of the Opera House in which the Encampment sessions were held.

COMRADE WAGNER: And to the Railroad Companies that made the rate one cent per mile.

The suggested amendments were incorporated in the original motion and the motion was unanimously carried.

COMRADE ALLAN (of Virginia): I believe there is a good deal of suppressed thunder in the pockets of some of our Comrades and under the ruling adopted there has been no plan agreed upon by which it can reach the Encampment or the Council of Administration which has just been elected. I simply rise for information as to reports of Special Committees and resolutions not yet presented.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: The reports of all standing Committees will be deemed received by this Encampment and awaiting action at the hands of this Encampment and therefore go to the Council of Administration.

COMRADE ALLAN: I have one in my pocket.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: Let it be presented to the Adjutant General, so that it is made part of the record and it goes from here to the Council of Administration. Those of you who have other matters that you brought here with a view of presenting to this Encampment will hand them to the Adjutant General and he will turn them over to the Council which may take cognizance of them or not, as it pleases.

COMRADE MONFORT (of Ohio): The Department of Ohio passed resolutions looking to a change of the rules and regulations so as to permit the election of Past Commanders-in-Chief as members of the Department Encampment. That may be lost unless we can delegate to the Council of Administration the power to save that resolution.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: All the power of this Encampment has gone to the Council of Administration. If we have the power the Council has.

COMRADE MONFORT: Have they the power to pass it?

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: I think they have.

The Commander-in-Chief appointed the following Committees:

To visit the Woman's Relief Corps: Comrades Schimpff, Bliss and Peck.

To visit the Ladies of the G. A. R.: Comrades Sample, Van Sant and Conner.

To visit the Daughters of Veterans: Comrades Stewart, Patrick and Milligan.

Comrade Sample moved that the Encampment proceed with the installation of officers, and the motion prevailed.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: I call upon Comrade Louis Wagner, the oldest Past Commander-in-Chief present, to install the newly elected officers.

The officers of the Encampment were then duly installed by Past Commander-in-Chief Wagner, except the Surgeon General and the appointive officers.

It was moved that the Commander-in-Chief have authority to install or cause to be installed all officers not installed here, and the motion prevailed.

COMRADE WAGNER: I move that the thanks of the National Encampment be tendered to the retiring Commander-in-Chief and his Board of Officers for their earnest, persistent and faithful discharge of duty during the past year.

The motion unanimously prevailed.

By direction of the Encampment the Adjutant General sent the following telegram:

"Senator Mark Hanna, or the Physicians of the President, Buffalo, New York:

"The National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic asks the condition of the President at this hour.

"F. M. STERRETT,
"Adjutant General."

There being no further business, the Encampment closed with prayer by the appointed Chaplain, L. H. Stewart:

Almighty God, the Father of our Lord, Jesus Christ, and our Father, in the closing moments of this Encampment we wait humbly in Thy presence, looking up to Thee through the cloud that gathers above us and earnestly invoking that Thy richest blessing may rest upon us. We commend Thy blessing upon all that have had the privilege of participating in this Encampment, and upon the Grand Army of the Republic throughout the world. And now, Father, hear us while we earnestly plead in behalf of Thy servant, the President of these United States. May Thine everlasting arm be underneath him, and may he be permitted to rest upon Thy bosom and find that he has protection in Thee. We committ him, with his wife, we commit him with all that are associated with him in cabinet council to the tenderness of Thy care, knowing that Thou, who knowest all things, will do that which will be the best. And we now commit ourselves to Thee. Take us, O God, by the hand and lead us in the way that we should go, and finally when Thou doest gather up Thy jewels, may we be among the number that shall be gathered to Thee, and enter into the place of everylasting rest through Jesus Christ, our Lord, Amen!

A large, stylized handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "J. M. Stewart". The signature is written in dark ink and features a long, horizontal flourish extending to the right.

Adjutant General.

The National Council of Administration met at the Hollenden Hotel, Cleveland, Ohio, at 3 o'clock p. m., September 13, 1901. the Commander-in-Chief presiding.

There were also present John McElroy, Senior Vice Commander-in-Chief; James O'Donnell, Junior Vice Commander-in-Chief; Thos. N. Doyle, Chaplain-in-Chief; F. M. Sterrett, retiring Adjutant General; Chas. Burrows, retiring Quartermaster General, and Comrades M. D. Wickersham, Department of Alabama; W. E. Estes, Department of California and Nevada; Geo. W. Cook, Department of Colorado and Wyoming; Virgil F. McNeil, Department of Connecticut; Peter McAleer, Department of Delaware; Thos. J. Owens, Department of Florida; John A. Commerford, Department of Georgia; Thos. W. Scott, Department of Fairfield; Wm. H. Armstrong, Department of Indiana; Benjamin F. Hackett, Department of South McAlister; S. C. James, Department of Iowa; A. W. Smith, Department of Kansas; Allison M. Stickney, Department of Massachusetts; C. V. R. Pond, Department of Michigan; L. W. Collins, Department of Minnesota; F. M. Sterrett, Department of Missouri; J. O. Gregg, Department of Montana; Jas. D. Gage, Department of Nebraska; Jos. Colyer, Jr., Department of New Jersey; M. J. Cummings, Department of New York; A. A. Taylor, Department of Ohio; B. F. Pike, Department of Oregon; Thos. G. Sample, Department of Pennsylvania; Nelson Viall, Department of Rhode Island; Robert Dollard, Department of South Dakota; Newton Hacker, Department of Tennessee; W. H. H. Slack, Department of Vermont; Jos. Dickerson, Department of Washington and Alaska; Richard Robertson, Department of West Virginia; D. G. James, Department of Wisconsin.

Comrade Armstrong offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

RESOLVED. That an Executive Committee, consisting of the Commander-in-Chief, the Adjutant General, the Quartermaster General and seven members of the Council to be named by the Com-

mander-in-Chief, be constituted to act during the year when the Council is not in session.

Comrade Hackett offered the following resolution:

RESOLVED, That all the resolutions offered in the National Encampment, touching the pension question, together with the part of the Commander-in-Chief's address relating to the same question, be compiled; that the present Commander-in-Chief be authorized to go to Washington City when Congress convenes, call on the President and Pension Commissioner, and go over the matters contained in these various resolutions and addresses with those officials, and seek redress for the wrongs and errors that have crept into the administration of the Pension Department, and that this Council of Administration, representing the members of the Grand Army of the Republic from every State and Territory in this nation authorize and empower our present Commander-in-Chief to speak and act for them fully in all matters.

On motion of Comrade Stickney, of Massachusetts, the consideration of the resolution was postponed.

COMRADE SAMPLE: I do not think this Council should take the responsibility of changing the organic law of the Order. I therefore move that all matters relative to the regulations be laid over to the Encampment of 1902.

COMRADE POND: As a representative of a State offering an important amendment, I am firmly of the opinion that we should not change the organic law and I heartily endorse the motion.

COMRADE ARMSTRONG: There may be in the reports recommendations in regard to the rules and regulations which should go to the committee to be formulated and properly presented for consideration by Departments and come up at the next National Encampment.

The motion of Comrade Sample prevailed.

Comrade Stickney presented a bill for expenses of Judge Advocate General amounting to \$34.49, and moved that the same be allowed, which motion was carried.

Comrade Smith moved that the reports in the hands of the Adjutant General be taken up for consideration and the motion prevailed.

The following telegram was read:

Buffalo, N. Y., September 13, 4 p. m., 1901.

F. M. Sterrett, Adjutant General, Grand Army of the Republic, Cleveland, Ohio:

Condition of President slightly more favorable than this morning, but still serious. M. A. HANNA.

The following letter was also read:

Headquarters Grand Army of the Republic,
Cleveland, O., September 13, 1901.

Thos. J. Stewart, Past Adjutant General, G. A. R., Harrisburg, Pa.:

Dear Comrade:—I am directed by the Thirty-fifth National Encampment, in session here, to extend to you their sincere sympathy, on account of your enforced absence from our deliberations, in which you have heretofore been so earnest and conspicuous a member.

Hoping your broken leg, brought about by the runaway accident, may speedily knit into as good shape and usefulness as before, and that we may meet and greet you at the Thirty-sixth National Encampment, I am, very truly,

F. M. STERRETT,
Adjutant-General.

The report of the Committee on the Report of the Custodian of Records was presented and on motion of Comrade Sample was referred to the Executive Committee to be appointed.

Said report is as follows:

Cleveland, Ohio, September 13, 1901.

Commander-in-Chief:—Your Committee to whom was referred the report of the Custodian of Records, beg leave to report that we have examined the same and from our own observations and from information obtained from other sources have the best reason to believe that the action of the Encampment in providing for the appointment of such an officer was wise, thereby relieving the Adjutant General of much labor and responsibility. The safety of these records is assured by being kept in a fire-proof receptacle. We heartily approve of the recommendation that the Journals of proceedings now in hand be bound in a uniform style at an expense not exceeding \$100.

The thanks of the Encampment are due Comrade J. Henry Holcomb for his painstaking and valuable services.

Submitted in F. C. & L.

SETH T. SNIPE,

JOHN R. KING,

WALTER A. READ,

Committee.

The report of Comrade Allan C. Bakewell, Chief Aide in charge of military instruction and patriotic education in schools was presented. No action was taken thereon. The report is as follows :

REPORT OF ALLAN C. BAKEWELL, CHIEF AID IN CHARGE
OF MILITARY INSTRUCTION AND PATRIOTIC
EDUCATION IN SCHOOLS.

NEW YORK, August 10th, 1901.

LEO RASSIEUR, Commander-in-Chief,

Grand Army of the Republic

Dear Sir and Comrade :

I have the honor to place before you this, my third successive annual report, as Chief Aide in charge of Military Instruction and Patriotic Education in Schools, and I do so with much satisfaction, as well as with deep gratitude to my associate aides, who have been of most valuable assistance to me, because the efforts put forth have been signally crowned with success in so many sections, and in so many ways.

It was my good fortune to secure the assistance as Aide of several of those who had been so diligent and indefatigable during the previous two years, together with others whom I had not met before, who by their zeal and judgment have encouraged me to proceed in this most patriotic department of the work of the Grand Army of the Republic, especially at times when the difficulties of progress seemed to require more time and energy than I had at my command to bestow.

The task of securing aides in each Department at the beginning of the present Grand Army year was difficult indeed, and from no positively known reason though I must ascribe it to an impression probably prevailing with Department Commanders, that the service expected of Aides did not require immediate attention. Many appointments were

declined by efficient comrades because their limited means prevented, or limited means positively forbade an acceptance for the field is so large and the possible attainments so much time must be given to conscientiously fill the position and follow the suggestions it has been my duty to do. The personal expenditure of money required to sustain the work of this branch of the order in a satisfactory manner is greater than many can bear, or should be allowed to be, yet it is worthy of mention that the most unselfish spirit prevailed and sacrifices have been made by many comrades which illuminates their noble patriotism and devotion to any duty that is of service to their Country, which have helped to save.

The most pronounced of the purposes of the year which it was determined to pursue, was the enactment of a law providing for detail of officers of the Army and Navy by the War Department to assist in Military Instruction in Schools.

As an outcome of the most persistent effort of Commodore Watson W. Eldridge and George H. Patrick, both residing near the Capitol; of the appeals of my Aides throughout the country to their representatives in Congress, and through the some personal exertion of my own, an act was finally passed which though greatly modified from the bill originally framed, is sufficiently important, for the beginning of a system to meet the possible demands, which will enlarge to a satisfactory degree, perhaps, after what may be deemed an experimental period has passed, and benefits are more generally acknowledged; after which, experience, rather than theory may be urged in favor of a broader enactment.

The following is the text of the act:

“ AN ACT

to amend section twelve hundred and twenty-five of Revised Statutes so as to provide for detail of retired officers of the Army and Navy to assist in military instruction in schools.

“ Whereas the national defence must depend upon the volunteer efforts of the people of the States; and

“ Whereas those schools which shall adopt a system of military instruction are entitled to the assistance of the Government in order to

to the United States such a knowledge of military affairs among the youth of the country as will render them efficient as volunteers if called upon for the national defence; Therefore,

“Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section twelve hundred and twenty-five of the Revised Statutes, concerning the detail of officers of the Army and Navy to educational institutions be, and the same is hereby amended so as to permit the President to detail under the provisions of that Act, and in addition to the detail of the officers of the Army and Navy now authorized to be detailed under the existing provisions of said Act, such retired officers of the Army and Navy of the United States as in his judgment may be required for that purpose, to act as instructors in military drill and tactics in schools in the United States, where such instruction shall have been authorized by the educational authorities thereof, and where the services of such instructors shall have been applied for by said authorities.

Section 2. That no detail shall be made under this Act to any school unless it shall pay the cost of commutation of quarters of the retired officers detailed thereto and the extra-duty pay to which the latter may be entitled by law to receive for the performance of special duty: Provided, That no detail shall be made under the provisions of this Act unless the officers to be detailed are willing to accept such position without compensation from the Government other than their retired pay.

Section 3. That the Secretary of War is authorized to issue at his discretion, and under proper regulations to be prescribed by him, out of ordnance and ordnance stores belonging to the Government, and which can be spared for that purpose, upon the approval of the governors of the respective States, such number of the same as may be required for military instruction and practice by such school, and the Secretary shall require a bond in each case, for double the value of the property, for the care and safe-keeping thereof and for the return of the same when required.

Section 4. That this Act shall take effect immediately.

“Signed by WILLIAM MCKINLEY,

President of the United States.

February 26, 1901.”

It has been my privilege during the year to continue efforts in all sections of the country to have brought before the children of the schools, the object lesson of the “Stars and Stripes,” and it is with much pleasure I am able to report that the Flag now practically flies above the schools of all the States and Territories, as well as over those of Hawaii, Porto Rico and the Philippines. The greatest encouragement

to continue this march of patriotism until every school house is embraced, comes from the South, where the gain has been proportionately greater than in any other direction ; reasonably, because there was in that section of the country the larger space for the improvement. I am convinced that since the close of the Civil War, there has been in the hearts of our southern brethren a real love for the Flag, which circumstances had prevailed upon them to turn from and assail. There has been a dormant regard and respect for the Flag of their Fathers, which required only an opportunity for an open expression of their returning loyalty to the precepts and principles it represents. It is now being welcomed to the schools where it has been carried and flung to the breeze, with the joint approbation of the Veterans of the War—Federal and Confederate alike.

As the years go by, carrying us away from the days of bitter strife, and with the healing influence of discretion and judgment, void of reproach and asperity, the past is being left alone with its history to be remembered only in the lessons it has taught, and the present life of the nation is regarded with satisfaction for its health and vigor in directing the future with promises of strength and power impossible to foretell—bringing renown and applause to the common citizen of an undivided whole.

There remains but one hindering cause to a perfect reunion of sentiment throughout the land; the School Histories. I am convinced by observation and report that this subject is the only obstacle to the absolute removal of all feeling of discord aroused by the causes and action of the Civil War. If this obstacle could be removed, the years to follow would be as a millenium period, harmonizing all sections and differences into a perfect peace.

In periods remote from strife, when excitement does not exist, reason takes its opportunity to prevail and justice is permitted to preside. In these days the children of the South and the North must habitate together in either section, and be taught together in the common schools. Therefore,

it is but just that personal prejudices and conclusions concerning the past should be omitted from the text books and that references to the Civil War be *histories only* in fact, as well as in name, as suggested by Special Aide Lancey of the Department of Florida. I recommend, therefore, that, as an assistance to "Patriotic Education in Schools," a Committee be appointed by the incoming Commander-in-Chief, consisting of seven members of the Grand Army of the Republic to meet in conference the same number of influential men of the South, with the object in view of arranging for a School History of the Civil War which shall be acceptable to all sections of the country.

I am happy to report that in the Northern schools—to an almost universal degree—Lincoln's Birthday, Washington's Birthday, Memorial Day and Independence Day, are remembered by special exercises on the day preceding, and arranged particularly therefor, where the pupils are taught the lessons the days suggest. In the South only two of these days—Washington's Birthday and Independence Day are observed. This year, more than ever, with the knowledge of the wonderful progress of the United States in creating an influence among the other Nations of the world, as evidenced in China and elsewhere, I have felt it my duty to bring all the force of my privileges and resources to bear upon the creation of another Patriotic day in the Public Schools; one in which the South would join with the North and thus form another link in the chain of brotherhood which should bind the country together.

The following address to the American People was prepared and issued to the number of several thousand to my associate aides who assisted me in the distribution and publication throughout the whole country.

AN ADDRESS TO THE AMERICAN PEOPLE.

"June 14th will be the 124th anniversary of the Birthday of the Flag. When it is considered what it cost to give birth to this Flag, what it has cost to maintain it and what it means to this Nation and to the world, there is no honor too great that should not be conferred upon it.

"Our flag was born in the throes of Liberty wounded in the battles of Freedom and sanctified in the cause of Humanity.

"It should be honored for all the Security it guarantees; all the Mercy it proclaims; all the Power it implies.

"It is the Flag that has been ever raised in honor and never lowered in disgrace. It is the Flag that represents liberty of thought and religious right and floats to-day, beautifully hovering in the breeze around her Cuban protégé, a protectorate against "man's inhumanity to man." The Flag that gracefully waves in the Orient, a respected Monitor in the Celestial Empire, guiding the world in the solution of a Divine problem, remonstrating against avarice and admonishing against treachery.

"It is the Flag that must not be disgraced as an advertisement of merchandize or displayed for idle purpose.

"It is sacred! It is sublime! Next to Holy Writ it should be our guide, standing for the equality of man, and of woman to man. It is now the peace-maker between hitherto domestic foes. It is a guard against foreign interference. It forgives the past and points to the future, grandly; with more grandeur than our pre-vision can encompass. It is the Flag of our Re-Union. The Flag of our New Possessions which Providence has bestowed. So let the American People, with one hand on the casket of the Golden Rule and with the other saluting the emblem of our Liberty and Strength, do honor to our banner as it stands for loyalty between ourselves and the elevation of all mankind.

"As the day dawns on June 14th let the morning breeze kiss the fluttering flag from every house-top, and as the school bell sounds the assembly hour, let there be glad hearts among the children as it is made their festival day to sing praises to the Flag and to cheer it as it floats in the air above a token of their noble birth.

"Every school may fittingly honor this day with special exercises as a day of rejoicing, adopting a program suitable to the occasion.

1. Prayer,
2. Salute to the Flag,
3. National Hymns,
4. Addresses by Soldiers and Patriots,
5. Flag Drills,
6. Quotations from Eloquent Orations on the Flag,
7. Ringing of Bells.

"Every child waving a flag and possessing it for himself as a treasure to be admired and revered. There are no school children too young to love the Flag, none too old to be ashamed of it. Patriotism is a sentiment—an emotion, capable of being cultivated to a high degree by inspiration. It is not an incentive to military action with a tendency to war, rather a promoter of peace, and no nobler sentiment can be created than love for the Flag, which is the mantle of Columbia standing in the foreground beckoning to the oppressed of all mankind to come under the folds of the Robe of Love.

to dwell in harmony and security in this land of peace, the Canaan where the wanderer may rest, the oppressed find relief and all be the equal of his fellow-man.

Signed, ALLAN C. BAKEWELL,

Chief Aide to the Commander-in-Chief G. A. R., in Charge of Patriotic Education."

This address was received with the warmth of a perfect welcome. The press republished it everywhere; most of the Department Commanders of the G. A. R. distributed it through General Orders. School Boards accepted its suggestion and nine Governors of States issued proclamations, of which the following is a sample :

“ PROCLAMATION

FLAG DAY.

“ In pursuance of a commendable custom which has become established among the States of the Union, I hereby proclaim

FRIDAY, JUNE 14, 1901,

AS FLAG DAY,

“ And recommend that the day be observed by all patriotic and liberty loving citizens of the State in such exercises and undertakings as may be in harmony with the general character of the day. I would suggest that all public schools of the State observe the day in exercises of a patriotic character; and that citizens and business houses in all cities and towns decorate their homes and places of business with the Stars and Stripes on said occasion.

“ Done at the State Capitol, Denver, Colorado, this 6th day of May, A. D., 1901.

Signed, JAMES B. ORMAN, Governor.

Signed, DAVID A. MILLS, Secretary of State.”

[SEAL.]

As a result it is sufficient to say that there was a general observance of the day; flags were flying from the Public Buildings, and from the homes of the people—mansion and cottage alike. Exercises were held in the schools to an extent that here and in the islands—even to the Philippines, at least ten million children, who soon will be the active, thinking, controlling citizens, saluted the Flag and pledged themselves to honor and defend it. At the Pan-American

Exposition, Buffalo, N. Y., the day was specially recognized by direction of the Superintendent to whom I had forwarded the suggestion through the Department Commander of New York.

I am under obligation in so many directions for co-operation in this connection, I am unable to even pay the compensation of public recognition. The Daughters of the American Revolution; the Womans' Relief Corps auxiliary to the G. A. R.; Patriotic Societies of all denominations, expanding the spirit of their purposes seemed to vie with each in spreading their influence to make this day an occasion worthy of every loyal effort. Among all I am deeply grateful to the Hon. Charles R. Skinner, Superintendent of Public Instruction of the State of New York and to Hon. Miles O'Brien, President of the Board of Education of Greater New York, for the use of their prerogatives to direct the schools in their charge to observe the day—bringing a million of children under the influence of instruction that implies so much.

In this connection I may be pardoned for expressing my earnest hope that this suggestion, so warmly received by the people, and approved by such unanimity of action, may be remembered in the coming year, and that my successor may be successful in securing the issue of a proclamation by the President of the United States that there may be another day of National rejoicing for the blessings enjoyed under the Flag that has been saved and preserved in honor. If the growing children are impressed with the sacred purposes and principles represented by the flag it can never be successfully assailed or destroyed; its defenders will be legion and the host an invincible army with the spirit and courage of the American Soldier who goes forth to battle for principle and honor alone.

The following departments were not represented by Special Aides during the past year, owing to the inability of Department Commanders to secure an expression of willingness or ability to serve from those requested to do so, and in some instances to the unexplained inattention of Department

Commanders to my request for recommendations for appointment: Arizona, Mississippi, Nevada, New Mexico, Texas, West Virginia and Wyoming.

Notwithstanding many appointments were not made until too late to be of full benefit to the cause, much has been done as the several reports received will show :

EXTRACTS FROM REPORTS OF DEPARTMENT AIDES.

CALIFORNIA.

“ I have the honor to submit to you a report of Military Instruction and Patriotic Education in the Public Schools in this department. The suggestions recommended in my report to the Department Encampment received the unanimous endorsement of the Encampment, and will I am assured, be carried into effect at an early date by our Dept. Commander, Col. Geo. Stone. It affords me much pleasure to state that the efforts in this Department to advance the cause of Patriotic Instruction have not only met with success, but are gladly received by the Board of Education, superintendents, teachers, and pupils. Indeed it would be impossible to too highly extol the loyalty which every suggestion you have made has been received and acted upon. It is a matter of congratulation that so far as practicable there is hardly a school in this Department in which some service of a patriotic character is not held every school day and by which an object lesson in *amor patriæ* is presented for the guidance of our youth. In aid of these measures no one has taken a deeper interest than the Hon. Thos. J. Kirk, State Superintendent of Public Instruction. He has at all times promptly and favorably responded to any request or suggestion having for its object the advancement of loyal teachings. So far as I have been able to collect evidence he has been warmly aided by the School Boards, the Principals and subordinate teachers throughout California.

“ In this connection I cannot refrain from paying a proper tribute especially to the younger school element for the pride taken in, and the ready response to publicly participate with the G. A. R., in the sacred observance of Memorial Day. The loyal little ones carrying miniature flags of our country and bouquets of fragrant flowers, march in line with the veterans who helped to achieve for them an indivisible Union, and arriving at the cemeteries, there deposit their floral offerings of love and veneration on the sacred graves of our soldier dead.

“ Relating to your patriotic endeavors to have the 14th day of June annually observed as a Flag Festival Day in commemoration of the adoption of our National emblem, I wish to say that my request to Gov. H. T. Gage to declare by proclamation the occasion of legal holiday, met with

patriotic encouragement. But there was an insuperable obstacle to the successful carrying out of your most commendable object. Our summer school vacation in this State commences about the 1st of June and continues until after the 4th day of July. During the period mentioned the school children generally go to the country for recreation, which fact rendered it impracticable to carry into effect this year the laudable and patriotic motive your eloquent address to the American people contemplated, in relation to special exercises among the public schools. It is most likely, however, that next year arrangements will have been made to duly observe the occasion.

“ Enclosed are a few copies of a patriotic song — “ Old Flag Forever ” — the words by Frank L. Stanton, — music by Leila France (McDermott), of which several hundred copies have been furnished me by the latter. These I have distributed among the public schools of this Department for the purpose of having them form a part of the morning salute services to the flag. It is generally in use in the schools of this City, and on last Memorial Day was sung by about 50 young girls from the Bennett Grammar School at the G. A. R. services in Odd Fellows’ Cemetery, and by the same scholars at our evening exercises immediately following the “ Introduction of the Colors.” The young misses were dressed in white, wearing red, white and blue liberty caps — the stage scene presenting a spectacular effect which, with the patriotic theme and music, aroused the crowded audience to the very pitch of enthusiasm. In the past few years there has been a steady growth of patriotic sentiment among all classes in this Department. This is particularly the case in San Francisco which comprises near one quarter of the State’s population. Undoubtedly much of the patriotism of the people has been produced by the exciting military scenes that have taken place in our midst since the beginning of the Philippine trouble. The pageantry of artillery, cavalry and infantry marching through our principal thoroughfares to embark on the Army Transports, fully armed and equipped for war, with colors flying and the troops keeping step to the stirring music of innumerable bands, aroused both old and young to an enthusiastic degree of patriotism that nothing else could have accomplished. This sentiment was still further fostered by the spectacle of returning volunteer regiments—their decimated ranks showing the hardships and cruelties of actual war. These object lessons were not lost upon the youth of our schools but served to secure a readier response to those whose duty under the G. A. R., it is to inspire a love of our flag in the hearts of the young.

“ In conclusion permit me to hope that your earnest efforts in the noble cause you have been so devoted to, have brought their reward, and to thank you for the courtesy and preference you have shown towards me in selecting me as your assistant in the performance of a task that has not only been to me a great pleasure, but I trust beneficial and gratifying to those we are so desirous of lifting to the light of an undying loyalty to our whole land.

(Signed) FRANK ELLIOTT MYERS.”

COLORADO.

"The work done by me during the past year has been of a general character, but quite large in amount, and somewhat difficult to specify. One matter of importance in this State was the passage of House Bill No. 85, and approval by the Governor, making it a misdemeanor to use the American Flag for advertising purposes. This law as we now have it on our statute books is in the general form which has been passed in other states, although it is in some respects more sweeping in its provisions. In the matter of patriotic education in our public schools, our state has taken a very advanced position. Our State Superintendent of Instruction is a woman, Hon. Helen L. Grenfel; she is very enthusiastic in the matter of patriotic education, and during the past year has issued two notable pamphlets, one entitled "Birthdays of Washington and Lincoln," beautifully illustrated and contained a great deal of patriotic matter; the other entitled "Flag Day." These pamphlets were very generally circulated throughout the public schools of the state. The Governor issued a special proclamation making Flag Day, June 14th, a public holiday. The exercises were generally under the direction and supervision of the societies of the Sons of the Revolution and Daughters of the Revolution; the Grand Army taking part incidentally, but took a great interest in the matter. It is therefore a great pleasure, and I have the honor to report to you that the work of military instruction in the public schools and patriotic education generally in the State of Colorado is progressing satisfactorily, and that great interest is taken in the subject by the teachers in our public schools and by our citizens generally.

(Signed), H. M. ORAHOOD."

DELAWARE.

"The cause of Patriotic Education in Public Schools in Delaware has advanced materially during the present year. The Board of Education of the City of Wilmington not only printed for the use of the Public Schools their usual program of patriotic songs, and order of exercises for Memorial Day, but also authorized the Superintendent of Public Schools to arrange and publish an appropriate program of songs and exercises to be used by the public schools on Flag Day, as per your instructions and request. In all sections of Delaware progress is being made in this direction, and I believe the children of this Department are being faithfully taught by patriotic teachers their duties and lessons of loyalty and devotion to their Flag and Country "

(Signed) DANIEL ROSS."

FLORIDA.

“Several years must elapse before any movement of an educational or patriotic character under the auspices of the Grand Army of the Republic can be made popular and effective here in the South. On the School History question the United Confederate Veterans and the Grand Army of the Republic are still in bitter conflict. Until that question is settled we can have no success in public school matters. Therefore, I would respectfully suggest that the next National Encampment appoint a joint committee of its best men to meet a similar committee from the United Confederate Veterans and that this School History matter be by them properly and finally adjusted. Florida has a large northern and western population, many old soldiers being included. It is just as unfair for their children to be compelled to study Southern histories as it is for Confederate soldier's children to study Northern histories. This is the one disturbing element in our glorious re-united country and I earnestly pray that it may be speedily removed. Memorial Day, the Fourth of July and Flag Day were well observed in this Department. I wrote to Governor Jennings in regard to a proclamation for Flag Day, but his prolonged absence from the State Capitol prevented any action on his part. Patriotic demonstrations are not confined to Union people, and their organizations. The United Confederate Veterans and Daughters of the Confederacy vie with the Grand Army of the Republic and the Woman's Relief Corps on many occasions of a patriotic character, especially where the school children are concerned. Through the efforts of Adjutant Wilbur F. Brown, of Lafayette Post of New York City, one hundred handsome little silk flags, properly mounted, were sent me for Memorial Day, and I very properly used part of them for Flag Day observances and with the best of results. I sent several of them to one of the big railway offices in Savannah, and this response came from the Chief Clerk of the Passenger Department: ‘Although my father fought for the Stars and Bars for four years, the ardor and patriotism which he displayed in his devotion to the lost cause does not effect my loyalty to the Stars and Stripes, and I am proud of the fact that I devoted five months of my life to service with the U. S. Volunteers in the Spanish-American war. I shall keep the flag and prize it especially in view of its having been given me by a devoted, patriotic soldier and officer of the G. A. R.’

(Signed) S. HERBERT LANCEY.”

INDIANA.

“My commission is only a little over three months old, and I have not had time to do much work. I am now looking over the field and acquiring information and getting data for future work. When my commission was issued the Legislature had adjourned and there was no chance to suggest legislation. The schools also were nearing their close for the year and

there was no opportunity to do anything in that line. I can say, however, that the schools of Indiana are already doing a good work in instilling a patriotic spirit into the minds of the children under their care. Washington's and Lincoln's birthdays and Memorial Day are generally observed with appropriate exercises in which patriotism is the dominant theme. Most of the city schools, and many of the village and country schools have flags, and the flag salute is a regular exercise. The law passed by the last Congress authorizing the detail of retired officers of the Army and Navy to give instruction in drill and tactics in the public schools cannot be very effective in Indiana without some local legislation. The laws of this state are very strict and explicit in regard to the expenditure of school funds, and it is doubtful if the funds now provided could be used for military instruction without amendments to existing laws. No change of laws can be had in this state before the year 1903, as our Legislature assembles triennially and will not meet again before that time. Meanwhile it will be necessary to call the attention of the people, especially the educators and school people, to this matter, for it is not generally known that such a law was passed by Congress. The 124th anniversary of the birth of the American Flag, June 14th, was officially recognized in this state by Governor Durbin's proclamation calling attention to it. So far as I can learn the day was observed in many towns and cities by a display of the flag from business houses and private residences. The schools were generally closed at that time, and of course no school exercises could be had.

(Signed),

D. H. SHEWMAKER."

INDIAN TERRITORY.

"I have placed in the hands of each Commander of Posts of the G. A. R. all matter coming to me for the furtherance of Military Instruction and Patriotic Education. The report to me from the Commanders is that considering the unsettled condition of our country at present, the cause is being well advanced. It will gain in favor as soon as the country becomes allotted. The flag has been raised upon nearly all school houses, both citizen and non-citizen.

(Signed),

C. W. MEADES."

IOWA.

"I accepted the appointment for the third time distrustful of my ability at the advanced age of 80 years to accomplish very much toward stimulating the patriotism in the youth of my state. The present generation has sprung from a hardy race of pioneers who settled on the prairies and skirts of timber lands; and by the margin of the inland rivers and the shores of the Mississippi and Missouri. They fought with the Indians, with poverty, with wild beasts and the elements. Taught their children love of country,

faith in God and self-reliance. After the erection of the cabin-home—the rude shelter from the storm—there came the ‘school house on every hill with no saloon in the valley.’ Brawn and brain were cultivated and patriotism stimulated until state and county superintendents, teachers and pupils look forward to the special days set apart by the State Superintendent, who has published and annually distributed to the schools, a book containing patriotic sentiments, poems and instructions for special day exercises, teaching something of the life history and noble deeds of the Nation’s greatest heroes. The history of the flag that they may appreciate now more fully what it stands for. The songs, poems and recitations are selected which breathe the love of country and reverence for the good and true, to deeply implant the ideal of patriotism in the hearts of the children and that teachers and pupils may unite in the sentiment expressed by Franklin: ‘Help me to be faithful to my Country, careful for its good, valiant for its defense, and obedient to its laws.’ The Grand Army Posts make details of their members to attend the schools on Memorial and Flag Day, to address the pupils, and in many of our public schools the pupils are in the habit of extending formal invitations to the members of the Posts to visit and address them on such occasions. I have distributed, through the mails, all the circulars, addresses and printed matter received from headquarters. These I have sent to state and county superintendents, teachers of schools and many of the school boards of the state, and also to the leading newspapers. I have written quite a large number of personal letters, calling attention to the circulars and addresses and have received the hearty co-operation of everyone to whom I have written, with but a single exception. I distributed several hundred copies of the ‘Story of Fort Donelson and Open Letter to the Boys of Iowa,’ which I issued last year. Also some three hundred copies of my circular together with the recent Act of Congress.

(Signed), S. A. MOORE.”

MAINE.

“The year now past since last I had the honor to report of patriotic work in connection with the public schools in this Department, has not been so marked with tangible results as could be desired. Nevertheless, it is my conviction that some good seed has been sown and that the future harvest may be the richer therefor.

“The ‘Act of Congress’ providing for detail of retired officers accompanying your letter of March 2nd, was distributed throughout the Department and was pointedly referred to in General Order No. 2, 1901, of the Commander. Many of the local papers commented upon the Act, and extracts from some of them were forwarded for your information. Letters also came to me from school authorities which were answered and explanations given. Copies of your stirring ‘Address to the American People,’

were sent out through Department Headquarters to all the Posts in the state and much patriotic spirit was thereby awakened. In our Post—the largest in the state, and of which I have the honor to be Commander—Flag Day was celebrated with a large camp fire of a most interesting character, when much of the poetry of our language, in honor of Old Glory was illustrated by beautiful lantern slide pictures and recitations.

“I have the honor to forward copy of the General Order for a week’s encampment of the Battalion High School Cadets that you may judge of the high military standard they have reached.

(Signed), CHARLES H. BOYD.”

HIGH SCHOOL CADET CAMP.

HEADQUARTERS P. H. S. C.,
PORTLAND, Me., June 25, 1901.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 5.

1—The Seventh Annual Encampment of the Portland High School Cadets will take place at Harpswell from June 28 to July 5, inclusive.

2—Cadets will report at the High School building on Friday, June 28, at 8.30 o’clock, sharp, in full uniform, military collar, white gloves, black shoes, campaign hat and leggins.

3—The following articles will be packed in bundles or bags, marked plainly with the owner’s name and company, and must be deposited in the High School building on Thursday, June 2, from 2 to 6 p. m., namely: two blankets or comforters, one pillow, one pair rubbers or rubber boots, change of under-clothing, three pair socks, three military collars, three pair white gloves, comb, brush, wash basin, soap, towels, tooth brush and white ducks.

4—All unnecessary baggage must be dispensed with.

5—Cadets will transact all business with the Camp Commander through their Company Commander.

6 Bicycles, and explosives or fire arms, with the exception of the military rifle, will not be allowed in camp.

7—Each member will be assigned to some Camp under charge of a Corporal where his lodgings will be during the encampment. No member will change his tent without special permission from the Commanding Officer.

8—Military courtesy and obedience will be required from every member. Any infraction will be judged and punished by the Drill Master without right of appeal.

9—The tents will be pitched and the camp ready for occupancy upon the arrival of the Cadets at the grounds.

10—The “no school” bell will be sounded at 7.45 Friday morning if the weather should prove too stormy to start.

11—All mail will be directed to Camp Fessenden, North Harpswell, Me.

12—The visitors’ day will be July 3rd.

Take steamer Pajepscot.

CHARLES K. HALL,
Major Commanding.

Official:

EDWARD W. THOMAS,
1st Lieut. and Adjt.

MARYLAND.

“Another year has rolled round and the Public Schools of Maryland and especially of Baltimore have continued to demonstrate their loyalty to the old Flag. As your special Aide in this State, I have been cordially supported by the Commander of the Department, Col. Taylor, and by his staff and the Posts in the city and state generally—and the Junior Order of American Mechanics have placed flags on school houses where apparently the School Boards failed to teach the children, in certain localities, in the counties the necessity for such patriotic demonstration. In my intercourse with and speeches at the several posts I am encouraged in the belief that the teachers more generally than heretofore inculcate, among the children, lessons of patriotism in Maryland.

“Therefore the results of our labors in this state continue to be encouraging. A communication from the Hon. John Walter Smith, Governor of Maryland, approves of our work; and a cordial response from the Baltimore Board of School Commissioners through their progressive and loyal Superintendent Prof. Jas. H. Van Sickle not only encourages your Special Aide in his efforts but invites counsel and co-operation in the future. Maryland, one of the original thirteen states on whose soil so much of a patriotic nature has transpired moves forward in the endorsement of the sentiment lately announced by Prof. Skinner of New York in a late public address when he said:

“Patriotic education in the schools of our country bore its legitimate fruit in 1898, when, in the march of enlightened history, the American Republic was called by divine inspiration to banish from the Western Hemisphere the unendurable barbarity which the Spanish Government had for 400 years inflicted upon a suffering people, and to substitute *humanity* as a governing principle. It was then that our Republic fully discovered itself. As North and South responded we had unmistakable evidence of a Union re-united to give freedom where for centuries it had been denied.

“Thus, incoming generations, the writers of history will give due credit to the makers of history in this the first year of the 20th century as they record the noble deeds of our boys who leaving our High Schools and Colleges display an ability to serve their country with an intelligence and loyalty that augurs well for the future of our institutions and the perpetuity of our government.

(Signed), G. LANE TANAYHILL.”

MASSACHUSETTS.

“I most heartily congratulate you upon the passage of the bill by Congress providing for military instruction, and upon receipt of your circular Dept. Commander Silas A. Barton promulgated it in G. O. No. 2, current series. I regret however to state that so far as I can learn not any

move has been made to take advantage of its provisions. On the contrary, the committees of three cities have abolished the drill. The cause or reason is not plain unless it is the fear of so-called ' Militarism.' You know that most new fads have their rise in Mass. and it is not singular that our supersensitive, over-educated people should be opposed to military drill.

" At your request I attended the Meeting of the School Committee in Lynn and protested against the abolishment of the drill. I am informed that the drill is to be continued with some modification as to hours so as not to interfere with other school duties.

PATRIOTIC EDUCATION.

" In February, 1901, the Dept. Encampment of Mass. passed a vote instructing Post Commanders immediately upon their installation to appoint a committee of three to report to the Special Aide and to be known as Committee on Patriotic Education.

" Inasmuch as the notice of my appointment was not promulgated until late in January I was unable to issue instructions before March. As some Commanders were dilatory in making the appointments I sent the circular to them, thus reaching all of the Posts in the Dept. with good effect.

" Massachusetts has passed a law providing that the flag shall float over the school houses, and another one providing that patriotic exercises shall be held previous to Memorial Day.

" The result is most gratifying. In nearly every school the comrades are welcomed and invited to take part. In several of the cities and larger towns the pupils are gathered together in mass meetings and comrades and scholars take part in the exercises. Several Posts, notably Post 113 of Boston, gather the children on Memorial Day to listen to the services and assist in singing.

" I find that there is much complaint of the text-books used. They seem to give a ' South side ' view of the war. I think it was Napoleon who said that ' History is a series of lies agreed upon,' but it would seem to be fitting that the Grand Army should continue its agitation until a correct statement of the causes and prosecution of the ' War of the Rebellion ' shall be incorporated in the text-books in the public schools.

FLAG DAY.

" In accordance with your instructions, circulars were mailed to Post Commanders urging a general observance of Flag Day. Through the kindness of A. K. Tindale, Dept. Special Aide in charge of the press and E. B. Stillings who attended to the Boston papers, the attention of the public was very generally called to the day. Commander Silas A. Barton also called attention to it in General Orders. The Woman's Relief Corps, Sons of the American Revolution and other patriotic orders also assisted and while the Governor was not persuaded to issue a proclamation the day

was observed more generally than ever before. Another year a greater observance will be possible.

“ These statistics are the best attainable. About 2,000 schools hoist the flag during school hours, while 5,000 rooms have flags which they display on suitable occasions, and in most of these the “ flag salute ” is given. Not less than 400,000 children are thus instructed in lessons of patriotism.

“ In conclusion I desire to acknowledge the assistance rendered by Past Dept. Commanders John E. Gilman, Peter D. Smith and Commander Silas A. Barton, who have co-operated in carrying forward this work at all times.

“ Many Post Commanders and Adjutants have also assisted and I am sure that the good work will go on, and that the children will learn the lessons of love to country and willingness to uphold the Government and be taught to honor the fathers ‘ for what they did and what they dared. ’

(Signed), B. READ WALES.”

MICHIGAN.

“ My appointment was not made until the latter part of January, so there has been but little time for work ; but in the short time of my service I have complied with all orders and suggestions from you.

“ The first matter placed in my hands was the Bill drawn by the ‘ American Flag Association. ’ I at once had the ‘ Flag Bill ’ introduced by a comrade, a member of our State Legislature, and it has become a law in Michigan.

“ The next placed in my hands was the act of Congress to provide for detail of retired officers of the Army and Navy to assist in military instruction in schools. This act was placed before the Posts by a General Order from Department Commander E. M. Allen. Besides this, I have used all means at my command to make the Act known to the school men of the state.

“ The next matter placed in my hands was the question of ‘ Flag Day. ’ On this matter I am glad to report that a joint resolution was passed by our State Legislature, providing for the observance of Flag Day, and the Governor, (a comrade), by proclamation, called upon the schools and citizens generally of the state, to set aside June 14th as ‘ Flag Day. ’ The day was generally observed.

“ In addition to these matters placed in my hands I have tried to encourage patriotic services in our public schools. I find, however, that practically all of the public schools of the state have patriotic exercises before Decoration Day, and that the teachers and school children generally turn out on that day. The children usually help to gather flowers. In some instances ‘ High School Guards ’ are organized, and uniformed

and drilled. These Guards make a fine showing on Decoration Day. When the Guards are organized, patriotism bubbles up in our schools like water in a fountain. The High School Guards of my home schools are the pride of the city. (Signed), FRANK MCALPIN."

NEBRASKA.

"On receipt of your circular letter of January 21st, 1901, I wrote to Nebraska U. S. Senators requesting them to use their influence and to vote for the passage of the Act of Military Instruction in Public Schools, and received immediate and favorable replies. On the passage of the Act I received copies of the same from you, and placed one in the hands of each County Superintendent of Public Instruction. Was also successful in having it published in the leading papers of the state, and promulgated in General Orders by the Department Commander.

"During the session of the Legislature last winter I had a Bill prepared and introduced for 'An Act to provide for the display of the United States Flag on the School Houses of the State, and to encourage patriotic exercises in such schools,' but owing to circumstances beyond the control of the committee having charge of said Bill it failed to pass, and I prepared a petition and circular letter which was forwarded to all the Posts calling for signatures of all interested in the passage of such a measure. These were signed and forwarded to the Legislators, and by this means the citizens have been made aware of the necessity for such a law, and I am led to believe it will be enacted in the near future.

"On receipt of your circular letter in relation to the observance of 'Flag Day,' I prepared a letter to my Special Aides, embodying yours, and sent them to the Posts and Corps.

"Copies of your 'Address to the American People,' were sent to Assistant Aides with a letter requesting them to procure its publication in the papers of their respective counties, and I have mailed to you forty different papers containing same, and also induced the Department Commander to incorporate it in his General Orders.

"I visited Governor Ezra P. Savage and requested him to issue a Proclamation for the observance of June 14th as 'Flag Day,' and he gladly complied. The day was very generally observed. Appomattox Post No. 214 and its Relief Corps held joint services, the orator was Chancellor Andrews of the State University, (a comrade). His address was published in the Lincoln, Omaha and Chicago papers.

"Memorial Day was more generally observed than ever before, and the visits of comrades to the schools and their talk to the scholars awakened and strengthened the patriotic memories in the hearts of parents and children.

"I have endeavored to have the flag placed upon every school house

and saluted at each opening session. I believe this is the proper course to pursue, for surely no better nursery can be found in which to instill the love of country and flag, and as the years roll on, and this Government extends its influence over the islands of the seas, who can foretell the necessities that will arise when every arm will be needed to defend our flag, and the seeds for love of God and the flag we are now sowing in the minds of our youth, will spring into a ripened, plenteous harvest of patriotism in the hour of our country's sorest need. We who have experienced its horror do not wish for war, but we realize the need of preparation for it.

(Signed), **BRAD. P. COOK."**

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

"I have the honor to report that in New Hampshire military drill and patriotism are taught in very many of the schools, the former in the larger centers and the latter in the larger and many of the smaller towns. Nearly every school house has a flag and staff, and the salute to the flag is observed quite generally. I am confident that in no state is there more respect felt and shown by children for the Stars and Stripes than in New Hampshire.

(Signed), **A. D. AYLING."**

NEW JERSEY.

"In October I left with Mrs. Wood, Patriotic Instructor W. R. Corps, 150 copies of the flag salute for distribution. The Military Bill having finally passed the lower house at Washington, D. C., at your request I wrote again to the Senators from New Jersey, (Hon. W. J. Sewell and Hon. J. M. Kean), asking their influence towards its final passage in the Senate, and received a favorable reply from each, on its passage. I received from you thirty copies for distribution and publication; these I sent out, one copy to each County School Superintendent, 21 in number, one to the Chief of Public Instruction, Prof. Chas. J. Baxter, one to the City Superintendent, Prof. Gregory, one to Department Headquarters for publication in General Orders, and the remainder to the press in different parts of the state for publication. At the same time I wrote to the school superintendent of each county, urging still further use of the flag salute in their schools. I received in response an order from Prof. L. Hill, of Sussex county, for one hundred copies, and from Prof. W. J. Shearer, of Union county, for three hundred copies. There are 1887 public schools in the state and 6276 teachers. I have issued in all 966 copies of the flag salute. The ladies of the W. R. C. have also distributed a large number, how many cannot be positively ascertained. The counties of Passaic, Cape May, Dover, Mercer, Union and Sussex are fully, and Gloucester almost, if not fully, supplied. As far as I can learn the schools very generally throughout the state are using a form of salute similar to, if not identical with, the

one I have been distributing. The school law requires the display of the United States flag upon or near every school house in the state while the school is in session, and the local school boards are required to keep supplied the needed flags, poles and other appurtenances. All patriotic holidays are required to be noticed by appropriate exercises explanatory thereof, on the last school day previous to such holiday. In 1892 Comrade E. P. Southwick, then Adjutant of Post No. 23, of Trenton, N. J., now Assistant Adjutant General of the Department of New Jersey, suggested that it would be a grand good thing if the comrades of the Posts would visit the public schools some day previous to Memorial Day, and infuse as far as possible a patriotic sentiment among the children as a fitting preparation for the proper observance of the day itself. Post No. 23 decided to confer with the school authorities through a committee appointed for that purpose. The matter having been satisfactorily arranged in conjunction with the other Posts of the city, Post No. 23 visited the public schools for the first time on Friday afternoon previous to Memorial Day, to the great delight of the children. The matter was brought to the notice of the next Department Convention and approved, and from that time (1893) on to the present, General Orders have been issued from Department Headquarters calling upon the comrades each year to visit the schools throughout the state on the Friday previous to Memorial day; in Trenton, the High School, Model and Normal Schools, and the Parochial Schools have been alike visited. At these visits the comrades make short addresses, or relate some anecdote or reminiscence of their experience in the Civil War. The children expect these annual visits and would be very much disappointed if from any cause they should be discontinued. An account of these visitations would be more than interesting but too extensive for this report. The copies of your appeal to the American people for the observance of the 124th anniversary of the adoption of the Flag of our Union, (June 14th), came duly to hand, and were distributed to various papers throughout the state for publication May 20th; further notice I had inserted in the papers shortly before the day arrived, requesting the general display of flags and observance of the day. This was done as far as I can learn pretty generally throughout the state. In the schools the teachers spent a portion of the day in explaining the flag, its history and significance to the children. The Governor of the State in answer to a request for a general proclamation by him, replied that the request had arrived too late for a compliance, but that it appeared that the day would be very generally observed without a proclamation. The delay above referred to was occasioned by my absence from home attending Department Convention when your communication arrived.

“My thanks are again due to Prof. Chas. J. Baxter, State Superintendent of Public Instruction for his readiness in furnishing any needed

information, and his offer of all assistance possible in furtherance of patriotic education. Also to Mrs. Amanda S. Wood, Patriotic Instructor W. R. C. Department of New Jersey, for various information and assistance rendered. (Signed), W. S. DANA."

NORTH DAKOTA.

"In regard to the Act, as the prepared Bill was before Congress, I did all in my power, both by personal interviews with our Member of Congress and both United States Senators from this state, and correspondence; also to influence them to support the measure and received their assurance that they would gladly support any measure the G. A. R. wished. The Act was passed, however, too late to introduce a corresponding measure in our Legislature, and will from necessity, lay over to 1903. Then I will see that a bill is introduced to so amend our school law to conform to the National Act.

"In regard to teaching patriotism in public schools, will say I have had an interview with our State Superintendent of Public Instruction, who assures me that he will place a recommendation in the School Registers issued to all teachers in the state, to observe Flag Day, (June 14th), and flag drill daily. Already there have been in the same registers, instructions to teachers to have special and appropriate exercises on Washington's and Lincoln's birthday, Memorial Day and the Fourth of July also on the birthday of our state. As to making June 14th a state holiday, we may not succeed in our schools. I hope to be able to meet you at the National Encampment.

(Signed), A. P. ROUNSWELL."

OHIO.

"The school children of Ohio are each year giving more and more attention to the work incident to a proper observance of Memorial Day. In many towns and cities they take part in the parade and other exercises. They furnish the bulk of the flowers.

"In many places comrades and others address the schools. This work is necessarily limited, largely, to the larger towns and cities as the greater part of the village and country schools are closed for the summer.

"The school houses of Ohio are required by law to display the National Flag, and the law is obeyed.

"Public observance of Flag Day is on the increase. Its observance in the schools cannot be made much of a success as nearly all the schools are closed by June 14th. And if June 14th was made a holiday those not closed would be dismissed.

"I find a growing sentiment in favor of recognition of Flag Day, but

not of making June 14th a holiday by legal enactment. Business being largely closed on May 30 and July 4, the business people do not favor three holidays so close together.

(Signed), F. G. STEELE."

POTOMAC.

"You remember I received my commission as Aide the last of May, so not much time remained before our schools closed for work. I planned at once to have a comrade make a ten minute address on the Old Flag on June 14th in every school house in the District of Columbia, 113 in all. Nearly every place was filled. I sent out 110 postal cards of instruction, and we reached about 45,000 children. The comrades are charmed with the result. Numbers have reported by word of mouth, and many by letters, of their enthusiastic reception by teachers and children. They all want to try it again next year. I took the College High School for my own part and the 600 students gave me a cordial hearing. On the whole, I am much pleased with the effort.

"Of course I had the cordial support of the Department Commander, Col. Stone, the Board of Education, and the Superintendent of Schools, Prof. A. T. Stewart.

"There was a citizens' observance of Flag Day at one of our theatres on the evening of June 14th, which I attended by invitation, but took no part in it.

"Over 400,000 small flags were presented to the children of the District by the Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, so that part of the performance was arranged for.

(Signed), J. H. BRADFORD."

RHODE ISLAND.

"I have the honor to report that I distributed throughout this Department your circular address to the American people, requesting an observance of the 124th anniversary of the adoption of the United States flag, and caused it to be published in all the leading newspapers of the State. The press very generously responded to my requests by publishing the circular free of charge. My appeals addressed to Municipal and School Authorities, and also to the Posts and Comrades of the Department inviting them to co-operate with me in effecting a suitable observance of the day met with a cheerful and ungrudging response. It affords me great pleasure to report that the anniversary of our beloved Country's flag was very generally observed in the public schools. Considering that the day occurs in this Department amid the annual preparation for the closing exercises of the schools, and directly after the celebration of "Gen'l Nathaniel Greene Day," a holiday by law in this State, the character of the demonstrations was

singularly flattering. The flag was displayed by public buildings and other public places, and was over many private business houses and dwelling progress in the matter of military instructions in t not think the public mind in this Department i innovation.

(Signed),

SOUTH DAKOTA.

" My commission as Special Aide for South I until the closing days of March. This was after Legislature, so that no assistance could be aske appropriation for purchase of flags, instruction, et regret to me, as the Legislature meets but once in fortunate delay in the work was inevitable. How every Post in the Department, asking them to co-o of the schools in each County; also those which w of Flags; also to do all possible to awaken enthusia to suggest ways and means of procuring Flags to The great National holidays, Lincoln's and Was also past before I got my commission, but an effor boys participate largely in Memorial Day program:

" In the matter of Flag Day, June 14th, the c Headquarters was availed of. Altogether, we hav this class of work in this Department, and I feel b plished. Perhaps a small beginning has been ma received at my office, from the field, of efforts made made. I trust that my successor may be app Administration, and that he may do better than I l

(Signed),

VERMONT.

" For the Department of Vermont Grand Arm the honor to report that the observance of the Pre by the public schools was universal, or practically this is obligatory, and all public schools teachers b exercises. The State Superintendent of Education through the Department Commander), arranged a triotic order for the occasion, and it was distribute state and at its expense. The result of this yearly by the interest the children take in the Memorial E ing day, and if more of our states had such a law, t

instruction in patriotism, and love of country, would be widened and corresponding advantages realized.

"In no state do the school children contribute more to the variety and beauty of Memorial Day services than in Vermont, and as we grow older, they must more and more be brought up to take our place in these matters.

"The old flag floats over our school houses, almost without exception, and Flag Day, June 14th, was observed in several of our larger towns and cities with great effect; I believe it will in time become one of our great national days, as it deserves to be. The attention of the Executive was called to the matter, but he did not deem it best to issue a proclamation upon the subject, although he is in hearty sympathy with all this patriotic work.

"The Posts of the Grand Army in this little department are growing smaller in numbers year by year, and soon will have to combine to keep up these observances, but nowhere are there warmer hearts, or men more devoted to the perpetuation of the principles for which they fought, than in the old Green Mountain State.

"Permit me to thank you for your many acts of courtesy the past year and to express the hope that you may live long to adorn the office you so worthily fill, in the interests of our great and loved Order, the G. A. R.

(Signed), J. H. GOULDING."

VIRGINIA.

"All of the colored schools of any size in the state have military instruction and salute to the flag as a part of their opening exercises. The white schools are also beginning to have the same. Newport News Military Academy has uniformed Cadets and are drilled in military tactics, and the public schools also. On May 30th, 1901, some of the schools had holiday and some had not. The session of schools closed on May 31st in this county, so they were not open on June 14th and therefore Flag Day was not generally observed. Washington's Birthday was celebrated in the schools the day before, and the children had holiday on the 22nd. I have never, since I have been in the South, seen the 4th of July observed as it was this year. Bunting and flags floating everywhere. One of our Federal Sons of Veterans has command of the Peninsula Guards, a military body composed of Sons of Confederate Veterans and Federal Sons of Veterans, who enlisted and marched and fought together under one flag in Cuba. A few more years and patriotism in Virginia will be more general. Flags will be floating from all school houses and the children will be taught to love "Old Glory" You cannot expect Virginia to come to the front all at once, the same as the Northern States, but the prospects are bright. They are building grand new school houses in this county and that is the reason I did not send to you for the flags, for they were beginning to tear down the old ones

and I thought I would wait until next session and have them wave over new school houses. One of the school trustees told me that he would see that a flag staff would be placed on every school house that went up and when the new high school was built the flag staff was there and Mr. Scheels himself gave a beautiful flag which floats every day.

(Signed),

JAMES J. COLGAN."

In closing this report I can only wish that I might be able to sufficiently express my admiration for the Patriotic women of America who are so nobly and indefatigably laboring, in season and out of season, to impart lessons of patriotism. I am especially mindful of my obligation to the Woman's Relief Corps who, without hesitation and with unbounded enthusiasm have given their aid in bringing before the youth of the country the virtues and blessings of the flag. To the National President, Mrs. Mary L. Carr, I am indebted for more than co-operation. Her General Orders to the Corps have not only been full and warm with the expression of love and honor for the Flag—but exhortations of wonderful force and beauty to the Corps to help forward the Causes in which we are engaged, and encouraging and inspiring words of patriotism that has prompted me to greater zeal. I am also indebted to Hon. (Miss) Helen Grenfeld, State Superintendent of Public Instruction of Colorado, who has assisted beyond reasonable expectation every effort suggested with original propositions of her own, to bring into the schools of the State, the lessons for the youth, they never can forget and for which the Nation at large must be ever grateful.

The lesson of the year is, that patriotism is in the hearts of the people everywhere—old and young—even of the children of the foreign born, but there are localities where "Military Instruction" is not warmly received. In such places it is better to first hoist the flag and teach what it represents and the necessity for its defence and veneration. Patriotic Education embraces Military Instruction and in no way discards it. For this reason I suggest that the title of Military Instruction and Patriotic Education be modified to Patriotic Education alone—a title offensive to no person,

society or locality, yet embodying all that the present title implies.

I am grateful to you, Sir, for courteous greeting and approval—and to my Assistant Aides, I have only sentiments of esteem and regard.

(Signed), ALLAN C. BAKEWELL.

Chief Aide in charge of Military Instruction and Patriotic Education in Schools.

APPENDIX.

The following reports from Department Aides were received too late for classification in the Report to the Commander-in-Chief.

CONNECTICUT.

“I appointed forty Assistant Aides all over this Department in the different cities and towns. I have visited some of these and corresponded with the rest and find the youth of our State kept close in touch with the history of our State and Nation.

“The School Flag Law is as well observed in the small school districts as in larger ones, so that Old Glory is before the eyes of the pupils during school hours.

“Thanks to the Educational Department at the State Capitol at Hartford, no opportunity is lost to imbue the teachers of our schools with the love to carry out patriotic education and exercises, many of which are grand in their conception and execution and very instructing.

“Our legal patriotic school days, Washington’s and Lincoln’s Birthday, our beloved Memorial Day and National Flag Day are all especial occasions for this grand work and I with some Comrades visit our local schools, the same as others all over this Department and I wish that more of our Comrades could or would visit the schools more often than they do; their presence gives inspiration to the children, for it is a fact that the veterans of the Civil War are looked upon with special interest by the growing youth, consequently the instrumentality of the G. A. R. would exercise a much greater influence if the visits of our Comrades were more frequent.

“Military Drill in our Public Schools does not seem to meet that hearty response from our Comrades that to me seems it ought to, some claim physi-

cal infirmities, others financial obstacles confronting them to cause scarcely any response towards this branch, but here a Divine Providence steps in to aid us, the house of God doing Godly acts, the Churches of all denominations have formed, so called, Boys Brigades preparing the youth to form the bulwark of our Country that the G. A. R. now is.

"I issued a circular to our Department Encampment, May 1st, and forwarded an annual report to our Department Commander, both of which were embodied in the report of this department for the first time, showing some progress.

"I forwarded your printed matter to the Special Aides of this Department pertaining to National Flag Day and received many responses.

"On July 4th I delivered the oration in the old town of Wolcott at the raising of a large flag pole and flag on the public green, the third in the history of the town since 1796, at which were elaborate ceremonies, which are a pride to the community. (Signed), J. L. SAXE."

PENNSYLVANIA.

"I have the honor to report that the matter of especial patriotic education in the schools has had especial attention at my hands. The various schools, from time to time, have been visited with encouraging success. The various principals, teachers and scholars have taken very great interest. Each school is provided with a large flag which floats from the steeple daily. The 'flag salute' is practiced daily in all schools and great interest in this has been manifested by all, and it has been carefully observed in the 'vacation schools' which have been in session for six weeks since the regular sessions closed. A very good play ground has been opened on the 'south side' where base ball and various other athletic games are practiced daily. The city appropriated some money for expenses and the balance was raised readily by subscription. This is in especial charge of City Superintendent Samuel Andrews, our own Comrade Prof. R. H. Hollbrook principal of the south side schools, and a number of the teachers. Even there the matter of patriotic education is carefully attended to.

"Our observance of 'Flag Day,' June 14th, was decidedly successful; a full report of which I sent you at the time. Since then, however, I have received the report of the celebration in Allegheny City, which I have the honor to forward with this paper and from which you will note that Carnegie Hall was filled to overflowing. Personally I was not able to be present as I did not get away from our Schenly Park celebration until almost midnight. Other celebrations on that day were held at my suggestion in Philadelphia, Harrisburg, Corry and other points, but of them I have been unable to secure any especial detailed reports, except that all were largely attended and the meetings were very enthusiastic and instructive. As this was the first celebration of the character by several organizations of patriotic societies it promises to be much more largely attended in the future, and

I can safely say that in years to come the 'Keystone Commonwealth' will be at 'the front,' and in all parts of the state celebrations will be the order of the day. (Signed), BENJ. F. JENNINGS."

FLAG DAY CELEBRATION 1901, IN ALLEGHENY CITY.

"B. F. JENNINGS, Esq.,

Dear Sir and Comrade.

"I have the honor to make the following report of the Flag Day celebration in Allegheny, Pa., on the 14th of June, 1901.

"I desire first to say that it was through your Schenly Park celebration that suggested a like meeting in Allegheny.

"The three Posts joined heartily in the scheme, and sent committees of three each to make arrangements. Of this committee I was appointed Chairman and Frank L. Blair Secretary. We held two sessions and in a very brief time made all arrangements. We secured Carnegie Hall, bought ten gross of flags for free distribution, and sent out invitations to the citizens generally.

"James O. Stewart was selected as Chairman of the meeting, and as Vice Chairmen the following were selected: W. T. Bradbury, Post 162, J. Dubold, Post 128 and J. H. Stevenson, Post 88.

"Carnegie Hall was filled to an overflow and hundreds could not get in. The services were of a patriotic nature in which the schools joined. On the stage there were about 200 scholars under the leadership of Profs. Martin and Davis; from this source the music was furnished. In addition to this we had a brass band and a drum corps. The Spanish War Veterans joined us also. After these services were over the lights were turned down and for half an hour Rev. J. A. Jayne gave a very enjoyable stereopticon lecture, giving a history of our flag. Taken all in all there was never a more patriotic gathering in that hall, and it has seen many.

"The three Posts—88, 128 and 162—turned out well, and to them most of the credit should be given for our phenomenal success.

Respectfully, J. H. STEVENSON, Post 88, Chairman, &c."

UTAH.

"I have the honor to report that my appointment, January 19th, 1901, came too late for any active work in connection with the celebration of Lincoln's Birthday, and at the time of Washington's Birthday this state was torn up with matters growing out of the terrible scourge of small pox which in many instances closed our schools, yet in spite of this the day was quite well observed in this city, and throughout the state. Memorial Day was observed with more than usual interest this year, throughout the state. On the Friday preceding, patriotic services were held in the schools of nearly all the cities, and in many of the country schools, the returned soldiers of the Spanish War uniting with the G. A. R. in making its observance a time for patriotic demonstration, and for instilling into the minds of the youth the cost of our liberty, as an element which goes to make up its value. Flag Day can scarcely become a day of importance in our schools, from the fact that it occurs too late in the season, our schools having in most instances closed before its arrival.

"During the past year we have crystalized into law a provision whereby no honorably discharged soldier can be buried in a potter's field,

and providing the sum of \$100 for the honorable burial and tomb-stone for all who after the close of life's struggle have but friendship to perform the last sad rites over their remains.

"Our Legislature has also passed an act making it a misdemeanor for anyone, not lawfully entitled, to wear the badge of the G. A. R.

"The effort to introduce the Flag Drill into the public schools came too late to be put into operation, as did also the provisions for military instruction, but I have no doubt my successor will in the coming year be able to accomplish much along these lines.

"The situation of the G. A. R. in Utah is somewhat unique, and has in some instances led to unjust criticism, in order to rightly understand our position it should be born in mind that at the time of the War of the Rebellion Utah was far in the interior and had no part in that great struggle, and a large proportion of the people residing in the rural districts have since come to the state directly from foreign lands, and to them the greatest war in history, is but history, and the members of the Grand Army have come here from the various States they served so well and beyond the reach of those who with them bore the interest of that great struggle, and we must not complain that these people to whom that war is but history have not hitherto comprehended the strength and magnitude of our patriotism, and the sacredness of that greatest to us, of Memorials, but the Spanish war has reached their homes and touched their hearts, and thereby kindled in them an interest in their adopted country not hitherto felt.

"Somethings are worthless and some others so good that Nations who buy them pay only in blood' and by this process alone can people be taught the value of liberty, many of these people have taken their first lesson and the result shows for good, and I believe that in the future Utah can be counted on for her full share of patriotism.

(Signed), FRANK H. CLARK."

Comrade Scott moved that the report of the Auditing Committee on the Quartermaster General's accounts as submitted to and approved by the previous Council be approved and the motion prevailed.

Said report is as follows:

Cleveland, Ohio, September 9, 1901

To the Commander-in-Chief and Members of the Executive Committee of the Council of Administration:

COMRADES: Your Committee appointed for the purpose of auditing the account of the Quartermaster General beg leave to report we have carefully examined the records, books and vouchers of the Quartermaster General for the term 1900-1901, and find them to be correct. The balances shown on page 263 is a faithful resume of

the year's business, showing the most gratifying results, as compared with last year, as follows:

General fund	\$1,186.74.....	\$5,759.65
Grant monument fund.....	2,442.28.....	2,487.50
Southern Memorial	2,464.42.....	1,199.84
Sherman monument	240.03.....	
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$6,333.47	\$9,446.99

The books and accounts have been kept in a creditable and business-like manner. The Quartermaster General merits and should receive the thanks of the Grand Army for the able manner in which he has conducted the affairs of his office.

Respectfully,

A. A. TAYLOR,
W. F. CONNER,
EDWARD C. ANTHONY.

The report of the Committee on National Sanitarium at Hot Springs, South Dakota, was read, and on motion of Comrade Dollard, was adopted and the Committee continued for the purpose outlined in the report:

Cleveland, O., September 13, 1901.

Commander-in-Chief:

As Chairman of your Committee on National Sanitarium at Hot Springs, South Dakota, I beg leave to report that I visited Washington, December 6, last, and stayed until Congress adjourned for the holidays, expecting every day that our bill appropriating \$150,000 for a National Sanitarium for rheumatic old soldiers, at Hot Springs, South Dakota, would pass. The bill had passed the Military Committee of the House by a unanimous vote, had passed the Senate three times, and at the beginning of the session, stood within thirty bills of the head of the calendar, containing over 12,000 bills. At the close of the session last February, 1901, it stood about No. 10 from the head of the list.

I returned in January and remained until the last day of February, every day working energetically to persuade the speaker to permit the bill to be called up for a vote. Its passage was assured, could we only get a vote on the measure. The South Dakota delegation in Congress, Congressmen Gamble and Burke, together with Congressman Martin, who had just been elected to the new Congress—also Senator Pettigrew, did all that could be done to get the bill before the House, but we failed. Inasmuch as this measure had been three times endorsed by the National Encampment, and has been earnestly endorsed by ten State Encampments west of the Mississippi, also by all the Board of Managers of the National Homes, and inasmuch as 53 per cent of the 28,000 inmates of the National Homes are crippled by rheumatism, suffering as they do

the agonies of the damned, and inasmuch as it has been demonstrated by actual test that full 44 per cent of rheumatic cases—old soldiers, have been permanently cured in sixty days' treatment at South Dakota Hot Springs, which, for more than a thousand years has been the sanitarium of the Indians; I, on behalf of the Committee, and on behalf of more than 100,000 old soldiers suffering from rheumatism and skin diseases that can be cured at these springs, respectfully advise that the fight for a National Sanitarium to be located at these springs be continued until Congress shall be forced to listen to our just demands. The citizens of Hot Springs, South Dakota, did not initiate this move. It came from the Grand Army, from the States contiguous to South Dakota. No one connected with this Committee has any interest in or near Hot Springs. 'Tis no real estate scheme; as shown from our former reports, it is, beyond question, the most meritorious proposition ever submitted to Congress for the relief of disabled and pain-racked old soldiers, and when death shall have claimed all the survivors of the Civil War there will be thousands of men, survivors of the Spanish-American War, of the Philippine War; men from the regular army, who will need the wonderfully beneficial and curative qualities of these waters, brewed in nature's cauldron, for the relief of suffering humanity. Respectfully submitted,

H. E. PALMER,
Chairman of Committee.

The following report was presented and on motion of Comrade Armstrong was adopted:

Cleveland, O., September 13, 1901.

F. M. Sterrett, Esq., Adjutant-General, G. A. R.:

Sir:—The Committee appointed by Commander-in-Chief Rassieur to take charge of the proposed national legislation for the creation by Congress of a National holiday on June 14, to celebrate the birthday of the United States flag recommended by Comrade Allan C. Bakewell, Special Aide to the Commander-in-Chief, in charge of Military Instruction and Patriotic Education in schools, which recommendation was approved by the Thirty-fourth National Encampment, beg to report that in view of the fact that the Fifty-sixth Congress, before which such a bill could be presented, was near the close of its session when the Committee was appointed, it was deemed inexpedient to present such a bill for consideration, and that the purpose of the recommendation could be better served by withholding the presentation of such a bill, and hereby recommend that instead thereof, the President of the United States be requested to issue a proclamation each and every year recommending that the 14th day of June be observed by the people of the United States as a day set

apart for the observance of respect and honor of the birthday of the United States flag; such observance having been approved in this year 1901 by the Governors of nine States of the Union by a proclamation over the seal of their respective States.

W. C. JOHNSON,
J. P. S. GOBIN,
ALLAN C. BAKEWELL,
Committee.

The report of the Committee on the Address of the Commander-in-Chief was presented and on motion was adopted, excepting the part relating to the per capita tax.

The report is as follows:

Cleveland, O., September 13, 1901.

Your Committee, to whom was referred the address of the Commander-in-Chief, take great pleasure in congratulating him upon the full and complete resume of the work done during his administration. Confronted as he was by unusual conditions, necessitating a change in the place of meeting of the National Encampment, the agitation over the operation of the Pension Department, and other matters to which he gave his undivided attention, unusual and extraordinary labors were devolved upon him, all of which were well and intelligently performed, and he is entitled to the commendation of the Encampment, and of the Comrades at large.

Under the considerations involving a change of the meeting place, the meeting in Cleveland has proven the wisdom of the movement. Our assembling here has been an occasion of great pleasure, and the reception of the Veterans by the citizens and officials of this beautiful city has been all that could be desired.

The question of pension legislation, which the Commander-in-Chief has treated so fully, is one that has received the attention of the Committee on Pensions, and their report has been presented, and is before the Encampment. Your Committee, therefore, deem it inexpedient to make any recommendation or suggestion, leaving the matter to the Encampment in connection with the report of the Pension Committee.

The veterans' preference legislation is a matter of very great importance, and is the subject of a special report by the Legislative Committee. The Commander-in-Chief has given the matter careful attention, and his remarks in connection with the report of the Committee referred to will doubtless receive the careful attention of the Encampment.

The numerous requests which have come to the National Encampment from various locations for the establishment of soldiers'

homes in particular places has raised the question, and the advisability of any further encampment in that direction. Homes exist in all States where any large number of soldiers have been located judiciously in all portions of the National Government has been generous in its maintenance of the inmates of such homes. The views of Your Committee are, therefore, of the opinion that no action should be taken by this Encampment.

There is probably no question of more importance to the Army of the Republic than proper military instruction in the public schools. The young of this generation receive proper teachings as to everything connected with the war their fathers fought, and it is a matter that should be of the present generation, but all future ones, that should be taught. Whatever may be the proper method to accomplish this end, the one that will bring about the one that we are in search of. Certainly the Government should be as deeply interested in the welfare of those whom they represent, and they should make legislation possible to secure such results. The views of the Commander-in-Chief that a bill should be introduced to correct the defects in the present law, meets with the approval of the Committee.

The report of Comrade Allan C. Bakewell, in charge of the matter, is certainly very interesting and evinces earnest and intelligent devotion to the cause. His tribute to the work of the Women of the South upon page 28 of his report would seem to deserve full and deserved recognition of their splendid work.

The magnificent response of the Grand Army of the Republic in Texas upon the occasion of the anniversary of Galveston, indicates how fully the Grand Army meets the demands of suffering humanity. Since the disaster reached our Posts, when contributions were forwarded in such sums as to meet all demands unexpended. This response having been received by the Department of Texas, approved by the Chief, it seems but just that the balance should be turned over to the officers of the Grand Army by them and accounted for in their report to the Department, and by the Department to the Chief.

Your Committee congratulates the Grand Army Encampment, upon the excellent condition of the same. In the opinion of your Committee, a proper observance



ALBERT D. SHAW.

Post Commander in Chief



that is necessary to keep them in the present excellent condition. Your Committee further are of the opinion that no change in the per capita is necessary at this time.

The recommendation of the Commander-in-Chief, relative to the change of the investment of the \$16,000 United States bonds is approved by your Committee.

The information imparted by the Commander-in-Chief relative to the Woman's Relief Corps, and kindred organizations is exceedingly gratifying. No action of this Committee in regard thereto seems to be necessary.

The question of national military parks and the erection of monuments therein to the organizations represented, we believe can be safely left to the various States who will doubtless do honor to their noble dead who fell and made sacred the soil of those battlefields.

The entire address of the Commander-in-Chief is replete with interesting facts and patriotic utterances, and we recommend that a suitable testimonial be presented to him as a token of our appreciation of his valuable services so faithfully rendered.

W. C. JOHNSON,
JOHN P. S. GOBIN,
JOAN N. WALKER,
THOMAS G. LAWLER,
A. G. WEISSERT.

Junior Vice Commander-in-Chief O'Donnell moved that the per capita tax be increased one cent a year, and the motion prevailed.

The Committee having in charge the subject of the teaching of patriotism, etc., in the schools, presented the following report, which was adopted:

Commander-in-Chief Rassieur:

Dear Sir and Comrade:—The "Committee on History and Patriotic Teaching and Observance" would respectfully submit through you the following report to the Thirty-fifth Annual Encampment:

Ten years ago this Committee had its first official recognition in the National Encampment following a recommendation from the Department of Kansas. When appointed it was designated as "The Committee on Teaching Patriotism in our Public Schools." Special attention was directed to the fact that the School Histories in general use did not give proper instruction as to the Civil War. Each year the subject has been presented to the Encampment. About the same time the Department of Indiana entered upon a contest with the publishers of the United States History, adopted by the State Board of Education, and in general use in the schools of the

State, which resulted in its revision. The Department of Massachusetts also took decided action on the subject and entered upon earnest agitation as to the character of the historical text books in the schools. The Woman's Relief Corps has performed splendid service in every branch of the work on these lines, and especially as to the Patriotic Observances in these schools. The past ten years have brought great advance in public sentiment, as well as in the character of teaching in our schools, and we believe the work of the National Encampment has done much to advance the good cause. Last year a resolution was adopted directing the Committee to make thorough investigation of the character of patriotic teaching in the schools of our land, and report the results to this Encampment. By a misunderstanding as to responsibility, this has not yet been done. The report of the Committee last year arraigned the histories in general use in the schools of the territory south of the Mason and Dixon's line. This report had wide circulation through the public press, and was criticised with great bitterness. The members of the Committee were not disturbed by the charges that their statements were unfair and partisan, for they were abundantly sustained by quotations from the books actually in use. The publisher of the most and most offensive of these books stated that it had a very large and increasing sale and use. The extreme sensitiveness of our friends in the South upon this subject we regard as a hopeful sign. Some of the most distinguished leaders of the Confederacy formerly declare that any teaching that would put into the minds of our young anything but absolute loyalty to the government and the Union flag should be banished from our schools. It still remains to be ascertained, however, that the books heretofore criticised glorify the cause of secession, teach that the Confederate States were lawful governments, that the destruction of the Confederacy was a calamity, renew the claims of the doctrine of State Sovereignty and glorify those who sought the destruction of the Union, and that these books are widely used in many school buildings over which the flag of the Republic flies. We recommend that the agitation of this subject be persistently continued until such vicious text books be removed from all the schools of the land. The Grand Army of the Republic does not ask our fellow citizens who fought on the other side to accept as history, any statement that would reflect upon their courage and devotion in a cause they believed to be right. We do, however, demand, that the children of the entire country be taught that their most glorious heritage is this Republic, that it represents the realization of the fondest hopes in behalf of human liberty, and that all the sacrifices made for it, consecrate it to its mission in the world. In view of the recent monstrous attempt on the life of our beloved President, and Comrade, by a lawless assassin, our duty

teach the children and those who come to us from foreign lands reverence for law, order and authority, and to hate all forms of anarchy, becomes more and more apparent. Since the beginning of the agitation in behalf of patriotic teaching in our schools there has been most gratifying progress in the observance of Memorial Day and patriotic holidays, and in growing reverence for the flag. The declaration of many of our leading educators that they are advocating the systematic teaching in the schools of reverence for law and love of country, should fill us with gratification. During the past year there have been some hopeful signs as to this educational work. In a previous report this Committee suggested that the work must be done by individuals, posts and local organizations in our several communities. A good example has been furnished of what may be accomplished on this line during the past year. Our distinguished Comrade, Gen. Boynton, as a member of the School Board of Washington, D. C., has carried on a vigorous crusade against the histories in use in the schools of that city, and his criticisms and suggestions are of much value. The suggestion that a Committee be appointed to prepare a history of the Civil War for use in the public schools has received the consideration of the Committee. We see no reason to change our opinion as expressed in the report to the National Encampment in 1897, viz.:

"We have given some consideration to the question of the preparation of a school history by a Commission and our conclusion is not favorable to this plan. We believe that a Committee might be efficient and useful in the collection of materials for the historians' use, but that a real history properly written and adapted to general use, must be the product of one mind. We realize that there are many and serious difficulties in the way of replacing unpatriotic and improper histories with those which shall be satisfactory. We think that as these books are to be selected generally by local officials, the work of reform must be carried on through the Departments, Posts and other patriotic organizations. We have no doubt that through these agencies this important work may be accomplished."

The Committee would suggest for adoption the following resolution: That this Encampment direct the Committee to be appointed for next year to carry out the previous direction for a thorough investigation of the character of patriotic teaching and observance in the schools of the country, and report to the next Encampment.

For the Committee,

A. O. MARSH,
THOS. G. SAMPLE,
D. C. MILNER,
WM. M. OLNEY,
THOS. B. RODGERS.

The Committee on the Report of the Adjutant General submitted the following, and it was adopted:

Your Committee, to whom was referred the report of the Adjutant-General, beg to submit the following:

The Adjutant-General, by his submitted report, clearly shows the present status of the several Departments. An attentive reading of the report will show that while all the demands made upon the Department have been carefully and intelligently met, the work has been done at a decreased expense to our organization, and that he has kept clearly in mind the financial interests of the Comrade. We approve of his recommendation in reference to "Southern Memorial Fund," and commend the same to the careful consideration of the incoming administration.

E. B. GRAY, Wisconsin.
THOS. B. RODGERS, Missouri.
J. H. THATCHER, Connecticut.
D. W. ROBBINS, Colorado.
C. A. PARTRIDGE, Illinois.

The annual report of the Woman's Relief Corps was presented and ordered received and entered upon the journal. It is as follows:

Longmont, Colo., September 2, 1901.

Leo Rassieur, Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic:

Comrade:—I have the honor to extend to you and through you to the Thirty-fifth National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic the greetings of the Woman's Relief Corps, in Nineteenth Convention, and submit to you the following report of membership, financial standing and amount of relief extended to June 30, 1901, also total amount since organization:

Number of members	144,389
Expended in relief	\$ 51,554 4
Turned over to Posts	35,358 9
Relief other than money	52,509 2
For National Woman's Relief Corps' Home.....	8,472 7
Army nurses outside of Home.....	115 0
National Headquarters' Relief	50 5
For Memorial Day	14,972 0
For Memorial Day South sent direct	262 9

Total amount of relief expended\$163,295 9

Amount of money contributed for Memorial Day South	
in the hands of National Treasurer unexpended	\$ 910 4
Total amount contributed for Memorial Day in the South	1,133 4
Number of persons assisted by various Corps.....	41,62
Balance in relief fund of Corps	53,922 8
Balance in General Fund of Corps	113,478 1

The National Treasurer's report shows a cash balance
 in the General Fund June 30, 1901.....\$ 8,935 97
 Supplies valued at 4,618 99

Total assets 17 987 72

Liabilities, none.

Total amount of relief since organization, to June 30,
 1900\$2,024,688 53

Total amount of relief since organization to June 30,
 1901 2,187,685 23

Respectfully submitted in F. C. & L.,

MARY L. CARR, National President.

The Committee on the Report of the Chaplain-in-Chief presented the following report, which was adopted:

Your Committee has looked over the report of the Chaplain-in-Chief, and find it correct. We commend the carefully tabulated statistics gathered and presented by Comrade Drahms in his report. It is to be regretted that half of the Departments have no statistical report as required. This is probably due to the fact that Past Chaplains are derelict in forwarding their reports to Department Chaplains. We approve the recommendation of the Chaplain-in-Chief that the selection of Post Chaplains be confined to men of prompt business habits as well as of known interest in the Grand Army of the Republic.

THOS. C. ILIFF, Utah.

THOS. N. BOYLE, Pennsylvania.

THOS. S. HAGERTY, Missouri.

The following report was presented from the Committee on Relations with Sons of Veterans, and on motion was adopted:

In order to establish closer relations between the Grand Army of the Republic and the Sons of Veterans, United States of America, which seems to be an essential and desirable end for mutual benefit, and so that the life work of this organization in the teaching of patriotism, the promotion of good government and the observance of Memorial Day, and, above all, that the legitimate lessons of the great Civil War may be perpetuated in the truthful history, for the sake of future generations, your Committee respectfully recommends:

First. That the Sons of Veterans, U. S. A., be invited to hold the annual meeting of their Commandery-in-Chief at the same time and place fixed for the National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic.

Second. That the courtesy of the organization in admitting Comrades to its Camp Rooms be reciprocated; and that our Constitution be so amended that the members of the Sons of Veterans, U. S. A., in good standing in that order, may visit Posts in any State as their guests, so that our sons may better appreciate the purpose of the Grand Army, may receive instructions, and may become better qualified to carry on and continue the patriotic work of their fathers, and may feel a deeper interest and a higher sense of duty in performing any service that may be assigned to them. To this end, the Sons of Veterans shall be requested to communicate the semi-annual password and countersign to our Commander-in-Chief to be promulgated by him; and all Sons presenting themselves for admission to Post Rooms shall be required to give the same as evidence of good standing in their own Order, and shall be obligated upon their first visit at the altar to keep secret and inviolable, the proceedings of the Post, and to promote the interests and objects of the Grand Army of the Republic.

Your Committee suggests that the Committee of this Encampment on Rules and Regulations be requested to formulate and report to the next Encampment the necessary amendment to the constitution for this obligation.

Third. We congratulate the Sons of Veterans upon the noble principles and objects of their Order, and upon the patriotic efforts in the past, and upon the evidences of progress and improvement that are now apparent.

We especially commend them for the establishment of the great National Memorial University at Mason City, Iowa, dedicated to the Grand Army of the Republic, as a memorial of the men and women of war times, and appreciate this signal recognition and this movement to perpetuate truthful history and sacrifices of our Comrades and of the loyal women of 1861-1865.

In making this report, your Committee wishes it to be understood that the Sons of Veterans shall not, in any sense, become members of the Grand Army of the Republic, now or hereafter, and that the organization has never asked nor desired such legislation upon our part.

This report has been submitted to the Committee on Fraternity Relations, appointed at our request by the supreme legislative body of the Sons of Veterans of the United States of America, and met with its unqualified approval.

WM. H. ARMSTRONG.

P. H. LENNON.

P. H. CONEY.

AARON I. BLISS.

W. D. WICKERSHAM.

The report of the Committee on National Park to include the battlefields of Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, and others in that vicinity, was presented, pending the reading, of which the Commander-in-Chief said:

I have just been informed, and I fear with dreadful correctness, that the President of the United States is dead. Will you rise while the Chaplain offers prayer?

Prayer by the Chaplain-in-Chief:

Heavenly Father, Thou has assured us in Thy word that if we call upon Thee in the day of trouble Thou wilt deliver us. We come to Thee identified as we are with this great nation, and so deeply interested in its welfare, and we ask Thee to reach out Thy hand to us and to give to each one of us the grace that we need in order that we may bow submissively to Thy will. We pray that the blessing of God may rest upon all those who are immediately identified with the President in the relation that they sustain to him. Grant that Thy providence may be over us, and that we may be directed by Thee, and that there may come by Thy overruling providence out of this great calamity that has fallen upon us, that which will subserve the interests of the nation and will perpetuate the civil government under which we live. We now commend ourselves to Thy care. Reach out Thy hand continually to us and minister to us and finally save us in Thy Kingdom, for Christ's sake, Amen.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: I think a committee ought to be appointed to prepare an expression of our feeling and sympathy at this time.

It was moved that a committee of three, of which the Commander-in-Chief should be a member, be appointed to draft resolutions to be sent by telegram to Mrs. McKinley.

The motion prevailed.

Comrade Scott moved that the Commander-in-Chief be authorized to attend the funeral with such number of this Council as he may deem necessary and proper, and the motion prevailed.

On motion of Comrade Smith the Council adjourned to 7 o'clock p. m.

SEVEN P. M.

Comrade Hackett called up the resolution heretofore presented by him in relation to the pension question.

Comrade Sample offered as an amendment to the resolution the following: That the majority report of the Pension Committee be adopted and all other pension matters be laid upon the table.

Comrade Smith, of Kansas, offered as a substitute for all pending matters, the following:

Resolved, That all pension matters now pending before this Council be referred to the Commander-in-Chief, and the Committee on Pensions to be appointed by him, with instructions that at a suitable time in the discretion of the Commander-in-Chief, the whole subject matter shall be brought to the attention of the President of the United States for his consideration.

COMRADE HACKETT: Include the Commissioner of Pensions and that is all right.

COMRADE WICKERSHAM: I would suggest a little change in the phraseology, to bring it to the consideration of the President and such other officers of the National Administration as might have it in their power to afford relief.

COMRADE SMITH: There is no objection to that and I will accept that amendment.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: It will be exceedingly gratifying to me if you will take the time to put that resolution in the best possible shape. It may become a matter of considerable importance.

After various suggestions upon the wording of the resolution it was adopted in the following form:

Resolved, That all pension matters now pending before the National Council of Administration be referred to the Commander-in-Chief and the Committee on Pensions to be appointed, with instructions that at a suitable time, at the discretion of the Commander-in-Chief, the whole subject shall be brought to the attention of the President of the United States for his consideration.

The following report was then read and on motion Resolution 3 was stricken out and the remainder adopted:

Whereas: The Grand Army of the Republic at two immediately preceding National Encampments, has urged Congress to pass the act to establish a great National Park in and around Fredericksburg, Va. At the last Congress, the Senate passed the bill, and the Military Committee of the House of Representatives reported it favorably, but it was not permitted to be considered by the House. The reasons for the establishment of the park are as cogent, if not of greater weight, than those which actuated the setting apart of other famous localities. Some of these are here enumerated:

I. It affords the best facilities for the concentration of a large army for instruction and mobilization. The land is healthy and elevated, with abundant wood and water. It is easily reached by railroad and water—the Rappahannock River.

II. It is nearer the center of population, of both North and South, than any other Military Park in the country, and readily accessible to all.

III. The cost of securing and maintaining this park will be less than that of any other in the country.

IV. Troops from every State were here arrayed in battle, to the number of at least 500,000.

V. More troops were here engaged than in any battle in the world's history.

VI. The losses in killed, wounded and missing in both armies aggregated 129,838.

VII. Here were fought the battles of Fredericksburg, including Hamilton's Crossing, Chancellorsville, including Marye's Heights and Salem Church, The Wilderness, Spottsylvania Court House, including also Laurel Hill, the Bloody Angle and Todd's Tavern, Po River and Ny River.

VIII. Here is the largest National Cemetery in the United States. It contains the remains of 16,500 Union soldiers.

IX. The battlefields embrace an area of about 6,000 acres, which can now be purchased at an average of \$8 per acre. The entrenchments are still in a remarkable state of preservation, but are likely soon to be obliterated by the destruction of the forests for lumber, already falling a prey to the portable saw mills.

X. Under the act of the Legislature of Virginia the land may be condemned at its fair value, and speculation is thus prevented.

XI. No member of the large Commission of 217, composed about equally of Union and Confederate Veterans, can "have any capital stock or declare any dividends," as this corporation is not organized

for pecuniary or personal gain or benefits. (Act of the Legislature of Virginia, Section I.)

XII. It is equi distant from Washington and Richmond; it is on a great trunk line, and is accessible from the National Capital in one hour and forty minutes. The climate will permit access at all seasons. No area in the world will attract more visitors.

XIII. This section is replete with memorials of Washington and other distinguished leaders in the early days of the Republic.

XIV. The project has received the official approval of the Secretary of War, of the "Grand Army of the Republic," of "The Society of the Army of the Potomac," and of the "Society of the United Confederate Veterans," and the Legislature of Virginia has memorialized Congress to establish this park.

No claim is made for this great National work on sectional grounds, though it is proper to state that while the West has Chickamauga, Shiloh and Vicksburg, the East has only Gettysburg and Antietam.

A National Park at Fredericksburg, centrally located on a great trunk line, the Pennsylvania Railroad, one hour and a half from the National Capital, and in a climate never severe, will attract more visitors than any other battle area in the world.

Therefore, Resolved, I. That the Grand Army of the Republic renews its earnest appeal to the Fifty-seventh Congress for the early consideration and passage of the bill to be introduced this winter.

II. Resolved, That the Adjutant-General of the Grand Army of the Republic send a copy of this minute to the President of the Senate, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and to the Military Committee of both Houses as soon as the Congress is fully organized. Respectfully submitted,

EDGAR ALLAN, Chairman,
HENRY E. TAINTOR,
DANIEL R. BALLOU,
DAN A. GROSVENOR,
PETER B. AYARS,

Members of the Committee.

A memorial and resolution that Congress create a National Park upon the battlefield of Wilson Creek was adopted. It is as follows:

Whereas, the State Encampment of the G. A. R., of Missouri, has recommended the passage of "House Bill No. 5036," we ask the National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic to do the same for the following reasons:

First.—The Battle of Wilson Creek was fought August 10, 1861, being one of the earliest and most sanguinary conflicts of the war.

Second.—One of the noblest faculties of our nature prompts homage to the brave and true. A hero without a peer was martyred here. Noble Gen. Lyon fell at this historic place, gallantly leading a bayonet charge. No monument—not even a rude shaft—marks the sacred spot where he and so many of his brave comrades fell; patriotism has built no shrine where his heroic blood was shed for country, home and flag.

Third.—This ground is too sacred for the growing of crops and the grazing of cattle thereon. No mark of respect has been shown our fallen Comrades, to distinguish this battlefield from any other part of the country.

Fourth.—There is no National Park west of the Mississippi River.

Fifth.—The veteran soldier forms a large and important factor in our Western population, and Congress in passing this bill will be acting in harmony with the wishes of our people, and the veterans of the Great West.

Sixth.—Congress in enacting this bill into law, will but pay a fitting compliment to the patriotism of the noble people of "Grand Old Missouri," and history has given everlasting credit to her citizenship.

President Lincoln's Proclamation of Emancipation, did not apply to Missouri; of her own accord 114,000 negroes became free, valued at \$40,000,000. Patriotism crowns her "Empress of the South" and "Queen of the West."

Seventh.—This memorable battlefield should be permanently set aside for us and our children. It would be a priceless legacy, bequeathed alike to citizen and soldier. It would teach by object lesson this beautiful truth; the very soil above which freedom flourishes, was bought by the blood of our Comrades and our fathers, and was intended to be the residence of Liberty, Virtue and Happiness. Here on the Western frontiers, that piety and purity, that wisdom and magnanimity, that constancy and self-government, which adorns the character of our National Union, would be forever held in veneration. All would know the price of Liberty.

Resolved, That we heartily endorse "House Bill No. 5036," introduced in the House of Representatives by Hon. James Cooney, M. C. of Missouri, entitled, "A Bill Establishing the Wilson Creek National Military Park," and request our Senators and Representatives in Congress to give this measure their cordial support and use their best endeavors to secure its speedy passage.

Offered under the hand and seal, by and on the behalf of the "Wilson Creek National Park Association." Respectfully yours in
F. C. L.,

JAMES DECKER, Secretary.

Late Co. C, 21st Illinois Vol. Inf. and Co. F, 11th Mo. Inf. Vol.

A resolution favoring the erection of a memorial bridge

across the Potomac river at Washington was adopted. It is as follows:

Whereas, the whole nation is interested in the National Capitol at Washington, D. C., and the sacred dead buried at Arlington, in which every State has buried worth, and a sacred interest to guard and keep: and

Whereas, a memorial bridge across the Potomac connecting the Capital City with the City of the Dead, has been urged repeatedly by the Secretary of War, and by the President of the United States, as a just tribute to the loyalty and to the patriotism of those who died that this nation might live; therefore, be it

Resolved, By the survivors in arms, that, while they have fully endorsed as patriotic and proper the expenditures of large sums of money in beautifying the parks at Gettysburg and Chattanooga—the Washington monument, and many other patriotic purposes, there still rests a sacred obligation upon the Government to span the Potomac with a memorial bridge, sacred to the Nation's dead, buried at Arlington Cemetery, thus forever uniting the North and the South, in everlasting Union, and kissing each other in peace.

Resolved, That the President of the United States be respectfully requested in his coming message to Congress to recommend the construction of such a memorial bridge, as shall be an honor to the Nation they helped to save, and a tribute of respect to the Silent Dead.

A resolution favoring the erection of a monument in the City of Washington to the Soldiers and Sailors and Marines of the Union was adopted. It is as follows:

Resolved, That the National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic, respectfully but earnestly urge upon the Congress of the United States, the propriety of immediately providing for the erection in Washington, District of Columbia, of such a testimonial to the more than two million soldiers, sailors and marines, who fought the War of the Rebellion to a triumphant conclusion, as will be eminently worthy of their unparalleled valor, fortitude and self-sacrifice, and also of the great Republic, which, through their heroism was rescued from the throes of rebellion, and preserved without the loss of a single star from the flag. We ask that appropriate legislation, looking to the final consummation of this too-long delayed work shall be passed at the next coming session of the Congress.

Resolved, That the National Reunion Monument Association of Washington, D. C., be constituted the Committee of the Grand Army of the Republic, and empowered to urge favorable legislation by Congress.

A resolution in regard to a branch Soldiers' Home was referred to the Committee on Legislation. It is as follows:

Cleveland, O., September 12, 1901.

Whereas, the Department of Louisiana and Mississippi Grand Army of the Republic has had introduced a bill for a branch Soldiers' and Sailors' Home through Hon. Robert C. Davey, representing the Second District of the State of Louisiana in the Congress of the United States, and,

Whereas, there are now in the extreme Southern States nearly two hundred and twenty-five thousand veterans of the United States Army, who could not stand the severe cold climate of the North on account of disabilities due to exposure during military or naval service and old age; therefore, be it

Resolved, That this Thirty-fifth National Encampment recommend the passage of this bill for a branch Soldiers' Home in the States of Louisiana or Mississippi for the veterans of 1812-1815, the Mexican War, the War of 1861-65, American-Spanish War who reside in the extreme Southern States. CHAS. W. KEETING,
Department Commander.

On motion the reports of the Senior Vice Commander-in-Chief, the Junior Vice Commander-in-Chief, and the Surgeon General were approved.

It was moved and carried that a committee be appointed to draft a resolution on the subject of anarchy, and the Commander-in-Chief appointed as such Committee, the Senior Vice Commander-in-Chief and the Chaplain-in-Chief.

The report of the Inspector General was approved excepting that part relating to the subject of blanks.

It was moved and carried that the Judge Advocate General's report be referred to the Executive Committee.

A communication was presented from the City of Charleston, South Carolina, asking that the next National Encampment be held in that city at the time of their Exposition.

COMRADE COOK (of Colorado): We again renew the invitation to you to come to Denver. We have secured a rate of one cent a mile from New York, Portland and Boston to Denver. We would like very much to have you come. We

have secured a rate of one cent a mile from Ogden, but have not been able to secure that from San Francisco. There has never been a rate made from Portland, New York or Boston to Colorado of one cent per mile until now.

COMRADE WICKERSHAM: Over what line west of the Mississippi?

COMRADE COOK: All the lines from St. Louis and Chicago. The Missouri Pacific has the long line, and their rate will have to be made a little less. We have also a rate of one cent a mile from St. Paul, Minneapolis and Milwaukee.

COMRADE SAMPLE: I have been requested by the members from Pennsylvania and New Jersey to ask you to go to Atlantic City.

COMRADE STICKNEY: I was requested by Delegate Cole from Atlantic City, to ask this Council not to decide too quickly in this matter, that they might possibly be empowered to offer this invitation from Atlantic City. They could not do so then because they had no authority.

It was moved that the question of locating the Thirty-sixth National Encampment be left to the Executive Committee, to be taken up at its first meeting, and the motion prevailed.

The Chaplain-in-Chief submitted the following as the report of the Committee on the subject of "Anarchy":

Resolved, That we earnestly petition our legislative bodies to enact laws prohibiting the meeting of any organization that endorses anarchistic principles, and for the suppression of all literature that inculcates teachings that are at variance with the benign and liberal government that we successfully defended in the war for the suppression of the Rebellion.

Comrade Wickersham moved to substitute the following preamble and resolutions offered by the Department of Illinois:

Whereas, The recent attempt of a would-be assassin to take the life of the Chief Executive of this Nation, following two previous successful attempts of the same character within the present generation, has called the attention of the American people to the fact that there is no law in our National Statutes to properly punish such a crime, and,

Whereas, In the nature of our institutions, and in the character of his high office, the President of the United States is on duty from the hour of his inauguration to the close of his term, and,

Whereas, An attack or assault upon the President of the United States is an assault upon the Nation, and its government, and should be designated an act of treason, and,

Whereas, We have always believed and taught that the penalty of treason is death; be it

Resolved, That the Congress of the United States be, and is hereby memorialized to enact such laws as will place the trial of offenders of this nature within the jurisdiction of the United States Courts, and to fix an adequate punishment for such an offence; and be it further

Resolved, If, in the opinion of those learned in the law it is found to be necessary to amend the Constitution of the United States in order to carry this purpose into execution, that such an amendment should be speedily submitted to the States for adoption.

It was moved as a substitute that both the report of the Committee and the preamble and resolutions from the Department of Illinois be adopted, and the motion prevailed.

Comrade Sample moved that the bond of the Quartermaster General be fixed at \$8,000 and the premium therefor paid by the National Encampment, and the motion prevailed.

It was moved that the bond of the Adjutant General be fixed at \$1,000 and the premium be paid by the Encampment. The motion prevailed.

Comrade Armstrong moved that the number of copies of the Journal of the Thirty-fifth Encampment to be printed do not exceed four thousand. The motion prevailed.

Comrade Armstrong moved that the sum of \$200 be appropriated for reporting and filing a copy of the proceedings

of the Thirty-fifth National Encampment, and the motion was carried.

Comrade Sample moved that the salary of the Adjutant General be fixed at \$1,200 a year, and the motion was carried.

On motion of Comrade Sterrett the salary of the stenographer at National Headquarters was fixed at not exceeding \$600 per year.

Comrade Sample moved that the salary of the Quartermaster General be not exceeding \$500 per year, and the motion was carried.

Comrade Scott moved that the Commander-in-Chief be authorized to draw upon the Quartermaster General for the sum of \$2,000 or such part thereof as may be necessary to pay actual expenses, and the motion prevailed.

Comrade Wickersham moved that the salary of the Custodian be fixed at \$60 per month, and the motion prevailed.

It was moved and carried that the Adjutant General, the Quartermaster General and the Inspector General be constituted a Committee on Supplies to act under the orders of the Commander-in-Chief.

Comrade Sample moved that the retiring Adjutant General edit the Journal and that that portion of the business which has been transacted here today be referred to the Commander-in-Chief for his approval, also that the sum of \$200 be appropriated to pay the expenses of the same. The motion prevailed.

Comrade Sample moved that the report of the Committee on Legislation, together with the resolutions presented by that committee be adopted and the motion prevailed.

Said report and resolutions are as follows :

REPORT OF "COMMITTEE ON LEGISLATION FOR VETERANS IN THE PUBLIC SERVICE."

To the Thirty-fifth National Encampment, Grand Army of the Republic, Greeting:

COMRADES: The "Committee on Legislation for Veterans in the Public Service," appointed by the Commander-in-Chief, in accordance with action authorizing it taken by the Thirty-fourth National Encampment, held at Chicago, Ill., August 29-30, 1900, strongly reaffirming the principles declared on the subject matter and the views of the bounden duty of all Comrades of our great organization concerning it and other things, as set forth and expressed in its last previous report, now submit the following:

While the last report was one of progress and of hope, based on promises made by the Speaker of the House and others, and encouragement given by our Comrade, the President of the United States, concerning the desired legislation, on all which your Committee placed reliance, the result shows only disaster. Yet the Union forces, as a body, never despaired of the grand results finally achieved by them during the Civil War, and hence this grand organization must not despair, regardless of the character or strength of the foes it is called upon to meet in this, its present war for justice.

THE VETERAN PREFERENCE LAWS.

Much misunderstanding exists concerning the Veteran Preference Laws. And their scope. What they are should be made plain. The text of Section 1754, Revised Statutes, U. S., is herein given. So also is the Civil Service Rule of October 29, 1884, secured only after a long struggle, by the present chairman of this Committee. The Statute is mandatory as to those covered by it. And since the promulgation of the rule, Boards of Examiners have allowed the preference in certification necessary, to those entitled to preference under the Statute, who are found eligible through competitive examination. Otherwise, even they could not be appointed. In operation, the beneficiaries of both Statute and Rule are, to the extent of 45 per cent, soldiers and sailors of the Regular and Volunteer Army and Navy, who enlisted and served since 1865. No preference whatever is accorded to those who were honorably discharged at the expiration of their terms of enlistment or by reason of the ending of the Civil War. And it matters not how many times a man was wounded.

The foregoing statement is true despite the wrong perpetrated on such men by an inspired article emanating from Washington (the Civil Service Reform League, likely), which appeared in the public press of the country while the Veterans' Preference Bill was pending in Congress, wherein it was made to appear that all veterans of the Civil War were given a preference. The United States Civil Service Commission, though urgently requested to do so by this Committee, failed to set the matter right. Hence, more false teaching was scattered among the people.

There is a law concerning the matter of retention of veterans already in the service. The force and applicability of that has recently been denied by the Collector of Customs, and the Collector of Internal Revenue, at New York. And this denial appears to have been sustained by the head of one of the Executive Departments, viz., the Secretary of the Treasury. This furnishes one reason for an appeal to the President.

Chapter 287, Laws of 1876, embodied in Statutes at large U. S. (Vol. 19), is in part as follows:

".....Provided that in making any reduction of force in any of the Executive Departments, the head of such Department shall retain those persons who may be equally qualified, who have been honorably discharged from the military or naval service of the United States, and the widows and orphans of deceased sailors and soldiers."

The laws above referred to or quoted, are the only ones which provide a preference for veterans, either for appointment to or retention in the public service and, except for a Recommendatory Statute, Section 1755, the spirit of which was gratitude, but is without force, no other legislation on the subject has been enacted. Some changes of Civil Service rules affecting veterans who become disconnected from the public service, in regard to reinstatement, have been made. And that is all.

IN THE HOUSE.

The defeat of the Bromwell bill (H. R. 5779) in the House of Representatives, December 17, 1900, was most decisive. Concerning what then took place, reference is made to pp. 383-387 of the Congressional Record, 2d. Session, 56th Congress. We will not take the time to inflict upon you the sad story to which the public records bear witness in the debate on this bill. It shows an immense amount of inexcusable and lamentable lack of knowledge on the part of many men in public life—some of whom we call Comrad—regarding existing statute laws affecting the preference and status of veterans in the public service; or could it have been a fear of the Civil Service Reform League, whose noisy opposition to this measure

ure and the veteran on general principles is baseless and without good reason; for otherwise, it is strong evidence of willful misrepresentation and deceit, all the more harmful and reprehensible when emanating from high public officials, especially to be regretted if coming from those who served in the Union forces and who therefore would be supposed to know the law and the facts, as well as the justice and necessity of such a law being enacted, and to speak the truth in matters concerning their comrades.

A quotation or two in support of the foregoing statement will suffice. For instance:

Mr. Hepburn (Iowa), a Comrade, said:....

"I do not believe that anybody has the right to speak for those men who might be benefited by this law, and say that he represents them."

"I do not believe that those men who served between 1861 and 1865 or the masses of them, ask this legislation....."

".....Under the law as it is to-day, preference is required in matters of appointment, other things being equal, to the old soldier....."

Mr. Grosvenor (Ohio), a Comrade also, said:

"Mr. Speaker, I greatly desire the passage of some legislation upon this subject, but I join the gentleman from Iowa (Mr. Hepburn) in the criticisms which he has made....."

It is fair to assume that both these men knew better, because they received the former report of your Committee, and the action of the Thirty-fourth National Encampment on same was known to them. In addition, they had long experience as law-makers of the Nation.

Sharing in the debate, besides Speaker Henderson, were: Bromwell and Grosvenor, Ohio; Richardson and Sims, Tennessee; Fowler, New Jersey; Hepburn and Lacey, Iowa; Talbert, South Carolina; Bingham, Pennsylvania; Wheeler, Kentucky; Moody, McCall and Gillett, Massachusetts; Clayton and Sulzer, New York; Livingston and Fleming, Georgia, and Mondell, Wyoming.

Of these, Bromwell, Bingham, Lacey, Moody, Clayton and Sulzer, spoke favoring the bill. Speaker Henderson appeared also to do so. The others opposed it.

Preceding the debate, on the demand for a second, the vote by tellers was 67 ayes to 34 noes. Following the debate, the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill, as announced by the Speaker, was 51 in the affirmative to 105 in the negative. And so it has gone into history. The yeas and nays were called for, but no roll call was permitted, though 25 arose in favor of same. This failure to get upon the record has ever been the result of all attempts to pass like legislation in the House. Of course, without the aid

of Speaker Henderson, the bill could not have been considered at all. Under the rules of the House, on the pending motion to suspend, no amendment of the bill was in order. Permitted to come up at an inopportune time, without proper notice, no previous opportunity to arrange and prepare for discussion of the bill, was given. Your Committee cannot believe, from what happened on that occasion (as also on June 7, 1900, when the bill came before the House less than one hour before the adjournment of the first Session), and a subsequent flat-footed refusal made by the Speaker to the pleas of the Commander-in-Chief and the Chairman of your Committee, on February 11, 1901, for another hearing of one hour on the measure when it could be properly discussed and amended to meet the wishes of its friends, as also to test, on a roll call, who were real friends of the veteran and who his opponents, that there was a desire to treat either the bill or the veterans, fairly.

IN THE SENATE.

The Senate "Committee to Examine the Several Branches of the Civil Service," having in charge Senate 283, offered by Mr. Platt, at the first session (referred to in our last report), held no meeting during the Second Session of the Fifty-sixth Congress. Mr. Ross, its chairman, had meantime been retired from the Senate, Mr. Dillingham taking his place there, and also as a member of that Committee. Repeated urging for a meeting of it produced no effect, so on due consideration by your Committee and other friends of the cause of the veteran, of the whole subject matter, and especially the continued attitude of opposition of the Committee on Rules, and of the House of Representatives, as stated by the Speaker, he saying "it could not pass the House or Senate," and particularly with a view to remove any objections as to new legislation—one of the alleged causes for adverse action taken by the House—another bill, amendatory of Section 1754, Revised Statutes, U. S., was drawn, and the same was introduced in the Senate, by Hon. W. A. Harris, of Kansas, on January 7, 1901. It was known as Senate 5417. This was referred to the "Committee on Civil Service and Retrenchment" of the Senate, and, on January 15, it was reported by its authority, by Mr. Harris, to the Senate, without amendment. That bill, as then offered and reported, reads as follows:

A BILL

To amend section seventeen hundred and fifty-four of the Revised Statutes of the United States, relating to the preference in civil appointments of ex-army and navy officers.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section seven-

teen hundred and fifty-four of the Revised Statutes of the United States be amended so as to read as follows:

"Sec. 1754. Officers and enlisted men who served in the armies or Navy of the United States between April twelfth, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, and August twenty-fifth, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, being honorably discharged therefrom, shall be preferred for appointment to and retention in civil offices and employments, as also for promotion therein: Provided, They are found to possess the business capacity necessary for the proper discharge of the duties of such offices or employments."

Sec. 2. That all laws or parts of laws inconsistent with the provisions of this Act, are hereby repealed.

The Committee Report accompanying it (No. 1867) was as follows:

AMENDING SECTION 1754, REVISED STATUTES.

January 15, 1901. Ordered to be printed.

Mr. Harris, from the Committee on Civil Service and Retrenchment, submitted the following

REPORT.

(To accompany S. 5417.)

The Committee on Civil Service and Retrenchment, to whom was referred the bill (S. 5417) to amend section 1754 of the Revised Statutes, have examined the same and report:

Section 1754 of the Revised Statutes of the United States reads as follows:

Sec. 1754. Persons honorably discharged from the military or naval service by reason of disability resulting from wounds or sickness incurred in the line of duty shall be preferred for appointments to civil office, provided they are found to possess the business capacity necessary for the proper discharge of the duties of such offices.

Construing this section, the Civil Service Commission rule as follows, on October 29, 1884:

"Any applicant honorably discharged for such cause, i. e., by reason of disability resulting from wounds or sickness incurred in the line of duty, who, as the result of an examination, has been placed upon a register as eligible for appointment, should be certified in preference to any other person thereon not entitled to such preference examined for the same part of the service, even though such persons are graded higher. Without such priority in certification, it appears to be hardly practicable to give the preference in appointment, which it seems to be the object of the statute to secure. You are requested to act upon this view in making certifications."

The amendment embodied in the bill under consideration broadens the scope of this section of the law, which limits preference for

appointment to persons discharged by reason of disability resulting from wounds or sickness. A large number of soldiers and sailors who were wounded, and who served for years after being wounded are excluded, and preference is given to those who saw but little service, in many cases. The lapse of years has enormously reduced the number of men who saw service from 1861 to 1865. But few are left now who could avail themselves of the privilege hereby extended, and it is the opinion of your Committee that those who may now be able to pass the Civil Service examination and get upon the eligible lists should be preferred for appointment without reference to disabilities which forced their discharge from the service.

In the second session of the Fifty-fifth Congress, Senate bill No. 3256 was passed, giving this privilege. It was also favorably reported from the Committee on Reform in the Civil Service of the House of Representatives, with the following report:

“The Committee on Reform in the Civil Service, to whom was referred the bill (S. 3256) in reference to the Civil Service and appointments thereunder, submit the following report:

In the matter of the appointment of persons to positions in the Executive Departments of the Government under existing law, soldiers and sailors who incurred disabilities in the service and who have taken the Civil Service examination are to be preferred. Under the provisions of the bill herewith reported this preference will extend to and include all honorably discharged soldiers, sailors, or marines, who served as such between April 1, 1861, and August 26, 1865, without reference to the disabilities they may have incurred in service. Under the present law the right of preference is based upon disabilities. Under the proposed bill the right of preference is based upon the service of the soldier who has served during the war and has an honorable discharge.

The present law has given rise to a great deal of dissatisfaction among ex-Union soldiers and sailors, for the reason that the man who may have served only one month or less, if during that service he incurred any disability, is given preference in the matter of employment by the Government over the soldier or sailor who may have served from the beginning until the close of the war, enduring all the hardships and privations incident to that service but incurring no permanent disabilities. The passage of this bill will not in any way affect the operation of the civil service law, rules, or regulations with respect to examinations for appointment. Soldiers and sailors, under the provisions of this proposed law, who apply for positions will be required as now to pass the Civil Service examination, the preference applying only in the selection of persons from the eligible list.

The proposed bill also applies to promotions as well as to appoint-

ments, and if passed will prevent the removal of any soldier or sailor except for good cause and upon charges and after a hearing.

Believing that the discrimination which the present law makes against the soldier or sailor who has an honorable record of service, but who was fortunate enough not to incur any permanent disability, is neither right nor just, your Committee therefore recommend the passage of this bill.

Your Committee therefore believe it is but justice to the few survivors of that great conflict to give them this privilege, and therefore recommend the passage of the bill.

On January 16, on the plea that the Committee had not met and considered the bill, and that it was not understood by Mr. Wolcott, of Colorado, one of the Committee who consented to its being reported to the Senate, (the vote to report it was on a canvass of the members of the Committee on the floor of the Senate, a majority agreeing thereto) a motion was made by Mr. Lodge, of Massachusetts, to recommit the bill to the Committee. It was so recommitted on January 17. This was regarded as a knock-out blow. Earnest work by the members of this Committee and strong personal appeals in writing and by visitation made to the individual members of the Senate Committee, by the Commander-in-Chief and others, affected a change, however. The Committee did meet and consider it, and on February 14, the bill was again reported to the Senate, with an amendment, as follows:

A BILL

To amend section seventeen hundred and fifty-four of the Revised Statutes of the United States, relating to the preference in civil appointments of ex-army and navy officers.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section seventeen hundred and fifty-four of the Revised Statutes of the United States be amended so as to read as follows:

Sec. 1754. Persons honorably discharged from the military or naval service by reason of disability resulting from wounds or sickness, and officers and enlisted men who served in the armies or navy of the United States between April twelfth, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, and August twenty-fifth, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, being honorably discharged therefrom, shall be preferred for appointment to civil offices: Provided, They are found to possess the business capacity necessary for the proper discharge of the duties of such offices or employments."

Sec. 2. That all laws or parts of laws inconsistent with the provisions of this Act are hereby repealed.

The Committee's Report (No. 2286), accompanying the amended bill was the same as the Report first made (No. 1867), except that in the last paragraph of the former, after the words "and therefore recommended the passage of the bill" as they appear in Report No. 1867, was added "as amended to read as follows:" (The text of the amended bill is as given above. Committee.)

An intended amendment by Mr. Jones of Arkansas, (evidently inspired by Mr. Proctor, of the Civil Service Commission, and the Civil Service Reform League, both which, by the way, should be engaged in better business than devoting their time in the effort to belittle the services of and prevent justice being done to war veterans as well as to create a wrong impression in the public mind through the public press regarding a preference in the public service which all veterans do not receive, and for the reasons that such acts are unworthy of Americans, and their interference is unwarranted and uncalled for, and as well obnoxious to the sense of justice existing among the people at large, as we believe) was as follows:

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

February 20, 1901.

(Ordered to be printed.)

AMENDMENT.

Intended to be proposed by Mr. Jones, of Arkansas, to the bill (S. 5417) to amend section seventeen hundred and fifty-four of the Revised Statutes of the United States, relating to the preference in civil appointments of ex-army and navy officers, viz.: At the end of section 1, insert the following:

The preference herein provided for shall only be given where consistent with the maintenance of the apportionment of appointments among the several States and Territories and the District of Columbia, as required by the Civil Service Act of January sixteenth, eighteen hundred and eighty-three; and nothing herein contained shall be construed to deprive any State, Territory, or the District of Columbia of its equal representation in such apportionment upon the basis of population as ascertained at the last preceding census.

In the open Senate, numerous attempts were made by Mr. Harris, to get consideration of the bill, but he was always met by an objection. Among the objectors shown in the Congressional Record, are Mr. Kean and Mr. Wolcott. There were others. Indeed, it seemed as though the bill was not properly labelled. All efforts to secure action on the subject beyond the report of the Committee, failed. The Chairman of your Committee finally appealed to Mr. Foraker, of Ohio, to move the bill. He solicited him, as also Mr. Hanna, of Ohio, and Mr. Scott, of West Virginia, and many others

for reasons well known to them, to aid in having the Senate take action on the same, even if adverse to the bill, but all to no purpose. Objections continued being made to its consideration until the end. And so the bill died.

SOME WORDS OF THANKS.

From the beginning of the first to the ending of the second session of the Fifty-sixth Congress, of the Senators and Representatives, 447 in number, comprising it, there would need to be some straining of conscience to record as friends of the Veterans of the Civil War, from the viewpoint of this Committee—by their acts ye shall know them—any great number of them.

Worthy of special thanks for efforts made at the second session, were W. A. Harris, in the Senate; Jacob H. Bromwell, Charles B. Landis, B. T. Clayton, William Sulzer, and James A. Tawney, in the House. And to these may be added those named elsewhere who spoke in favor of the bill while under consideration in the House.

This is a white, not a black list. In it the Committee desire to include those who were true-blue under all circumstances. Beyond that it does not care to go.

WHAT PRESIDENT MCKINLEY SAID.

The declaration of President McKinley in his second letter of acceptance, "Preference should be given to honorably discharged soldiers and sailors and their widows and orphans in respect to the public service" bespoke what we believe is in the hearts of the people. It was a fair index of their loyalty to our cause. And to them we should now appeal.

RETROSPECTIVE.

Looking back over the entire field of action, consideration being given only to the prominent factors in the contest, it may be stated here that at no time from the adjournment of the Thirty-fourth National Encampment, August 30, 1900, until the closing hours of the Fifty-sixth Congress, March 4, 1901, was there any relaxation or diminution of labor or sacrifice to secure proper legislation in way of simple justice.

The promulgation, through National and Department Headquarters, to the Posts of our Order, by direction of the National Encampment, of the Committee's adopted Report, accompanied by Circular No. 1, Current series, from the Commander-in-Chief, for action by them, and, which by the way, received attention everywhere in our Order, (except in one Department, where it appears that orders from superior headquarters were not in this instance recognized or obeyed) with the result that more than 2,000 Posts are on

record as having petitioned for the passage of the bill: and the transmittal of personal letters containing a copy of the Report alluded to, to each Senator and Representative in Congress at his home address, preceding the meeting of Congress in December, and visitations to many of them at Washington, during the session, in behalf of the desired legislation, are but two among the numerous efforts made.

With the earnest co-operation of Commander-in-Chief Leo Ras-sieur, Adjutant-General Frank M. Sterrett, Department Commanders Geo. H. Slaybaugh and Israel W. Stone, of the Potomac, and the Committee on Veterans' Rights of that Department, Comrade H. A. Cobaugh, Chairman, as also the aid of Comrades Daniel E. Sickles and Geo. H. Patrick, all of which was willingly given, your Committee feel that there has been no short-coming in any direction on the part of the accredited representatives of the Grand Army of the Republic, to whom this work was committed, in their efforts to do their full duty to the Order, and to its rank and file. And that responsibility for defeat rests elsewhere.

CONCLUSION.

We again repeat: "The agony and bloody sweat are over. Lipservice has again been tried and found wanting. God help the veteran." His countrymen in Congress assembled, have not helped him in this matter. Perhaps the people will instruct some of them in their duty. It only remains for your Committee to regretfully acknowledge defeat, and gracefully retire. In doing so, we have some suggestions to offer for the consideration of the Encampment.

One of these is in the form of Preambles and Resolutions requesting the issuance of an Executive Order by the President of the United States, on the subject of the Veteran in the Public Service. This we ask may be adopted and a copy properly authenticated by the Commander-in-Chief and Adjutant-General, at a time in the discretion of the Commander-in-Chief, be forwarded to the President for his consideration, and that copies of the same be furnished to the press.

The other is "An Address to the American People," by the Grand Army of the Republic, which we recommend may be adopted by the Encampment, and that copies be furnished the press, with the request that the same may be published; copies being also sent to the Commanders of all Posts, urging that they will personally see the editors of their local papers and request of them its publication.

We also recommend that the Harris bill (S. 5417) be introduced in the Fifty-seventh Congress, and its enactment into law again be urged by a Committee of our Order, to be appointed by the incoming Commander-in-Chief. And, to the end that there shall be no ques-

tion about such Committee properly representing the Grand Army of the Republic, we further recommend that copies of this Report, together with General Orders announcing and naming the Committee, may be sent to the members of the Fifty-seventh Congress in Senate and House, to their home address.

Respectfully submitted, in Fraternity, Charity and Loyalty,

JOS. W. KAY, New York, Chairman,
CHARLES BURROWS, New Jersey,
ISAAC F. MACK, Ohio,
H. H. CUMINGS, Pennsylvania.
W. W. ELDRIDGE, Potomac,
Committee.

Cleveland, O., September 12, 1901.

THE UNITED STATES REVISED STATUTES AND LAWS.

Act of March 9, 1865.

"Sec. 1754. Persons honorably discharged from the Military or Naval Service by reason of disability resulting from wounds or sickness incurred in the line of duty SHALL be preferred for appointments to civil offices, provided they are found to possess the business capacity necessary for the proper discharge of the duties of such offices."

Act of March 9, 1865.

"Sec. 1755. In grateful recognition of the services, sacrifices and sufferings of persons honorably discharged from the Military and Naval Service of the country, by reason of wounds, disease, or expiration of terms of enlistment, it is respectfully recommended to bankers, merchants, manufacturers, mechanics, farmers and persons engaged in industrial pursuits, to give them the preference for appointments to remunerative situations and employments."

Chapter 287. Laws of 1876, U. S.

Sec. 2. * * * "Provided that in making any reduction of force in any of the Executive Departments, the head of such Department SHALL retain those persons who may be equally qualified, who have been honorably discharged from the Military or Naval Service of the United States, and the widows and orphans of diseased soldiers and sailors."

In view of the foregoing, and the situation seeming to require some action, the "Committee on Legislation for Veterans in the Public Service" of the National Encampment, hereby report and recommend for adoption, the following:

Whereas, Section 1754, Revised Statutes, U. S., and Chapter 287.

Laws of 1876, U. S., above recited, contain the only mandating legislation affecting the right to preference of Veterans for appointment to and retention in the public service by the National Government, the former since October 29, 1884, being enforced in the competitive Civil Service through priority in certification as to those preferred by said Statute, according to its letter, viz.: those honorably discharged from the Military or Naval Service by reason of disability resulting from wounds or sickness incurred in the line of duty." but not otherwise; and the latter law being recently construed not to apply either in letter or spirit to Veterans in the Customs Service at the Port of New York (the case of J. O'Brien, U. S. Weigher, is referred to), and in the Internal Revenue Collector's Service at New York (the case of A. Reiman, Collector, being referred to), though both are a part of one of the Executive Departments, viz.: That of the Treasury, and.

Whereas, The letter and spirit of the above Statute should be always to be observed by all heads of Executive Departments and subordinate officials, and the spirit of gratitude prompted therein of Section 1755, Revised Statutes, U. S., also above recited, and the commendatory of Veterans to others, ought to receive proper consideration by them in appointments to and retention in all positions under the general government, especially such as are competitive, particularly as to Veterans of the Civil War, who are competent, who are applicants, and,

Whereas, Efforts to secure legislation at the hands of Congress by the Grand Army of the Republic to ameliorate existing conditions as to retention and to specifically provide by law for a suitable preference in the public service to war Veterans, having, though pursued in for many years, resulted in failure, this, as we believe, being contrary to the desire of the people as expressed both in letter and spirit by the laws herein referred to; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Grand Army of the Republic, in This National Encampment assembled at Cleveland, O., September 1901, hereby respectfully asks the President of the United States to promulgate all the existing laws and rules affecting Veterans with regard to the public service, to all heads of Executive Departments and those in subordinate positions with power of recommendation or appointment to employment and retention in the public service, and, by virtue of an Executive Order, require of them a strict compliance with the spirit as well as the letter of all such existing laws enacted, or Civil Service rule in this behalf adopted. Be it

Resolved, That the foregoing, expressed as the sense of the National Encampment, be adopted; that a copy thereof, duly authenticated by the Commander-in-Chief and Adjutant-General, in

cretion of the Commander-in-Chief, be forwarded to the President, for his consideration, and that copies be furnished to the press.

The following preamble and resolution was adopted:

Whereas, The Department of Illinois at its Thirty-fifth Annual Encampment, passed the following resolutions, to-wit:

Whereas, Maj. Joseph W. Wham, Paymaster, U. S. Army, is a lifelong citizen of Illinois, a gallant soldier of Grant's old regiment, and a Comrade of this Department in the highest sense of that term, who received the recommendation of his Corps and Division Commander for the medal of honor for going over the works to the rescue of a fallen comrade at Franklin, during the most terrible battle of modern times, and again at Nashville, where Hood's gallant Confederates were routed, for planting his regimental colors, first on Montgomery Hill, the apex of the Confederate position, and again in defence of the Government's funds in the mountain gorges of Arizona; and,

Whereas, Maj. Wham has accurately and faithfully accounted for millions of public funds, fighting for them when attacked by bandits, until every man of his escort was shot, being commended by his Department Commanders, Maj. Gen. Hancock, McCook, Carlin and Otis; and,

Whereas, Maj. Wham has for years suffered from axiomatic and flagrant injustice, wholly without a parallel; and,

Whereas, Congress, without a dissenting vote, passed a bill authorizing the President to remedy this great wrong; and,

Whereas, the President thought retirement instead of reinstatement the better remedy; now, therefore,

Resolved, by this Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic, Department of Illinois, that we ask in the name of justice (not mercy) that Congress shall pass a bill giving to this gallant old soldier of the great Republic, the rank on the retired list which he would have held in the ordinary course of promotion, and every dollar of the pay which has been withheld from him during the continuance of the palpably unjust order, dated Adjutant-General's Office, Washington, D. C., April 8, 1895. To degrade such a soldier and suspend his pay for refusing to liquidate a claim which it has been and is conclusively demonstrated he did not and does not owe, is a crime absolutely appalling in its enormity.

C. A. PARTRIDGE, Assistant Adjutant-General.

JOEL M. LONGNECKER, Department Commander.

Now, therefore, be it Resolved, That the foregoing resolution is hereby commended and heartily approved.

It was moved and carried that the matter of a test to Past Commander-in-Chief Leo Rassieur, be referred to the Commander-in-Chief and Executive Committee for power to act.

The Council thereupon adjourned.

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "J. M. Herreshoff". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned above the printed name.

Adjutant General

NATIONAL ENCAMPMENTS.

WHERE HELD, DATE OF MEETING, COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF ELECTED, ETC.

SESSION.	LOCATION.	DATE.	COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.
First	Indianapolis	Nov 20 and 21	Stephen A. Hurlbut
Second	Philadelphia	Jan 15, 16 and 17	John A. Logan
Third	Cincinnati	May 12 and 13	John A. Logan
Fourth	Washington	May 11 and 12	John A. Logan
Fifth	Boston	May 10 and 11	A. F. Burnside
Sixth	Cleveland	May 8 and 9	A. F. Burnside
Seventh	New Haven	May 14 and 15	Chas. Devens, Jr.
Eighth	Elizabeth	May 13	Chas. Devens, Jr.
Ninth	Chicago	May 12 and 13	John F. Harttraft
Tenth	Philadelphia	June 30	John F. Harttraft
Eleventh	Providence	June 26 and 27	J. C. Robinson
Twelfth	Springfield	June 4	J. C. Robinson
Thirteenth	Albany	June 17 and 18	William F. Farnshaw
Fourteenth	Dayton	June 8 and 9	Louis Wagner
Fifteenth	Indianapolis	June 15 and 16	George S. Merrill
Sixteenth	Baltimore	June 21, 22 and 23	Paul Van der Voort
Seventeenth	Denver	July 25 and 26	Robert H. Beath
Eighteenth	Minneapolis	July 23, 24 and 25	John S. Kautz
Nineteenth	Portland	June 24 and 25	S. S. Ruskett
Twentieth	San Francisco	Aug 4, 5 and 6	Lactus Fairchild
Twenty first	St. Louis	Sept 28, 29 and 30	John P. Rea
Twenty second	Columbus	Sept. 12, 13 and 14	William Warner
Twenty third	Milwaukee	Aug 24, 29 and 30	Russell A. Alger
Twenty fourth	Boston	Aug. 13 and 14	Whitlock V. Vanezy
Twenty fifth	Detroit	Aug 5, 6 and 7	John Palmer
Twenty sixth	Washington	Sept. 21 and 22	A. G. Weinert
Twenty seventh	Indianapolis	Sept 6 and 7	John F. Adams
Twenty eighth	Pittsburgh	Sept 12 and 13	Thomas G. Lawler
Twenty ninth	Louisville	Sept. 11, 12 and 13	Ivan N. Walker
Thirtieth	St. Paul	Sept 3 and 4	Thaddeus S. Clarkson
Thirty first	Buffalo	Aug 25, 26 and 27	John P. S. Gibson
Thirty second	Cincinnati	Sept. 5 and 6	James A. Sexton
Thirty third	Philadelphia	Sept. 6 and 7	W. A. Johnson
Thirty fourth	Chicago	Aug. 29 and 30	Albert D. Shaw
Thirty fifth	Cleveland	Sept. 12 and 13	Leo Rassieur
			Ell Torrance

Elected September 6, 1899, to fill unexpired term of James A. Sexton, deceased.

GENERAL ORDERS.

HEADQUARTERS GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC.

GENERAL ORDERS }
No. 1.

CHICAGO, ILL., August 31, 1900

I. Having been duly elected and installed as Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, at the Thirty-fourth National Encampment held at Chicago, Ill., August 29 and 30, 1900, I hereby assume the duties of the office, fully realizing the responsibilities thereby devolved upon me. Every Comrade who may be charged with the performance of any duty involved in the administration of the affairs of the Grand Army of the Republic, during the ensuing year, will be expected to devote his best efforts to the performance of the same, economically and faithfully.

II. The following appointments are hereby announced:
Frank M. Sterrett (Post No. 1, Dept. of Missouri)...Adjutant General
Address: St. Louis, Mo.
Charles Burrows (Post No. 28, Dept. of New Jersey).....
.....Quartermaster General
Address: Rutherford, N. J.

They will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

III. Headquarters are established at the Granite Building, southwest corner of Fourth and Market streets, St. Louis, Mo.

IV. All official communications will be addressed to Frank M. Sterrett, Adjutant General, 308 Granite Building, St. Louis, Mo.

V. The depository of Grand Army archives will remain as heretofore, at Independence Hall, Philadelphia, Pa.

VI. All requisitions for supplies must be accompanied by draft or money order, drawn to the order of Charles Burrows, Quartermaster General, and addressed to Frank M. Sterrett, Adjutant General, Fourth and Market Streets, St. Louis, Mo.

Requisitions or remittances must not be sent direct to the Quartermaster General.

LEO RASSIEUR.

Commander-in-Chief.

HEADQUARTERS GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC.

ROOM 308 GRANITE BUILDING,

GENERAL ORDERS }
No. 2.

St. Louis, Mo., September 28, 1900.

I. The Thirty-fourth National Encampment, held at Chicago, Illinois, August 29 and 30, 1900, elected the following officers:

Commander-in-Chief—Leo Rassieur, St. Louis, Missouri.

Senior Vice Commander-in-Chief—E. C. Millken, Portland, Maine.

Junior Vice Commander-in-Chief—Frank Seaman, Knoxville, Tennessee.

Surgeon-General—Jahn A. Wilkins, Delta, Ohio.

Chaplain-in-Chief—Rev. August Drahms, San Francisco, California.

The foregoing officers were obligated and installed in the National Encampment, excepting the Junior Vice Commander-in-Chief and the Surgeon-General, who have since been installed under Special Order No. 1, from these headquarters, issued pursuant to authority granted by said Encampment.

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF ADMINISTRATION:

Alabama	William Snyder	Birmingham.
Arizona	Chas. D. Belden	Phoenix.
Arkansas	P. D. Smith	Little Rock.
California and Nevada	E. L. Hawk	Sacramento.
Colorado and Wyoming	H. O. Dodge	Boulder.
Connecticut	James N. Coe	Norton.
Delaware	Frank Neely	Wilmington.
Florida	T. S. Wilmarth	Jacksonville.
Georgia	J. A. Commerford	Marietta.
Idaho	John H. Ireton	March.
Illinois	Thomas W. Scott	Fairfield.
Indiana	Wm. H. Armstrong	Indianapolis.
Indian Territory	L. F. Strother	Nowata.
Iowa	William Dean	Tipton.
Kansas	P. H. Coney	Topeka.
Kentucky	Bernard Matthews	Louisville.
Louisiana and Mississippi	H. B. Talafiero	Jackson.
Maine	John F. Foster	Lewiston.
Maryland	Marion A. Brian	Baltimore.
Massachusetts	E. T. Harvell	Rockwell.
Michigan	Edward C. Anthony	Negaunee.
Minnesota	L. W. Collins	St. Cloud.
Montana	W. H. Black	Butte.
Nebraska	Herbert W. Davis	Lincoln.
New Hampshire	D. Arthur Brown	Penacook.
New Jersey	W. H. H. Wyckoff	Somerville.

New Mexico	Smith H. Simpson.....	Taos, Taos C
New York	Nicholas W. Day.....	New York C
North Dakota	Harrison Allen	Fargo.
Ohio	A. A. Taylor.....	Cambridge
Oklahoma	L. T. Shockey.....	Panrill.
Oregon	Orvil Dodge.....	Myrtle P't, C
Pennsylvania	Wm. F. Stewart.....	Philadelph
Potomac	W. H. Norton.....	Washington
Rhode Island	Nelson Viall	Howard.
South Dakota	Robert Dollard	Scotland.
Tennessee	Charles W. Biese.....	Chattanooga
Texas	W. F. Conner.....	Dallas.
Utah	F. M. Bishop	Salt Lake C
Vermont	F. G. Butterfield	Derbyline.
Virginia & North Carolina	John C. Fowler	Richmond.
Washington and Alaska.....	T. M. Young..	Seattle.
West Virginia	W. C. Leonard	Washington
Wisconsin	Philip Cheek	Baraboo.

II. The following additional staff appointments are h
nounced :

Inspector-General—Henry S. Peck, New Haven, Connec

Judge-Advocate General—James H. Wolff, Boston, Mas

Senior Aide-de-Camp and Chief of Staff—Edw. N. Ketch
veston, Texas.

They will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

III. The Commander-in-Chief, the Adjutant Gen
Quartermaster General and the following named membe
National Council of Administration will constitute the
Committee of the National Council of Administration:

William H. Armstrong, Indianapolis, Ind.

Thos. W. Scott, Fairfield, Ill.

A. A. Taylor, Cambridge, Ohio.

W. F. Conner, Dallas, Texas.

Nicholas W. Day, New York City, N. Y.

H. O. Dodge, Boulder, Colo.

Edward C. Anthony, Negaunee, Mich.

IV. Military Instruction in Public Schools.

The difficult task of introducing military instruction in th
schools of the country having been placed in competent hand
past administrations, as shown by the report upon that work,
Allen C. Bakewell, of Lafayette Post, No. 140, New York City
No. 479 Fifth Avenue, is hereby again appointed special aide-
in charge of military instruction in public schools, with aut
recommend one comrade from each department to these head

for appointment as assistant. The comrades so selected are to have charge of this work in their respective departments and to report direct to Comrade Bakewell.

V. The following named comrades, whose excellent work, as shown by their report to the Encampment, entitles them to the thanks of our order, are reappointed a committee on Legislation for Veterans in the Public Service:

Joseph W. Kay, New York, *Chairman* (Room 2, Boro' Hall, Brooklyn, N. Y).

Charles Burrows, Rutherford, N. J.

I. F. Mack, Sandusky, Ohio.

H. H. Cumings, Tidioute, Pennsylvania.

Watson W. Eldridge, Washington, D. C.

VI. The Committee on Pensions, which has so faithfully served the Order in the past, has earned the gratitude of every comrade in the Grand Army of the Republic; and the members thereof, consisting of the following named comrades, are hereby reappointed for the ensuing year:

R. B. Brown, *Chairman*, Zanesville, Ohio.

Chas. Clark Adams, Boston, Mass. Daniel Sickles, New York, N. Y.

John Palmer, Albany, N. Y. A. G. Weissert, Milwaukee, Wis.

J. W. Burst, Sycamore, Ill. O. H. Coulter, Topeka, Kas.

VII. The following additional Committees are announced :

COMMITTEE ON SCHOOL HISTORIES.

Thos. G. Sample, *Chairman*, Allegheny, Pa.

A. O. Marsh, Winchester, Ind. W. M. Olin, Boston, Mass.

W. L. Palmer, Carthage, S. D. Rev. D. C. Milner, Chicago, Ill.

Thos. B. Rodgers, St. Louis, Mo.

COMMITTEE ON FREDERICKSBURG BATTLEFIELD NATIONAL PARK.

Edgar Allan, *Chairman*, Richmond, Va.

Jas. F. Morrison, Philadelphia, Pa. H'y E. Taintor, Hartford, Conn.

Dan'l R. Ballou, Providence, R. I. D. A. Grosvenor, Washington, D. C.

James Dolan, Watertown, N. Y. Peter B. Ayars, Wilmington, Del.

COMMITTEE ON ERECTION OF A MONUMENT TO THE
LOYAL WOMEN OF THE WAR.

Ell Torrance, *Chairman*, Minneapolis, Minn.

Charles Townsend, Athens, Ohio. W. C. Johnson, Cincinnati, Ohio.

S. S. Burdett, Washington, D. C. Geo. A. Newman, Cedar Falls, Ia.

Ira M. Hedges, Haverstraw, N. Y. Wash. Gardner, Lansing, Mich.

VIII. The following resolutions, adopted at the Thirty-fourth National Encampment, are published for the guidance of the comrades:

Resolved, That Posts at their option are authorized to dispense

with the services of the ritual prescribed for the muster-in of recruits but in no case shall the obligation be omitted.

Resolved, That the Inspection Blanks be modified to conform to the above, in rating the standing of Posts.

IX. The following resolutions were also adopted at the Thirty-fourth National Encampment:

Resolved, That this Encampment endorses the bill now pending in Congress, setting aside Camp Supply in the Territory of Oklahoma for a Soldiers' Home.

Resolved, That this Encampment also endorses the bill now pending in Congress, setting aside Fort Sherman, Idaho, for a Soldiers' Home.

X. It was also resolved by the Encampment, that the Grand Army of the Republic favor the passage of a joint resolution by the Fifty-sixth Congress, introduced by Hon. Comrade Amos J. Cummings, of New York (House Res. No. 153), which undertakes to grant authority for the erection of a monument or statue at the Capitol of the Nation to perpetuate the memory of the late Benjamin F. Stephenson, M. D., of Illinois, founder of the Grand Army of the Republic, the further purpose in view being to honor by such a memorial the greatest and most powerful patriotic organization in the world, and that the proper steps be taken to procure the necessary subscription from the Posts of the Grand Army of the Republic for the purpose above indicated.

XI. The Commander-in-Chief requests Department Commanders to nominate for appointment as aides-de-camp on his staff deserving and efficient comrades of their respective departments, who will persistently labor for the good of the Order during their term of office. The number should not exceed three for each one thousand of membership in each Department, and in that proportion for fractions of one thousand.

XII. Department Commanders are also requested to notify the Commander-in-Chief, at an early date, of the time and place selected for holding their next Department Encampment, where such time has already been definitely fixed, and of the proposed time where it is not yet positively determined, in order that an effort may be made at the headquarters to suggest fixing such time for holding each Department Encampment as will enable the Commander-in-Chief with least expense and with least loss of time to visit the comrades at these representative gatherings.

By command of

LEO RASSIEUR,

Commander-in-Chief

By order of

FRANK M. STERRETT,

Adjutant General.

HEADQUARTERS GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC.

GENERAL ORDERS }
No. 3.

ST. LOUIS, MO., January 28, 1901.

I. The Nineteenth Century is a thing of the past, and of all the agencies which have been effective in giving it prominence and character in the world's history, none will stand superior to the Grand Army of the Union (out of which the Grand Army of the Republic is recruited), which triumphed in the greatest war of all times, preserved this government and Nation with the principle of perpetuity indelibly impressed upon it for all future time by the costly sacrifices of the army, and then manifested the greatest civic qualities of the American citizen in the teaching of patriotism, and in the industrious pursuit of all honorable activities which could possibly aid in the advancement of our great country. The record of the past is as nearly perfect as fallible humanity could make it. The Twentieth Century, which so many have been spared to witness, requires from us as a foundation for its success and greatness the same unselfish services, the same faithful conduct and the same unstinted devotion to duty and country. The responsibility rests with us and must be cheerfully borne by us. Organization is as necessary now as it ever was to accomplish the best results. Each Comrade must be in our organization if he desires to do his full duty. The burden ceases to be a burden when borne by the many. Those entitled to membership who remain outside of our ranks are untrue to their past history. Let the Comrades bring these facts home to those who are not with us now in the doing of the great work assumed by us in taking care of the needy Veteran and of the dependent widow.

II. The Thirty-fourth National Encampment endorsed the proposition to build a Grant Memorial Bridge across the Potomac river near Arlington Heights, Va., and directed "that the subject be brought to the attention of Posts in General Orders with a request that petitions be sent to representatives in Congress to vote for the proposition."

III. Comrades Ivan N. Walker, Indianapolis, Ind., William Warner, Kansas City, Mo., and N. P. Pond, Rochester, N. Y., are hereby appointed a committee to select and present a suitable memorial to Past Commander-in-Chief Shaw, as provided for by the report of the Committee on Commander-in-Chief's address, adopted by the Thirty-fourth National Encampment.

IV. The following Committee on the Sons of Veterans is hereby appointed as provided for in the address of the Commander-in-Chief at the Thirty-fourth National Encampment: Comrades Wil-

William H. Armstrong, Indiana; P. H. Lenon, Iowa⁴; P. H. Coney, Kansas. Aaron I. Bliss, Michigan and W. D. Wickersham, Alabama.

V. The following committee, authorized by the Thirty-fourth National Encampment, is hereby appointed to prepare a bill for Congressional action for the establishment by law of a national holiday to be known as "flag day:" W. C. Johnson, Cincinnati, O.; John S. Gobin, Lebanon, Pa., and Allan C. Bakewell, New York City.

VI. The following committee, authorized by the Thirty-fourth National Encampment is hereby appointed to go to Washington, D. C., to urge the passage of a bill to set aside Camp Supply in the Territory of Oklahoma, and Fort Sherman in the State of Idaho as National Soldiers' Homes: Charles P. Lincoln, Washington, D. C.; R. B. Scott, Spokane, Wash.; J. M. Dalzell, Caldwell, O.; John Kerman, St. Louis, Mo.; Marion I. Anderson, Washington, D. C.; Charles A. Clark, Boise City, Idaho, and C. M. Barnes, Guthrie, Okla.

VII. The following action was taken by the Thirty-fourth National Encampment:

"Whereas, the Sons of Veterans, U. S. A., are now engaged in founding a Memorial University, to be dedicated to the Grand Army of the Republic and devoted to patriotic and military as well as scientific education; therefore be it

"Resolved, That the Grand Army of the Republic hereby expresses approval of this institution; and be it further

"Resolved, That the Commander-in-Chief appoint a committee of five (5) as an Advisory Committee, which shall have power to consult with, advise and assist the Sons of Veterans in the establishment thereof; and to propose to them on behalf of the Grand Army of the Republic, a suitable name for the University." The following committee is appointed for such purpose: Louis W. Beath, Philadelphia, Pa.; Paul Vandervoort, Omaha, Neb.; Robert Beath, Philadelphia, Pa.; John S. Kountz, Toledo, O., and S. S. dett, Washington, D. C.

VIII. Comrade Albert D. Shaw, Watertown, N. Y., is hereby appointed on the Committee on Erection of a Monument to the Women of the War, vice Charles Townsend, Athens, O., deceased.

IX. The Commander-in-Chief acknowledges the receipt of the "Manual of Patriotism" published by order of the Legislature of the State of New York which is being distributed by the author, Charles R. Skinner, Superintendent of Education, for use in all public schools of that State. The Legislatures of the various States of the Union should be urged to emulate this action in the interest of the patriotic education of the youth of the land.

X. John W. Long, Secretary of the Navy, has recently directed that an appropriate change be made in the United States Navy Regulations regarding the observance of Memorial Day on board ships, both at foreign and domestic stations, with appropriate ceremonies.

XI. The Journal of the National Encampments contains much matter which should be of deep interest to the Comrades of each Post in the organization, but its contents are known to but a small per cent of our membership. It is directed that the Commander of each Post shall detail some Comrade to read portions of the Journal of the Thirty-fourth National Encampment, to be issued in February, 1901, at each Post meeting during the coming year and invite discussion thereon.

XII. Letters from Comrades to these headquarters making request for action upon the part of the Commander-in-Chief should be endorsed by both the Post and Department headquarters. Resolutions and other actions of Posts designed to secure action from these headquarters should be forwarded to Department headquarters for endorsement. In this way only can proper touch be kept between the members of the Order.

XIII. Attention is called to the sad news in the following telegrams. The deaths hereby announced will be reported to the Thirty-fifth National Encampment for appropriate action:

Boston, Mass., October 19, 1900.

Leo Rassieur, Commander-in-Chief, G. A. R., St. Louis, Mo.:

Past Commander-in-Chief, Jack Adams, died at 3 o'clock today.
Neuralgia of heart.

PETER D. SMITH,

Department Commander.

St. Louis, Mo., October 19, 1900.

Peter D. Smith, Department Commander G. A. R.:

Shocked by telegram announcing death of Past Commander-in-Chief John G. B. Adams. His loss is irreparable to the Order. Extend sincere condolence of the Grand Army of the Republic to his family.

LEO RASSIEUR,

Commander-in-Chief.

Comrade J. C. Bigger, Past Junior Vice Commander-in-Chief from Department of Texas, died September 24, 1900.

Announcement is made of the death of William F. Stewart, of Philadelphia, Pa., on December 1, 1900, who was a member of the National Council of Administration for the Department of Pennsylvania.

XIV. Comrade John F. Foster, member of the Council of Administration for the Department of Maine, was reported to the headquarters and announced in General Orders No. 2 with residence at Lewiston, Me., which should have read Bangor, Me.

XV. The following action was taken at a meeting of the Executive Committee of the National Council of Administration held at these headquarters December 17, 1900:

Whereas, the Thirty-fourth National Encampment adopted the following resolution for the guidance of the Council of Administration in locating the Thirty-fifth National Encampment, to-wit:

"Resolved. That the incoming Commander-in-Chief and Council of Administration be directed, in case they cannot receive the one cent per mile rate where the encampment is located, to move the campment to a place where they will receive it; or, in case they do not get such rate, the reunion features be dispensed with," and

Whereas, Denver was chosen as the place to hold the Thirty-fifth National Encampment, subject to compliance with the foregoing resolution; and,

Whereas, the evidence before the Executive Committee, acting for the National Council of Administration, does not comply with the spirit of the foregoing resolution; now, therefore, be it

Resolved. That the Thirty-fifth National Encampment be located at Denver, Colo.

XVI. The following action was taken at a meeting of the Executive Committee of the National Council of Administration, held at these headquarters, January 21, 1901:

Whereas, Cleveland, O., has extended an invitation through representative bodies of its citizens to the Grand Army of the Republic, to hold the Thirty-fifth National Encampment there, and has complied with the requirements of the Thirty-fourth National Encampment; therefore, be it

Resolved. That the invitation of the City of Cleveland is hereby accepted, subject to the usual conditions heretofore observed between the Grand Army of the Republic and the Local Committee of the City where National Encampments have been held, and that the Encampment be held in the week commencing Monday, September 9, 1901.

XVII. The following Comrades of the Executive Committee hereby appointed a sub-committee to visit the City of Cleveland forthwith, and then and there consult with the Local Committee for arrangements, and make the usual and necessary agreements heretofore observed between the Grand Army of the Republic and

local committees: Frank M. Sterrett, Missouri; Thos. W. Scott, Illinois, and William H. Armstrong, Indiana.

The Executive Committee at its meeting on January 21, 1901, accepted the resignation of H. O. Dodge, member of the Council of Administration from Colorado and Wyoming and elected George W. Cook to that position.

The Executive Committee at its meeting January 21, 1901, elected Thomas A. Morrison, Post 347, Smethport, Pa., as a member of the National Council of Administration, vice William F. Stewart, deceased; whereupon the Commander-in-Chief appointed Comrade Morrison a member of the Executive Committee, vice H. O. Dodge, resigned.

The Executive Committee elected Jere T. Dew, of Kansas City, Mo., a member of the National Council of Administration for the Department of Missouri, *vice* Frank M. Sterrett, resigned.

XVIII. The following named comrades are hereby appointed special Aides in charge of Military Instruction and Patriotic Education. They will report for duty by letter to Allan C. Bakewell, 479 Fifth Avenue, New York City, who has been and is now in charge of this work:

DEPARTMENT.	NAME.	POST.	ADDRESS.
Potomac, D. C.....	Watson W. Eldridge..	No.	Washington, Comptroller of Cur- rency, U. S. Treasury
California	Frank Elliott Myers..		San Francisco.
Colorado	Harper M. Orahood..	No. 4,	Denver.
Connecticut	J. L. Saxe	No. 49,	Waterbury, 408 Washington ave.
Delaware ..	Daniel Ross	No. 1,	Wilmington.
Florida	S. Herbert Lancey.....	No. 10,	Maitland.
Illinois	Charles W. Day.....	No. 91,	Chicago, 3035 Indiana ave.
Iowa	Dr. S. A. Moore..	No. 100,	Bloomfield.
Maine	Charles H. Boyd.....	No. 2,	Portland, 64 Gray st.
Maryland	Dr. G. Lane Taneyhill..	No. 1,	Baltimore, 1103 Madison ave.
Massachusetts..	B. Reed Wales.....	No. 68,	Boston, P. O. Box 1121.
Michigan	Frank McAlpine..	No. 40,	Charlotte.
Minnesota ..	Irwin Shepard.....	No. 45,	Winona.
Nebraska.....	Brad P. Cook	No. 214,	Lincoln.
N. Dakota	A. P. Rounswell.....	No. 24,	Larimore.
New Hampshire.....	A. D. Ayling	No. 2,	Concord.
New Jersey	Dr. R. S. Dana	No. 23,	Morrisville, Pa.
Ohio	F. G. Steele	No. 71,	Newark.
Pennsylvania	B. F. Jennings	No. 259,	Pittsburg, P. O. Box 835.
Rhode Island	Daniel R. Ballou	No. 12,	Providence.

DEPARTMENT.	NAME.	POST.	ADDRESS.
South Carolina . . .	James O. Ladd . . .	No. 7,	Summerville
Tennessee	Halbert B. Case . . .	No. 2,	Chattanooga
Utah	Frank H. Clark . . .	No. 1,	Salt Lake City
Vermont	J. H. Goulding . . .	No. 44,	Wilmington
Virginia	James J. Colgan . . .	No. 26,	Hampton, Lock
Washington	Lyman Banks	No. 31,	Seattle.

XIX. The following named Comrades are hereby appointed de-Camp on the Staff of the Commander-in-Chief and assigned in their respective Departments. They will report by letter to Edw. N. Ketchum, Senior Aide-de-Camp and Chief of Staff, Galveston, Texas, for instructions. No commissions will be issued to Aides-de-Camp until they have reported to Comrade Ketchum for duty:

ALABAMA.

C. W. Buckley Post No. 6, Montgomery.
M. D. Wickersham " 11, Mobile.

CALIFORNIA AND NEVADA.

M. E. Gates Post No. 3, Sacramento, Cal.
J. McStilson " 19, Chico, Cal.
L. F. Smith " 32, Santa Cruz, Cal.
E. B. Monroe " 69, Reno, Nev.
D. W. Field " 55, Los Angeles, Cal.
Geo. D. Kellogg " 71, Newcastle, Cal.
H. V. Parker " 92, Fresno, Cal.
T. D. Kanouse " 170, Tropic, Cal.

COLORADO AND WYOMING.

A. D. Searl Post No. 9, Leadville, Colo.
L. E. Sherman " 22, Colo. Springs, Colo.
S. A. Bristol " 33, Cheyenne, Wyo.
Alois Zerr " 42, Denver, Colo.
I. D. Chamberlain " 91, Pueblo, Colo.
S. K. Hooper " Denver, Colo.

CONNECTICUT.

H. M. Adams Post No. Windsor Locks.
Frederick Taylor " Cobalt.
Albert A. May " Meriden.
D. W. Grosvenor " Westbrook.
M. M. Robinson " Norton Heights.
M. J. Grilly " Thomaston.
W. A. Dougal " 3, Bridgeport.
O. S. Rix " 45, Valantown.
John A. Lawton " 79, Scotland.

DELAWARE.

Pierre Gentieu.....Post No. 1, Wilmington.
 Ira Lunt.....“ 5, Newcastle.

ILLINOIS.

Thomas Gilmore.....Post No. 1, Rockford.
 R. C. Coyner“ 1, Rockford.
 John M. Vernon.....“ 5, Chicago, 34 Wabash ave.
 Samuel T. Lewis.....“ 5, Chicago, 358 Dearborn st.
 Q. H. Chapin“ 5, Chicago, 42 35th st.
 M. E. Ferguson..“ 5, Chicago, 592 S. Fairfield ave.
 James Donahue.....“ 9, Chicago, 553 Wells st.
 Warren F. Peters“ 12, Sycamore.
 Quimby W. Loverin“ 28, Chicago, 4823 St. Lawrence ave.
 Isidor Eisenstaedt“ 28, Chicago, 3330 S. Park ave.
 T. Simonson“ 30, Springfield.
 John Underfanger“ 30, Springfield.
 P. W. Harts.....“ 30, Springfield.
 J. L. Burkhalter.....“ 45, Galesburg.
 C. W. DeMond“ 50, Chicago, 276 Ashland Boulevard.
 George L. Pittenger.....“ 55, Centralia.
 J. E. Lewis“ 75, Fairbury.
 John S. Cochennour.....“ 92, Olney.
 J. W. Spain“ 92, Olney.
 William St. Martz.....“ 100, Casey.
 Gideon E. Clark..“ 109, So. Chicago, 9206 Commercial ave.
 A. S. Kinsloe“ 124, Malta.
 M. A. Ewing“ 202, Neoga.
 Henry Wiley“ 209, Paris.
 S. D. Odell“ 272, Yale.
 L. H. Howell.....“ 276, Chicago, 532 N. Pine ave. (Austin Stn.)
 D. D. Brown“ 283, DeKalb.
 E. C. Lott“ 283, DeKalb.
 Charles Fribolin.....“ 376, Chicago, 3028 Lowe ave.
 J. C. Edwards.....“ 379, Litchfield.
 E. C. Thorp“ 379, Litchfield.
 Harmon Stark“ 395, Kingston.
 William McAdams.....“ 405, Kansas.
 Edward L. Baxter.....“ 421, Pawnee.
 H. B. White“ 425, Chicago, 250 Walnut st.
 J. T. Capps.....“ 450, Springfield.
 A. L. Wells“ 463, Shabbona.
 H. H. Slater.....“ 478, Genoa.
 Samuel Mitten..“ 510, Sandwich.
 M. E. Eames“ 510, Sandwich.

F. S. Mosher	Post No. 510,	Sandwich.
H. W. Chester	" 540,	Evanston.
		P. O. 81, Ashland Boulevard, Chicago
Z. P. Hotchkiss	" 615,	Oak Park.
J. A. Marshall	" 667,	LaGrange.
Dennis Remington	" 701,	Chicago, 122 W. 19th st.
D. J. Avery	" 706,	Chicago, 145 LaSalle st.
Jacob Fink	" 740,	Chicago, 1378 Jackson Boulevard
C. F. Webster	" 754,	Chicago, 2591 N. 41st ave.
Henry Strong	" 788,	Chicago, 1093 N. California ave.
Wm. D. H. Reeder	" 790,	Chicago, 2882 N. Hermitage ave.
Delos Hull	" 615,	Oak Park, 217 Wesley ave.
Charles B. Wilson	" 5,	Chicago, 99 Washington st.
Eliot Callender	" 67,	Peoria.
John M. Blodgett	" 708,	Chicago, 4743 Calumet ave.
D. C. Clifford	" 444;	Chicago, 5031 Armour ave.
Manning F. Hunt	" 444,	Chicago, 727 63d Court.
C. Cox	" 668,	Chicago, 10233 Wood st.
H. C. Waterhouse	" 445,	Chicago, 375 Humboldt ave.
C. I. Wickersham	" 7,	Chicago.
Adam Hild	" 96,	Quincy.
E. P. Murdock, M. D.	" 602,	Chicago, 100 State st.
J. G. Everst	" 706,	Chicago, 95 Adams st.
L. W. Campbell	" 706,	Chicago, 220 Clark st.
Wm. L. Orr	" 28,	Chicago, 1901 Masonic Temple.
Aldoph Georg	"	Chicago.

INDIANA.

Daniel D. Wheeler	Post No. 1,	Terre Haute.
		Lt. Col. and Dep. Q. M. G., U. S. A., P. O. St. Louis, Mo.
Wm. D. McCollough	Post No. 2,	Brazil.
A. S. McCormick	" 3,	Lafayette.
Will J. Crisler	" 5,	Greensburg.
Michael Hogan	" 6,	Wabash, P. O. Lagro.
Tarvin C. Grooms	" 11,	Greencastle.
John B. Winter	" 14,	Logansport.
A. S. Reel	" 16,	Vincennes.
Garrett H. Shover	" 17,	Indianapolis.
John C. Edwards	" 18,	Shelbyville.
John L. Kessler	" 20,	Seymour.
John F. Hammell	" 26,	Madison.
Robert W. Harrison	" 42,	Lebanon.
Granville B. Ward	" 51,	Monticello.
William B. Johnston	" 70,	Indianapolis.
E. M. Woody	" 77,	Martinsville.
John Marsh Stevens	" 81,	Rushville.

T. H. Sudbury	Post No. 85,	Bloomington.
William H. Ward	" 87,	Salem.
R. N. Mull	" 91,	Worthington.
Frederick L. Thiebaud	" 157,	Vevay.
John H. Kille	" 165,	Indianapolis.
Fremont E. Swift	" 209,	Indianapolis.
Ezra M. Stahl	" 227,	Hartford City.
Simeon A. Snyder	" 247,	Bedford.
Lewis M. Spotts	" 257,	Roann.
David H. Olive	" 281,	Indianapolis.
Hiram Murphy	" 333,	Gosport.
George L. Gegner	" 350,	Ridgeville.
Henry M. Bronson	" 369,	Indianapolis.
Adam H. Kline	" 409,	Jonesboro.
John L. Colby	" 462,	Flat Rock.
John W. Woods	" 539,	Indianapolis.
John A. Abbott	" 559,	West Indianapolis.
Wilbur E. Gorsuch	" 579,	South Bend.
I. N. Medsker	" 590,	Ft. Wayne.
Uriah Coulson	" 307,	Indianapolis.

IOWA.

P. H. Lenon	Post No.	Guthrie Center.
James Carr	" 254,	Farmington.
D. B. Hammill	" 2,	Keokuk.
Aug. Reimers	" 1,	Davenport.
S. C. James	" 122,	Centerville.
James Carmody	" 97,	Onawa.
Hayden Reynolds	" 16,	Newton.
N. W. McKay	" 153,	Wapello.
Leopold Seltzer	" 54,	Independence.
J. P. Toombs	" 100,	Bloomfield.
R. B. Wallace	" 94,	Marshalltown.
A. B. Webster	" 3,	Charles City.
V. A. Ballou	" 31,	Nevada.
A. A. Cook	" 66,	Webster City.
Jas. H. Hill	" 329,	Boone.
W. S. Jourdan	" 11,	Clarinda.
Aug. Staak	" 44,	Carroll.
E. Kretchmer	" 57,	Red Oak.
Alfred B. Gray	" 6,	Atlantic.
W. C. Davis	" 173,	Osceola.
L. K. Page	" 63,	Ida Grove.
M. M. Morrison	" 116,	Indinola.
Geo. W. Sherman	" 194,	Waukon.

H. M. Talbot	Post No .34,	Audubon.
Henry Howard	" 88,	Clinton.
Jacob Glaser	" 74,	Maquoketa.
James M. Wetherbee	" 48,	West Union.
Geo. W. Wiltse	" 127,	Montezuma.
E. J. Wood	" 4,	Anamosa,
Peter Kiene	" 78,	Dubuque.
W. P. Moothart	" 108,	Washington.
Geo. A. Lincoln	" 235,	Cedar Rapids.
A. C. Bliss	" 141,	Iowa Falls.
B. L. Tower	" 80,	Storm Lake.
J. H. Koons	" 7,	Des Moines.

LOUISIANA AND MISSISSIPPI.

W. L. Hamlet	Post No. 1,	New Orleans, La.
D. E. Sweet	" 6,	Jennings, La.
W. J. Rudolphe	" 9,	New Orleans, La.
N. A. Anderson	" 17,	Vicksburg, Miss.
Milton Denney	" 24,	Natchez, Miss.

MARYLAND.

E. M. Mobley	Hagerstown, Md.
C. R. Cassell,	Baltimore, 847 China st.
Jno. W. McCollough	North East Maryland.
Jno. L. Carmen	Crisfield, Md.
James Campbell	Baltimore, Custom House.
Daniel Tatum	Baltimore, 1109 W. Lombard st.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Henry M. Hopkins	Post No. 3,	Taunton.
Herbert E. Smith	" 7,	Boston.
G. H. S. Driver	" 12,	Wakefield.
J. R. Bartlett	" 13,	Brockton.
I. W. Starbrid	" 15,	Boston.
Charles R. Kaplinger	" 16,	Springfield.
M. H. Stevens	" 29,	Waltham.
Samuel J. Corey	" 56,	Cambridgeport.
Daniel Hurley	" 62,	Newton.
William F. Clewell	" 66,	Medford.
Charles E. Barnes	" 76,	Plymouth.
J. Warren Berry	" 99,	Andover.
N. E. Ladd	" 101,	Haverhill.
E. B. Stillings	" 113,	Boston.
Geo. W. Brooks	" 113,	Boston.
William H. Rich	" 134,	Boston.
William E. Ester	" 159,	East Boston.

Charles H. Porter..... Post No. 191, Boston.
 Geo. W. Little..... " 199, Revere.
 Geo. W. Mason..... " 201, Cottage City.

MICHIGAN.

S. J. Lawrence Post No. 270, Wyandotte.
 John Moody..... " 17, Detroit, 69 Smith ave.
 Eugene Muffat " 17, Detroit, 611 Brooklyn ave.
 Thoedore E. Potter " 42, Lansing.
 James I. Peck " 110, Hudson.
 Hiram Jones " 125, Hastings.
 Stephen Mallery " 382, Lake Odessa.
 Henry Winsor " 431, Wayne.
 J. W. Burbank " 426, Iron Mountain.
 Geo. A. Russell..... " 109, Girard.
 Geo. W. Buckingham..... " 145, Flint.

MINNESOTA.

Aid Collins Post No. 126, Minneapolis.

MISSOURI.

Robt. H. Hunt Post No. Kansas City.
 Ed. S. Miner " 124, Bethany.
 Harry Mitchell " 29, Nevada.
 Thomas M. Johnson " 240, Montgomery City.
 Ira T. Bronson " 53, Sedalia.
 Chas. P. Hess " 23, Macon.
 Euphrates Boucher " 118, Mount Vernon.
 J. S. Rogers " 17, Cameron.
 R. A. Vance " 437, Cross Timbers.
 Geo. F. Whitman " 180, Austin.
 G. C. Rose " 382, Commerce.
 C. W. Clark " 4, Kansas City.
 Josiah Bradford " 257, Licking.
 Major W. H. Miller..... " 131, St. Louis.
 John B. Schneider..... " 13, St. Louis.
 Peter Bobe " 13, St. Louis.
 Henry Kiel " 1, St. Louis.
 James R. Milner " Springfield.
 A. J. Showers " 131, St. Louis.
 L. B. Ripley " 131, St. Louis.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Albert P. Davis..... Post No. 2, Concord.
 David R. Roys " 12, Claremont.
 Daniel R. Gilchrist " 67, Monroe.
 Geo. V. Card " 24, Farmington.

NEW JERSEY.

L. J. F. Laroze	Post No. 1,	Newark.
Walter S. Tully	" 3,	Jersey City.
A. W. Kearsing	" 55,	Paterson.
Wm. H. Cawley	" 75,	Somerville.
Thos. J. Mead	" 110,	Newark.
Wm. E. Townley	" 25,	Elizabeth.
Chas. P. Lord	" 10,	Newark.
John E. Fagan	" 37,	Camden.
W. W. Corriell	" 75,	Plainfield.
S. B. Hinsdale	" 85,	Woodbridge.
J. H. Stout	" 108,	Hopewell.
Chas. R. Wale	" 38,	Jersey City
John A. Borden	" 41,	Asbury Park.
J. B. McColloch	" 44,	Hoboken.

NEW YORK.

Chas. R. Braine	Post No. 135,	New York
William Kelleher	" 330,	N. Y. City, 636 Lexington
Jonathan L. Cole	" 433,	N. Y. City, 317 W. 17th st
Geo. H. Hussey	" 197,	Brooklyn, 910 Jefferson av
H. F. Roberts	" 20,	Poughkeepsie.
W. J. Kelly	" 140,	N. Y. City, 142 W. 13th st
Milton H. Smith	" 4,	Rochester.
D. C. Bangs	" 19,	Little Falls.
F. L. DeQueralter	" 24,	N. Y. City, 108 E. 17th st.
Fred J. Wilber	"	Buffalo, 163 Swan st.
Adam Schell	"	Buffalo, 47 Elmwood ave.
Wm. H. Raymond	" 162,	Washington City, Census
Nathan W. Jewett	" 136,	N. Y. City, 722 Trinity ave
Moses P. Ross	" 394,	N. Y. City.
C. C. Caswell	" 135,	N. Y. City.
Chas. S. Thorpe	" 330,	N. Y. City.
A. Clausen	" 143,	N. Y. City
Wm. Peterson	" 236,	N. Y. City.
Fred. Cossum	" 37,	Auburn.
Robt. Skillen	" 42,	N. Y. City, 70 New Cham
Ed. A. Morhouse	" 399,	
Z. C. Smith	" 559,	N. Y. City, 764 E. 139th st
Fred'k Parnell	" 10,	Brooklyn.
Henry Karpenstein	" 233,	Brooklyn, 93 Vernon ave.
Hon Jas. A. Blanchard	" 140,	N. Y. City, 116 Nassau st.
Col. Geo. Chappell	" 136,	N. Y. City, 3310 Third ave
Col. Thos. T. W. Miner	" 182,	N. Y. City, 1150 Forest av
Jas. F. Keyes	" 80,	N. Y. City, 142 W. 125th s

Henry A. Kraus.....	Post No. 32,	
R. W. L'Honnmedieu.....	" 286,	Brooklyn, 513 Van Buren st.
Henry A. Foster.....	" 286,	Highland Boulevard.
Luther H. Ammerman..	" 286,	98 High st.
E. G. Tuckerman	"	N. Y. City, 434 Broadway.
Maj. D. F. Wright.....	" 140,	N. Y. City.
Col. Abram G. Mills.....	" 140,	N. Y. City, 71 Broadway.
Col. A. M. Clark	" 103,	N. Y. City.
A. D. Knight	" 520,	N. Y. City.
John R. Nugent	" 79,	N. Y. City.
Peter F. Rafferty	" 80,	N. Y. City.
M. Gleason.....	" 313,	N. Y. City.
John Murphy.....	" 69,	N. Y. City.
Joshua Capron	" 14,	Utica.
Peter M. Verhoever	" 559,	N. Y. City.
Maj. W. B. Tallman	" 101,	Perry.
Geo. W. Brower.....	" 96,	N. Y. City, 450 College ave.
Wm. L. Halsey	" 60,	Yonkers.
William E. Perkins	" 60,	Yonkers.
Henry Kiel	" 1,	Rochester.
John Parks	" 87,	Rochester.
A. D. Darley.....	" 236,	Brockport.
J. B. Bacon	" 288,	Pittsford.
Seymore Pierce	" 369,	Homage Falls.
Almore J. Pratt	" 275,	Webster.
Geo. S. Filkins	" 211,	Fairport.
James H. Bushnell	" 433,	Churchville.
I. D. Harroun	" 270,	Spencersport.
J. H. Eustace	" 409,	Rochester.
John Cawthra	" 397,	Rochester.
Arthur Leutchford	" 391,	Rochester.
Frank Schoeffel	" 106,	Rochester.
J. D. Smith	" 1,	Rochester.
J. M. Marriott.....	" 526,	Vernon.

OHIO.

Fred. Bertsch	Post No. 47,	Cincinnati, 1225 Vine st.
August Guenther	" 638,	Cincinnati, Carll & Cummings sts.
Jacob Menz	" 689,	Cheviot.
J. Q. A. Campbell.....	" 441,	Bellefontaine.
A. J. Finney	" 164,	Portsmouth.
Jacob Gano	" 76,	Cincinnati.
Newton Adams	" 54,	Findlay.
T. J. Harcourt	" 67,	Cincinnati.
John A. Mann	" 401,	Cincinnati.
Alfred Weedon	" 343,	Cambridge.

J. B. Taylor	Post No. 133,	Wooster.
J. K. P. Ferrell	" 422,	Urichville.
S. G. Harvey	" 15,	Toledo, 650 Oakwood ave.
J. C. Roland	" 187,	Cleveland.
Dan'l S. Wilder	" 451,	Columbus, Chittenden Hotel.
E. G. Brooks	"	Braderick.
Wm. C. Ramsdel	" 30,	Cincinnati.
James M. Dalzell	" 1,	Caldwell.
W. R. McKee	" 159,	Troy.

OKLAHOMA.

J. E. Burns	Post No.	Kingfisher.
Frank McMaster	"	Oklahoma City.
A. H. Beegle	"	Alva.

OREGON.

H. S. Allen	Post No. 1,	Portland.
A. W. France	" 2,	Oregon City.
Wm. Young	" 18,	Union.
Geo. W. Grannis	" 9,	Salem.
Julius Priester	" 2,	Oregon City.

PENNSYLVANIA.

John W. Moore	Post No. 1,	Philadelphia.
Jacob Conrad	" 2,	Philadelphia.
Walter Morris	" 3,	Pittsburg.
Joseph Ball	" 5,	Pittsburg.
Dan'l W. Bussinger	" 6,	Pittsburg.
William Stiles, M. D.	" 8,	Pittsburg.
Wm. T. Ziegler	" 9,	Gettysburg.
Richard J. Baxter	" 10,	Philadelphia.
William H. Moore	" 19,	Philadelphia.
Andrew Lee	" 20,	Hazleton.
Wm. N. McCluen	" 21,	Philadelphia.
Philip C. Kiefer	" 24,	Philadelphia.
Samuel Crowther	" 25,	Chester.
W. B. Keller	" 30,	Johnstown.
Alex. A. Rhoads	" 37,	York.
H. B. Haws	" 40,	Grant.
Wm. L. Vanhagen	" 51,	Philadelphia.
Samuel Q. Day	" 54,	Coutessville.
A. J. Johnson	" 55,	Philadelphia.
H. H. Burris	" 38,	Etna.
J. S. Friend	" 59,	McKeesport.
William A. Stewart	" 63,	Philadelphia.
James N. Kline	" 64,	Williamsport.

James W. Hurst	Post No. 86,	Camptown.
D. N. Hardy.....	" 85,	Glenwood.
John S. Fairman	" 88,	Allegheny.
P. L. Hoover	" 97,	Ashley.
Henry Harding	" 98,	Tunhannock.
J. A. Opp.....	" 109,	Plymouth.
Daniel Keiper.....	" 113,	White Haven.
Daniel Bohanan.....	" 117,	Pittsburg.
H. M. Moody	" 124,	East Smithfield.
Max Klein	" 128,	Allegheny.
Cornelius McClellan.....	" 134,	Mifflintown.
E. W. Pearce	" 139,	Scranton.
Perry Sweet	" 143,	Brooklyn.
Thomas Birkbeck	" 147,	Freeland.
Samuel R. McDowell.....	" 149,	Media.
J. Martin Schafer.....	" 151,	Pittsburg.
Samuel H. Gilson.....	" 157,	Pittsburg.
William T. Bradberry	" 162,	Allegheny City.
W. H. Bricker.....	" 164,	Beaver Falls.
P. C. Boyle	" 167,	Oil City.
Walter N. Purcell	" 176,	Lewistown.
R. A. McClain.....	" 180,	Uniontown.
Edward Menner	" 182,	Bethlehem.
George S. House.....	" 181,	Braddock.
J. M. Alexander.....	" 187,	Carbondale.
John N. Reber	" 191,	Philadelphia.
Graham Watts	" 198,	Honesdale.
Charles Hinton.....	" 202,	Athens.
J. H. Patrick.....	" 205,	Clarion.
William Reynolds	" 211,	Factoryville.
Henry Cordes.....	" 212,	Millersburg.
J. B. Sutliff.....	" 213,	Huntingdon Mills.
Frank Case	" 215,	Pittsburg.
Henry A. Rothrock	" 217,	Easton.
Chas. P. Remp	" 220,	Franklin.
L. C. Bortrea	" 218,	Moscow.
Wm. H. Gray	" 242,	Brookville.
J. R. Ehret	" 245,	Pittsboro.
Geo. S. DeBray	" 252,	Orbisonia.
C. A. Boone	" 257,	Shickshinny.
J. W. Pry.....	" 286,	Burgettstown.
Hugh Logan.....	" 289,	Springdale.
R. H. Holgate.....	" 307,	LaPlume.
G. L. Haas	" 319,	Scranton.
Geo. S. Shattuck.....	" 331,	Meadville.

Thos. A. Morrison	Post No. 347,	Smethport.
W. W. Wilbur	" 336,	Warren.
W. D. Houghtelin	" 360,	Verona.
Lewis Huber	" 384,	Deny Station.
G. H. Edson	" 499,	Sweet Valley.
Hiram Bardoe	" 385,	Williamsport.
Wm. H. Oliver	" 494,	Lebanon.
A. A. Clearwater	" 594,	Wilcox.
L. Durland	" 567,	Wyoming.
Clem. Stewart	" 576,	So. Easton.
Charles H. Wilton	" 601,	Marionville.
Chambers McKibbin	" 259,	Pittsburg.
William Atticks	" 351,	Steelton.
Touper Ortlieb	" 228,	Philadelphia.
W. W. Thompson	" 50,	Titusville.
Geo. A. Garvies	" 67,	Erie.
Seth Smith	" 488,	North East.
W. A. Keck	" 433,	Greenville.
Nicholas C. Glase	" 16,	Reading.

POTOMAC.

Edw. W. Whitaker	Post No. 1,	Washington, D. C.
J. L. Davenport	" 7,	Washington, D. C.
S. W. Bunyea	" 10,	Washington, D. C.
John M. Keogh	" 1,	Washington, D. C.

RHODE ISLAND.

Theodore F. Dexter	Post No.	Central Falls.
William H. McTwiggan	"	East Providence.
Charles E. Harvey	"	Newport.
John T. Kenyon	"	Olneyville.

TENNESSEE.

N. M. D. Kemp	Post No. 7,	Adamsville.
L. L. Terry	" 1,	Post Office, Nashville.
George W. Peters	" 14,	Knoxville, 1408 Bro.
Samuel A. Gettys	" 45,	Chattanooga.
R. H. Andes	" 58,	Sevierville.
W. J. DeGress	" 100,	City of Mexico, Mex (Mail Address, Apertado)

UTAH.

William F. Colton	Post No. 1,	Salt Lake City.
C. H. Campbell	" 5,	Salt Lake City.

VERMONT.

Kittridge Haskins	Post No.	Brattleboro.
Geo. P. Blair	"	West Barnet.
Carmi L. Marsh	"	Enosburg Falls.
Story N. Goss	"	Chelsea.
J. S. Chandler	"	Ripton.
Geo. H. Williams	"	Dorset.
A. D. Gilmore	"	Weston.
Chester K. Leach	"	Cambridge.
R. T. Johnson	"	West Concord.
G. P. Fisher	"	Glover.
T. T. Lamphere	"	Calais.
A. T. Woodward	"	Rutland.

WASHINGTON.

Jacob Smith	Post No.	Sprague.
Henry C. Olney	"	Spokane.

WEST VIRGINIA.

S. F. Shaw	Post No.	Parkersburg.
Geo. B. Woodcock	"	New Martinsville.

WISCONSIN.

Chas. C. Hoyt	Post No. 170,	West Superior.
Robert Lang	" 17,	Racine.
C. C. Hoyte	" 170,	West Superior.
A. S. Easton	" 170,	West Superior.
Alexander Goldsmith	"	Milwaukee.
D. Mayer	" 1,	Martinsburg.

By order of

F. M. STERRETT,
Adjutant-General.

LEO RASSIEUR,
Commander-in-Chief.

HEADQUARTERS GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC.

GENERAL ORDERS }
No. 4.

St. Louis, Mo., April 22, 1901.

I. We are again reminded by the change of seasons that the time is fast approaching when, according to the well-established custom of our Order, it will be our sad duty to lovingly and earnestly devote a day to our heroic dead, departed Comrades whose records in this life are closed. Each Post of the Grand Army of the Republic is therefore admonished to repair, on Thursday, May 30, to

the nearest cemetery containing the earthly remains of Union Soldiers, Sailors and Marines, and there decorate their graves with the flowers of Spring and the flag they loved so well, being particularly careful not to overlook the graves of those heroes whose headstones indicate that the names are unknown, as such an interment almost invariably indicates that the earthly remains there deposited belonged to one who fell where the battle was the thickest, and where the time of the living did not admit of careful identification and interment of the slain.

Let the services prescribed by the "Service Book" be conducted in a reverent spirit. Let the great debt of gratitude of our country to our dead Comrades, the brave defenders of the Union, be made manifest.

To recount their special deeds of unselfish devotion and sacrifice of distinguished bravery and valor would require us to read the brightest pages of our country's history, covering four long years of the fiercest internecine struggle of all times, a task impossible in the time allotted. To do less, however, than to recall at this time that these patriots were sincerely opposed to such a war when it was forced upon them by the firing upon Fort Sumpter, that a pure and unquenchless fire of patriotism caused them voluntarily to forsake peaceful pursuits and forego the comforts and safety of homes, and to assume the privations and dangers of a soldier's life in order to preserve the integrity and indivisibility of their country, that their only hope of future constitutional liberty, would require us to be faithless to our trust. To permit that war to be called, in history, merely a "war between the States" of this Union, or to lose sight of the fact that it was nothing less nor more than a gigantic rebellion against the properly constituted authorities of the United States of America, would belittle their great sacrifices and be an act of grave injustice to many hundreds of thousands of Union people who, although citizens of Southern States, and as such exposed to the erroneous teaching of Southern leaders, and to social ostracism invariably invoked to aid secession, remained true to their country under indescribable peril. Hence, while truthfully conceding the valor of the Southern soldiers in that war, and that they fought for what they believed to be right, let it be clearly and firmly enunciated on this occasion that the Southern armies fought not only for a "lost cause," but for a wrong cause and for a wrong principle, namely, the principle of secession which could not be correct or right because at variance with the inherent organic principle of self-preservation belonging to every government, and which our forefathers could not therefore be deemed to have conceded to the States under the terms of the Constitution. Let it also be clearly made known that this

erroneous principle of secession was invoked by Southern leaders for the main purpose of perpetuating human slavery. When these indisputable facts are clearly impressed upon future generations, there cannot be any reasonable doubt, even in the South, as to the right or justice of our cause, and the glory due our brave Comrades for their sacrifices in preserving this Union will never fade or be obscured. They will be enshrined in the hearts of all good citizens as the saviors of our government, together with the forefathers who are revered as the bold founders thereof.

II. The Sunday preceding Memorial Day, to-wit: May 26, will be observed wherever possible, with appropriate exercises in the churches of all patriotic congregations and communities commemorative of the unselfish heroism of those of our brave Comrades who have closed their earthly careers.

III. President Lincoln's address at Gettysburg, Pa., November 19, 1863, is published herewith. Commanders of Posts will direct that this literary and patriotic gem be read in connection with the exercises of Memorial Day. The Thirtieth National Encampment provided that the reading of this address be made a special feature in all Memorial Day exercises, conducted under the auspices of the Grand Army of the Republic.

IV. The Southern Memorial Fund, contributed heretofore for rendering assistance to Posts and Comrades in the South to enable them to properly decorate the graves of our dead heroes in that part of our country on Memorial Day, being amply large to meet the expense incident thereto for this year, the usual annual call for contributions for that purpose is omitted. Contributions for the sufferers in Galveston and vicinity having been liberally made during the past year by the Comrades of our Order is another good reason for this course.

By order of

LEO RASSIEUR,

Commander-in-Chief.

F. M. STERRETT,

Adjutant General.

PRESIDENT LINCOLN'S ADDRESS AT GETTYSBURG.
NOVEMBER 19, 1863.

Four score and seven years ago our fathers brought forth on this continent a new nation, conceived in liberty, and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal. Now we are engaged in a great civil war; testing whether that nation, or any nation so con-

ceived and so dedicated, can long endure. We are met on a great battlefield of that war. We have come to dedicate a portion of that field, as a final resting place for those who here gave their lives that that nation might live. It is altogether fitting and proper that we should do this.

But, in a larger sense, we cannot dedicate—we cannot consecrate—we cannot hallow—this ground. The brave men, living or dead, who struggled here, have consecrated it, far above our poor power to add or detract. The world will little note, nor long remember what we say here, but it can never forget what they did here. It is for the living, rather, to be dedicated here to the unfinished work which they who fought here have thus far so nobly advanced. It is rather for us to be here dedicated to the great task remaining before us—that from these honored dead we take increased devotion to that cause for which they gave the last full measure of devotion—that we here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain—that this nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom—and that government of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from the earth.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

HEADQUARTERS GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC.

GENERAL ORDERS }
No. 5.

ST. LOUIS, MO., April 24, 1901.

I. Comrades are advised that the Fifty-sixth United States Congress adjourned sine die on March 4, and although the committees having charge of the so-called Veterans' Preference Bill and the bill undertaking to create a Court of Pension Appeals urged the passage of these praiseworthy measures with all imaginable perseverance and ability, success failed to crown their efforts. It is with much more than ordinary regret that the announcement must be made that such failure is in a large measure due to Comrades wearing the bronze button, notwithstanding the unanimous action of the last National Encampment favoring these measures. The various reasons assigned by those largely responsible for this outcome do not satisfactorily explain their action. It is for the next National Encampment to take such a wise course as will produce results upon the measures which can be relied on to protect our Comrades and their widows and orphans of deceased Comrades, notwithstanding the action above referred to. Only one bill favored by this organization was passed, namely, the act authorizing the detail of retired army officers for the imparting of military instruction in such schools and to make instruction in that line a part of their course of study.

II. In addition to the rate of one cent per mile for Comrades and their friends, made by the Central Passenger Association for attendance at the National Encampment at Cleveland in the week September 9 to 16, said Association has given notice that the rate for members of uniformed bands has been fixed at one-half cent per mile.

III. The Pan-American Exposition management at Buffalo, N. Y., has informed these Headquarters of the setting apart of Tuesday, September 17, as G. A. R. day and requested that notice thereof be given the Comrades. The close proximity to Buffalo of Cleveland, where the National Encampment is to be held in the week preceding, seems to make it proper that Comrades who wish to see this great industrial exposition should have this information for their guidance.

IV. The Board of Regents of the Sons of Veterans having charge of Memorial University, which is being erected and to be dedicated to the G. A. R. at Mason City, Ia., and which institution received the approval of the Thirty-fourth National Encampment of our Order, calls attention to its desire to make its Civil War Museum one of the features of the university, and one of the greatest war museums on earth, and requests that the Comrades be admonished to forward to the university their little mementos and souvenirs of the civil war, if they wish them to be preserved in such an institution for all future time and thus assist in teaching future generations in that loyal State some of the lessons or facts brought out by that war.

V. A vacancy having been created on the committee on erection of a monument to the loyal women of the war, by the death of Albert D. Shaw, Comrade Thomas J. Stewart, Past Adjutant General, Harrisburg, Pa., is appointed to fill said vacancy.

VI. The Post number of Comrade E. G. Tuckerman, 434 Broadway, New York, not having been furnished in the letter of nomination as Aide-de-Camp on the Staff of the Commander-in-Chief in time for General Orders No. 3, is now given: Lafayette Post No. 140, Department of New York.

VII. L. B. Ripley, Post No. 131, Department of Missouri, having been nominated and confirmed as Aide-de-Camp on the Staff of the Commander-in-Chief and afterwards nominated by the Inspector-General as Assistant Inspector General for the Department of Missouri, to which office he was also confirmed, and having resigned the first appointment, his resignation as Aide-de-Camp is hereby accepted.

VIII. The following named comrades are hereby appointed Special Aides in charge of Military Instruction and Patriotic Education. They

will report for duty by letter to Allan C. Bakewell, 479 Fifth Avenue New York City, who has been and is now in charge of this work:

DEPARTMENT.	NAME.	POST.	ADDRESS.
Alabama	W. H. Black	No. 6,	Montgomery.
Arkansas	Jas. W. Fee	No. 10,	Springdale.
Idaho	Rev. S. G. Dodd	No. 4,	Boise.
Indiana	D. H. A. Shewmaker	No. 78,	Muncie.
Kentucky	L. V. Dodge	No. 171,	Berea.
Kansas	John G. Wood	No. 1,	113 W. 51st st. Top
Louisiana & Miss.	Oscar Pilman	No. 15,	New Orleans.
Missouri	W. C. Calland	No. 69,	Springfield.
New York	Samuel C. Pierce	No. 4,	Rochester.
Oklahoma	N. B. Eastman	No. 7,	Stillwater.
Oregon	D. P. Thompson	No. 1,	Portland.
Potomac	J. H. Bradford	No. 7,	Washington, 904 M st. N.
South Dakota	W. A. Lyman	No. 13,	Pierre.
Wisconsin	A. L. Tucker	No. 4,	Berlin.

IX. In compliance with the recommendations of the Inspr General, which are approved, the following named comrades are appointed Assistant Inspectors-General and assigned to duty in respective departments:

DEPARTMENT.	NAME.	POST.	ADDRESS.
Alabama	Chas. W. Webster	No. 7,	Anniston.
Arizona	Jas. A. Zabriskie	No. 1,	Tucson.
Arkansas	A. S. Fowler	No. 1,	Little Rock.
California & Nevada	Geo. D. Kellogg	No. 71,	New Castle.
Colorado & Wyoming	Halsey M. Rhoads	No. 4,	Denver.
Connecticut	Wm. M. Olcott	No. 1,	Norwich.
Delaware	Wm. J. Hume	No. 1,	Wilmington 617 Van Bur
Florida	L. Y. Jenness	No. 27,	St. Petersburg.
Georgia	R. P. Beecher	No. 1,	Atlanta.
Idaho	R. C. Adelman	No. 4,	Boise.
Illinois	A. H. McCracken	No. 444,	Chicago, 164 Dearbo
Indiana	Jerome J. Musser	No. 244,	Anderson.
Indian Territory	Louis Lokert	No. 11,	Miami.
Iowa	A. W. Jaques	No. 19,	Fairfield.
Kansas	S. J. Churchill	No. 12,	Lawrence.
Kentucky	J. T. Gunn	No. 54,	Lexington.
Louisiana & Miss	A. S. Badger	No. 1,	New Orleans.
Maine	Jas. L. Merrick	No. 14,	Waterville.
Maryland	William Stahl	No. 1,	Baltimore. 906 N. Fremont

DEPARTMENT.	NAME.	POST.	ADDRESS.
Massachusetts	Chas. Clark Adams.....	No. 113,	Boston.
Michigan	Joseph C. Bontecou.....	No. 170,	Petoskey.
Minnesota	Seba S. Brown	No. 4,	Minneapolis.
Missouri.....	L. P. Ripley.....	No. 131,	St. Louis.
Montana	J. J. Knowlton.....	No. 2,	Butte.
Nebraska.....	John M. Fitchpatrick.....	No. 17,	Hebron.
New Hampshire.....	J. H. Poole	No. 88,	East Jaffrey.
New Jersey	Wm. W. Branson.....	No. 88,	Rahway.
New Mexico.....	John M. Moore.....	No.	Albuquerque.
New York.....	Henry S. Redman.....	No. 84,	Rochester.
North Dakota.....	Wm. H. Brown.....	No. 6,	Grand Forks.
Ohio	C. C. Dewstoe.....	No. 187,	Cleveland.
Oklahoma	E. P. Burlingame	No. 3,	Guthrie.
Oregon.....	T. B. Day.....	No. 73,	Flora, Wallowa Co.
Pennsylvania.....	Aug. W. Mennig.....	No. 87,	Allentown.
Potomac	Jas. M. Edgar.....	No. 2,	Washington, Treasury Dep't.
Rhode Island.....	Herbert F. Bennett.....	No. 15,	Bristol.
South Dakota.....	T. M. Shanafelt.....	No. 4,	Huron.
Tennessee	R. Baker.....	No. 28,	Broadway P.O., Knox Co.
Texas	N. L. Mills.....	No. 9,	Houston.
Utah	John A. Beltzer.....	No. 7,	Ogden.
Vermont	John H. Allen.....	No. 37,	Hinesburg.
Vir. & N. Carolina.....	Wm. H. Crabbe.....	No. 47,	Virginia, Nat'l Soldiers' Home.
Washington & Alaska.....	H. C. Bedell.....	No. 4,	Walla Walla, Washington.
West Virginia.....	T. A. Fleming.....	No. 6,	Fairmont.
Wisconsin	F. H. Lyman.....	No. 230,	Kenosha.

X. The following named Comrades are hereby appointed Aides-de-Camp on the Staff of the Commander-in-Chief and assigned to duty in their respective Departments. They will report by letter to Edw. N. Ketchum, Senior Aide-de-Camp and Chief of Staff, Galveston, Texas, for instructions. No commissions will be issued to Aides-de-Camp until they have reported to Comrade Ketchum for duty;

ILLINOIS.

Geo. W. Young.....	Post No. 319,	Marion, Williamson Co.
W. P. Wright.....	" 91,	Chicago, 3319 Forrest ave.
Richard Vaughan	" 91,	Chicago, Freight Office, L. S. & M. S. Ry.
J. W. Cecil.....	" 91,	Chicago, 401 Tacoma Bulding.
M. L. Whiteside	" 209,	Paris.
M. L. Bennett.....	" 40,	Chicago, 59 Dearborn st.
Henry Fox.....	" 626,	Dwight.
Michael Murphy	" 40,	Chicago, 3316 South State st.
R. B. Chappell	" 444,	Chicago, 6400 Eggleston ave.

INDIAN TERRITORY.

J. C. Wilkinson Post No. 5, Muskogee.
 Charles M. Hieldebrand.... " 18, Ardmore.

KANSAS.

Wm. Spitler..... Post No. 46, Holton.
 Geo. Davis " 155, Oskaloosa.
 J. P. Mathews " 175, Sabetha.
 B. Rockwell " 132, Junction City.
 A. M. Fuller..... " 1, Topeka.
 D. L. Sweeney..... " 294, Dodge City.
 J. P. Wilson..... " 250, Topeka.
 George Myers " 32, Fort Scott.
 A. H. Limerick..... " 85, Winfield.
 H. D. Heiserman..... " 25, Wichita.
 Edward Dunlap " 10, Kansas City.
 F. G. Markhart " 6, Leavenworth.
 D. G. Thrall..... " 380, Leavenworth, Nat'l Mil. Home.
 J. W. Johnson " 51, Iola.
 J. H. Burke " 35, Burlingame.
 Wm. Carter..... " 434, Shockey.
 J. H. Richards " 32, Fort Scott.
 John C. Carpenter..... " 129, Chanute.
 A. L. Voorhis..... " 194, Russell.

MAINE.

Hugh Madden Post No. 4, Bath.
 A. W. McCausland " 6, Gardiner.
 N. B. Stockbridge " 7, Lewiston.
 Lewis Selbing..... " 13, Augusta.
 I. H. Danforth " 22, Brunswick.
 J. L. Brown " 26, Bowdoinham.
 M. B. Watson " 47, Auburn.
 Frank Campbell..... " 50, Cherryfield.
 F. J. Savage..... " 90, Fairfield.
 H. O. Perry..... " 61, Fort Fairfield.
 F. L. Palmer..... " 74, Monroe.
 A. S. Chapman..... " 84, Bethel.
 J. L. Small " 143, Biddeford.
 J. O. Smith " 96, Showhegan.
 A. B. Russell..... " 25, Farmington.
 E. Gilpatrick " 14, Waterville.
 F. S. Walls " 45, Vinal Haven.
 S. P. LaGross..... " 58, Bucksport.
 B. H. Putnam " 159, Houlton.
 William L. Ross " 118, Newport.
 Abner Brooks " 52, Corinna.

MARYLAND.

Charles L. MarburgPost No. Baltimore, Cor. Charles & Barre sts.

MASSACHUSETTS.

J. R. Gerrish	Post No. 11,	Charlestown.
James Anderson.....	“ 16,	Springfield.
Edwin R. Jenness	“ 26,	Roxbury.
A. H. Drown	“ 40,	Malden.
Francis C. Curtis.....	“ 43,	Marlboro.
Everett E. Austin	“ 34,	Salem.
Wm. H. Jordan	“ 45,	Gloucester.
M. G. B. Swift	“ 46,	Fall River.
Arthur M. Cain..	“ 71,	Holyoke.
John Best	“ 75,	Stoneham.
Frank P. Clark	“ 85,	Ware.
Thaddeus H. Newcomb.....	“ 88,	Quincy.
Wm. C. Litchfield	“ 112,	Norwell.
Chas. G. Davis	“ 113,	Boston.
Levi G. McKnight.....	“ 116,	Gardner.
Chas. H. Colgate	“ 139,	Somerville.
Everett S. Horton.....	“ 145,	Attleboro.
Emmons D. Guild	“ 145,	Attleboro.
Chas. H. Titus	“ 186,	Cambridgeport.
Joseph F. Bisbee	“ 212,	East Bridgewater.

MICHIGAN.

Fred. J. Buck	Post No. 45,	Adrian,
W. W. Hitchcock	“ 48,	Jackson.
A. A. Udell.....	“ 72,	Three Rivers.
F. D. Root	“ 79,	Kalamazoo, 726 Lovell st.
C. M. Demming	“ 139,	Alpena.
Andrew J. Ward	“ 145,	Flint, 4 Beach st.
E. L. Cooper	“ 228,	Grass Lake.
H. O. Fifield	“ 266,	Menominee.
A. A. Miner	“ 218,	Luther.
Calvin A. Finn	“ 365,	Lake City.
C. G. Hampton	“ 384,	Detroit, Woodward ave.
Orrin Bump	“ 419,	Bay City.
J. F. Lyon	“ 429,	Ironwood.
C. F. Farman	“ 432,	Marine City, Box 874.
William P. Dean	“ 444,	Cadillac.
B. F. Bourassa	“ 450,	Standish.
F. E. Pomeroy	“ 452,	Smyrna.

MINNESOTA.

N. U. Beden	Post No. 4,	Minneapolis.
T. H. Pendergast	" 22,	Minneapolis.
W. F. Allee	" 72,	Minneapolis.
E. F. Kendrick	" 8,	St. Paul.
F. B. Doran	" 21,	St. Paul.
Jacob Laux	" 13,	Duluth.
James Mulvey	" 69,	Stillwater.
S. N. Harrington	" 7,	Marshall.
J. G. Graham	" 19,	Good Thunder.
A. C. Baker	" 59,	Brownston.
J. M. D. Craft	" 47,	Farmington.
J. Frank Locke	" 100,	Long Prairie.
A. McCormack	" 52,	Monticello.
H. H. Gokey	" 53,	Bird Island.
F. A. Carlson	" 75,	Redwing.
J. Harley Smith	" 9,	Montevideo.
E. B. Hale	" 86,	Redwood Falls.
M. D. Gibbs	" 15,	Tracy.
R. R. Turritin	" 37,	Kasota.
A. E. Rice	" 125,	Willmar.
J. H. Fowler	" 162,	Slayton.
A. H. Reed	" 28,	Glencoe.
J. A. Everett	" 18,	Fairmont.

MISSOURI.

N. Mathias	Post No. 5,	Moberly.
William Hutchinson	" 251,	Eldorado Springs.
C. A. Mosman	" 7,	St. Joseph.
Joe Morgan	" 110,	Kahoka.
F. D. W. Arnold	" 34,	Lamar.
H. E. Robinson	" 21,	Maryville.
Henry F. Glahn	" 36,	Clarence.
Robert Buchanan	" 131,	St. Louis.

NEBRASKA.

James W. Dolan	Post No. 154,	Indianola.
William Saxton	" 16,	Edgar.
John Gammiell	" 250,	Stockville.
Henry C. McMaken	" 45,	Plattsmouth.
Horace W. George	" 98,	Broken Bow.
J. S. Roberts	" 47,	Tecumseh.
W. H. Christie	" 110,	Omaha.
E. E. Lyle	" 90,	Wahoo.

G. H. Blakeslee	Post No. 112,	Lexington.
Lee Estelle	" 262,	Omaha.
J. W. Dixon	" 100,	Adams.
Jos. Brooks	" 318,	University Place.
Jesse D. Moor	" 25,	Lincoln.
Mart Howe	" 25,	Lincoln.
J. E. Hill	" 25,	Lincoln.
W. J. Blystone	" 25,	Lincoln.

NEW YORK.

Owen D. McGovern	Post No. 8,	
Peter M. W. Verhoevan	" 559,	New York City, 264 W. 115th st.
Walter Thorn	" 435,	Brooklyn.
David W. Hitchcock	" 20,	Poughkeepsie.

NORTH DAKOTA.

Ebenezer Wing	Post No. 7,	Wahpeton.
P. P. Chacey	" 5,	Fargo.

OHIO.

S. H. Johns	Post No. 81,	Zanesville.
S. J. Ewing	" 71,	Newark.
D. W. Forsythe	" 216,	Cumberland.
J. M. Compton	" 69,	Coshocton.
S. P. Larimer	" 250,	Millersburg.
I. C. Swingle	" 380,	Philo.
Fred F. Dana	" 489,	Newport, Washington Co.
Jos. H. Young	" 178,	Marietta.
Wells S. Jones	" 280,	Waverly.
John T. Raper	" 162,	Chillicothe.
Jas. C. Foster	" 692,	Highby, Ross Co.
J. R. Mell	" 12,	Akron.
Thos. Blackburn	" 68,	Hudson.
Henry Patterson	" 37,	Cuyahoga Falls.
C. W. Barnes	" 119,	Washington, C. H.
L. R. Humphrey	" 104,	West Richfield.
A. B. Stutzman	" 185,	Kent.
W. S. Krake	" 327,	Ravenna.
M. J. Harris	" 515,	Garrettsville.
J. A. Matticks	" 729,	Alliance.
R. A. Pinn	" 134,	Massillon.
Geo. Fogle	" 249,	New Berlin.
S. S. Oatman	" 169,	Medina.
Harvey Cutter	" 574,	Remson Corners.
Chas. Stacey	" 414,	East Townsend.

Jas. McGuckin	Post No. 34,	Norwalk.
Chester F. Drake	" 147,	New London.
Geo. Williams	" 532,	Monroeville.
John Crawford	" 252,	Peru.
Jas. M. Hall	" 107,	Toledo.
Christian H. Smith	" 230,	Waynesville.
D. S. Wilder	" 451,	Columbus.
Sol. Zarbaugh	" 644,	Holgate.
Geo. L. High	" 200,	Cincinnati.
Wm. H. Surles	" 44,	East Liverpool.
John Loney	" 29,	Youngstown.
A. M. Sheets	" 132,	Ashland.
Edgar Couch	" 141,	Cleveland.
L. W. Bailey	" 187,	Cleveland.
Philo. Beakel	" 350,	Cleveland.
P. O. Phillips	" 359,	Cleveland.
E. S. Bullis	" 399,	Cleveland.
A. T. Brinsmade	" 403,	Cleveland.
M. A. Lander	" 556,	Cleveland.
James Robbins	" 10,	Salem.
J. S. Kimbrough	" 58,	Wilmington.
S. A. West	" 544,	Milford.
W. A. Pittenger	" 422,	Dennison.
Eli Davis	" 62,	Sidney.
E. H. Turner	" 29,	Youngstown.
Joseph Dunn	" 141,	Cleveland, 7 Cemetery st., Station
R. W. Brown	" 67,	Cincinnati.
E. G. Brooks	" 165,	Washington, D. C.
Care of Pension Bureau		
Geo. W. Bigelow	" 464,	Groveport.
Uriah Cahill	" 425,	Richwood.
Sam'l N. Titus	" 117,	Marion.
W. R. Warnock	" 98,	Urbana.
William Adams	" 444,	Miami, Hamilton Co.
Randolph L. Heaton	" 115,	Mt. Gilead.
Dallas Giles	" 506,	Middletown.
Henry Lachtrop	" 47,	Cincinnati.
John W. Stillwell	" 159,	Troy.
Asa Whitestone	" 12,	Akron.
W. R. Austin	" 187,	Cleveland, 55 Arlington st.
C. H. Smith	" 187,	Cleveland, 121 Cedar ave.
O. L. Neff	" 368,	Cleveland, 236 Superior st.
R. J. Bellamy	" 556,	Cleveland, 412 Giddings ave.
C. E. Ensign	" 49,	Elyria.
Zenophon Peck	" 65,	Elyria.
H. S. Parkman	" 229,	Burton.

Richard KingPost No. 387, Chardon.
 J. C. Walton " 177, Bedford.
 L. O. Harris " 40, Chagrin Falls.

PENNSYLVANIA.

David Buchanan.....Post No. 331, Meadville.
 Daniel Howell " 245, Pittston.
 Wm. Henry Sayen..... " 591, Bryn Manor.

POTOMAC.

Dr. J. F. RaubPost No. 2, Washington, D. C.
 Chas. L. D. Loeffler..... " 2, Washington, D. C.
 Geo. W. Honey..... " Washington, D. C.
 J. H. Jenks " 2, General Land Office.

VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA.

B. C. CookPost No. 10, Richmond, Va., P. O. Box 518.

UTAH.

Thomas Harris.....Post No. 5, Salt Lake City.

WISCONSIN.

Amos P. FosterPost No. 1, Milwaukee, 713 Sycamore st.

XI. The demise of General Benjamin Harrison, ex-President of the United States, on March 13, at his late residence in Indianapolis, Ind., deserves more than a mere passing notice at the hands of his Comrades, who at all times enjoyed his steadfast support and unflinching devotion. He was a consistent, fearless and unselfish champion of the rights of the defenders of our country. His great ability and the exalted station to which he was called by his fellow citizens, made his loyalty to his Comrades all the more valuable and conspicuous. It was during his incumbency of the presidency that the greatest measure of relief for the needy and the dependent of our Comrades and for the poor widows of the deceased Comrades, the act of June 29, 1900, was enacted into law. His great influence as President was wielded by him in a spirit which indicated that he was scrupulously mindful of his obligations as a Comrade as well as an official, and that he fully appreciated that the obligation to faithfully serve his Comrades increased with the opportunity and power to serve them. To us belongs the duty of acknowledging our lasting indebtedness to this great soldier and statesman, and the G. A. R.

should not hesitate to hand down to posterity, in some enduring shape, our appreciation of him as a Comrade.

Death has again, suddenly and without notice or warning invaded the ranks of those who have served us as Commanders-in-Chief, and this time has removed one from a position in the Congress of the United States where he was battling with might and main for the adoption of laws which, if enacted, would have added to the protection of our needy Comrades and the widows and orphans of our departed Comrades in the enjoyment of rights assured them by a generous government under its pension laws, and of those of our Comrades who hold positions in the civil service in the uninterrupted possession of the same. Comrade Albert D. Shaw, Past Commander-in-Chief, 1899 to 1900, while occupying his post of duty at Washington, D. C., was called hence at 10 o'clock a. m. on Sunday, February 10, 1901, after a life full of labor and self-sacrifice, and singularly free from all blemish, a shining example of duty well performed. He has simply joined the galaxy of heroes who have preceded him, and whose records will live forever in the minds and hearts of all patriotic citizens. Inspector General Henry S. Peck was requested to represent the G. A. R. at the funeral, together with the following committee appointed to accompany the remains to their final resting place, to-wit: Nathaniel P. Pond, Department Commander, N. Y.; Edward J. Atkinson, Past Quartermaster General, N. Y.; Jos. W. Kay, Past Department Commander, N. Y.; John McElroy, Past Department Commander, Potomac; Harvey Austin Kasson, Assistant Inspector General, Ohio; Allan C. Bakewell, Special Aide, Commander-in-Chief; David W. Lee, Commander Post No. 185, N. Y.

The Department of Illinois reports the death of Past Quartermaster General A. J. Burbank of that Department, who departed this life at Chicago on January 24, 1901. He served us faithfully as Quartermaster General in 1895-96-97 and left a stainless record worthy of our emulation.

Chas. P. Moies, Commander of the Department of Rhode Island, has announced the death in his Department of Past Department Commander Alonzo Williams on March 16, and Past Department Commander Henry R. Barker on March 17. Comrade Williams commanded the Department in 1889, and was Inspector General of the G. A. R. in 1898 and 1899. He has been for many years of the faculty of Brown University, being at his death Professor of the Germanic languages and literature. Comrade Barker commanded the Department in 1879. His business was of a financial character and at his death, which was sudden and without warning,

held many responsible offices in financial institutions. Both were held in high esteem and are being sincerely mourned by the Comrades of Rhode Island. These Comrades by their pure, able and trustworthy conduct in their private lives, have added lustre and strength to our organization. May we imitate their example.

By order of

LEO RASSIEUR,
Commander-in-Chief.

F. M. STERRETT,
Adjutant General.

HEADQUARTERS GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC.

GENERAL ORDERS }
No. 6.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 25, 1901.

I. The Commander-in-Chief announces that satisfactory arrangements are being completed by the local committee in Cleveland, O., for holding the Thirty-fifth National Encampment, G. A. R., September 9-14, 1901. The Cleveland committee, though confronted with the unavoidable difficulty of arranging for the Encampment in nearly five months' less time than is usually allotted, has at this period made wonderful progress in all details, and in some particulars in the perfecting of arrangements is at this time much in advance of any city in which National Encampments have been held.

The City of Cleveland is the metropolis of the State of Ohio and of the Central West. Its people have long been renowned for sterling fealty to the principles which are held sacred by the membership of the Grand Army of the Republic. There is every reason to expect the most cordial welcome and hospitable entertainment.

II. The Central Passenger Association, which practically includes all territory bounded on the east by a line run practically north and south through Pittsburg, on the west by the Mississippi river, on the south by the Ohio river, and on the north by the lakes, has made a rate of one cent a mile to and from Cleveland. All other passenger associations, east, south and west, have made rates from one fare for the round trip to a fare and a third, plus \$2, which will apply through their respective territories, but when the Central Passenger Association territory is reached the one cent a mile rate only will be charged.

III. Tickets will be good going only on date of sale. Inquire of your local railroad agent for time at which such tickets will be

placed on sale. Tickets will be good to return without viseing up to and including the trains leaving Cleveland not later than midnight of Sunday, September 15, and in no instance later than that date, unless deposited according to the terms of the following paragraph.

IV. Tickets will be made good for return passage up to and including October 8, provided they are deposited with the joint agent on or before 12 o'clock noon of Sunday, September 15, 1901, and payment of a fee of fifty cents is made by the holder at time of deposit. Efforts have been unsuccessfully made to abrogate this latter charge on the part of the railroads.

V. A temporary structure will be erected, covering an ample space for the viseing and extension of railroad tickets with such ample facilities for exit as to prevent undue crowding.

VI. Judging from the arrangements perfected, ample facilities seem to have been provided for the prompt handling of baggage during Encampment week, though these arrangements will not relieve Comrades from the duty of exercising special care to avail themselves of these advantages. Every train and boat that arrives in Cleveland will be met by some member of a committee, whose authority to act in the matter can easily be perceived, and whose duty it will be to see that strangers are guided to their proper destination and their baggage cared for.

VII. Col. James Hayr, 407 Exchange building, is chairman of the Committee on Free Quarters. As nearly as possible, each train will be stopped near the school house where its passengers are assigned, instead of running into the union passenger and other downtown stations, and thereby in a large measure avoid the congestion heretofore encountered. Posts and bodies of veterans writing for free quarters are directed to mention on what railroad and train they will enter Cleveland, in order that they may be located by the committee convenient to that road.

VIII. A woven wire cot for each veteran will be provided in the school houses, and there will be plenty of toilet facilities. The sanitary arrangements are permanently provided in each school building.

IX. Comrades desiring mounts for the parade should at an early date write J. B. Perkins, Chairman, Chamber of Commerce, Exchange building, Cleveland, O.

X. The following contract has been signed by the Hotel Men's Association of Cleveland, to-wit:

"First. That during the week of holding said National Encampment they will not charge, nor ask, a higher rate, or sum, for rooms and meals, or either, than is charged by them at their respective hotels at the time of signing this agreement.

"Second. They will not require any persons to engage rooms and meals, or either, for a longer period than three days.

"Third. That they will not assign to or place a larger number of persons in any room than double the usual assignment for such room, nor increase the number of persons in any room after the same has been engaged by mutual agreement.

"Fourth. That, if necessary, they, and each of them, shall and will hire additional help, so that the guests may have prompt and proper attention."

XI. The Naval Veterans' parade will take place on Tuesday, September 10, 1901, the same being the anniversary of Perry's victory on Lake Erie.

XII. A general reunion of Naval Veterans of the War of the Rebellion will be held in Cleveland, O., during the Grand Army of the Republic Encampment. Headquarters will be at the Weddell House, and the Naval Veterans' convention will be held there on September 12, at 10 a. m. In all the conflicts in which they were engaged, the American navy demonstrated its remarkable prowess and won for itself imperishable renown, and commands the admiration of every patriotic citizen.

XIII. The parade of the Grand Army of the Republic will occur on Wednesday, September 11, 1901, and will be less than two miles in length, on the best of streets. Formation will take place at 9:30 o'clock and the start will be made promptly at 10 o'clock standard time.

XIV. The business sessions of the Encampment will take place at the Euclid Avenue Opera House on Thursday and Friday, September 12 and 13, 1901, and will begin at 10 o'clock a. m., sharp.

XV. The Commander-in-Chief will establish headquarters in Parlor A and Room 128, first floor of the Hollenden Hotel, Cleveland, O., Monday, September 9, 1901, at 10 a. m.

XVI. The Executive Committee of the National Council of Administration will meet at National headquarters Monday September 9, at 2 p. m.

XVII. The National Council of Administration will meet at National headquarters, Monday, September 9, at 4 p. m.

XVIII. Aides-de-Camp on the Staff of the Commander-in-Chief will immediately on their arrival in Cleveland report for duty to Edw. N. Ketchum, Senior Aide-de-Camp and Chief of Staff, at headquarters, Hollenden Hotel.

XIX. The consolidated reports of the Assistant Adjutants General and Assistant Quartermasters General, on forms C and D, respectively, should reach these headquarters by August 1, 1901. The per capita tax due from each Department to National headquarters is one and one-fourth cents for each member remaining in good standing at the close of the term, June 30, 1901. Commanders of Posts should see to it that the reports of their posts are at once sent to Department headquarters, if not already sent, and these headquarters should receive forms C and D properly made out no later than August 1, 1901.

XX. The several Departments of the Grand Army of the Republic are directed to anticipate their needs in the way of supplies up to the time of the National Encampment and order same prior to August 10, 1901.

XXI. The following proposed amendments to the Rules and Regulations have been properly certified to the Adjutant General, as provided in Article XV, Chapter V:

The Department of Indiana recommends the adoption of the following amendment to Rules and Regulations, in Chapter 5, Article 4, Section 4, to-wit: Amend said section by making it read substantially as follows: "A Comrade may be reinstated in a Post other than that from which he was dropped, upon application duly made, referred and reported upon, and on payment of muster-in dues."

Also recommended by the Department of Indiana, amendment to the Rules and Regulations so as to create in the Order the honorary rank of Retired Veterans.

The Department of Michigan recommends that Chapter 11 be amended by adding a new article, to be numbered Article 11. It read as follows, to-wit:

ASSOCIATE SOCIETY.

Section 1. Posts may have an association of gentlemen who are not eligible to membership in the Grand Army of the Republic, and over twenty-one years of age and have never borne arms against the United States, to be known as the Associate Society of ——— Post, No. ———, Department of ———, Grand Army of the Republic.

The objects of the society to be the promotion among our fellow citizens of a feeling of respect and consideration for soldiers and sailors who served in the war for the preservation of the Union;

systematize the efforts of citizens who desire to identify themselves with the objects of the Grand Army of the Republic, and to aid in its beneficent work; to stimulate patriotism and a grateful remembrance of the blessings secured to the nation by the happy termination of the War of the Rebellion.

Sec. 2. Posts may adopt such by-laws for the government of the Associate Society as they deem proper, provided they in no way conflict with the Rules and Regulations of the Grand Army of the Republic, it being well understood that members of the Society shall have no vote in Grand Army matters or be present at any meeting of the Post when open under the rules of the ritual. The Associate Society may be permitted to parade on the left of the Post on all occasions except when prohibited by the orders of superior authority.

Sec. 3. A Post may at a regular meeting, previous notice having been given of the intended action to its members, dissolve the Associate Society by a two-thirds vote of the members present, and it shall cease to exist thereafter.

XXII. The following named Comrades are hereby appointed Aides-de-Camp on the staff of the Commander-in-Chief and assigned to duty in their respective Departments. They will report by letter to Edw. N. Ketchum, Senior Aide-de-Camp and Chief of Staff, Galveston, Texas, for instructions. No commissions will be issued to Aides-de-Camp until they have reported to Comrade Ketchum for duty:

CONNECTICUT.

Rev. Henry Upson.....Post No. , New Preston.

GEORGIA.

Harry BumsPost No. 14, Macon.
Phillip Breitenbucher " 1, Atlanta.
R. E. Mansfield.. " 7, Charleston, S. C.

KANSAS.

H. C. TownsendPost No. 17, Hutchinson, Kas.
W. H. Mitchell " 147, Beloit.
P. C. Eaton " 117, Hillsdale.
J. R. Baird " 353, Spearville.
A. S. Chase " 22, Ellsworth.
G. J. Duncan " 127, Salina.
Frank Adams..... " 328, Blue Rapids.
S. S. Longley..... " 134, Greenleaf.
R. T. Stanfield " 44, Bellville.

Chas. Smith.....Post No. 5, Washington.
 John S. Eastwood " 50, Eureka.
 S. C. Farnoill..... " 69, Osborne.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Theodore L. Luetz.....Post No. 21, 72 E street, South Boston.

MICHIGAN.

Joseph Doherty.....Post No. 393, Station "C," Detroit.

MINNESOTA.

J. A. Grey.....Post No. 128, Duluth.
 C. Ditmore " 113,
 J. I. Bernard " Pipestone.
 John Schaefer " 134, St. Cloud.

MISSOURI.

William Brantner.....Post No. 72, Trenton.
 Lee T. Robinson " 54, Unionville.
 B. F. Thomas " 75, Greenfield.
 J. L. Briggs " 14, Joplin.
 E. F. Rogers..... " 4, Kansas City.
 J. M. Williams..... " 276, P. O. California.
 Henry Evers..... " 2, St. Louis.
 Thos. Daisey " 343, St. Louis.
 John Schmid " 1, 1419 Market street, St. Louis.
 C. J. Lewis..... " 43, Hannibal.
 J. L. B. Harnden " 259, Ava.
 T. G. Weatherby..... " 161, Buffalo.
 August Bierwirth " 171, Cape Girardeau.
 Thos. Lang..... " 215, Farmington.
 Henry F. Glahn " Clarence.

NEW YORK.

D. Isaacs.....Post No. 133, Niagara Falls.
 C. H. Lovell..... " 276, Corning.
 Geo. C. Altheisar..... " 279, Port Jervis.
 D. B. Norton " 41, Ithaca.
 Chas. H. Martin..... " 307,
 J. F. Burdick, M. D..... " 185, Bath.
 Andrew Davidson " 248, Bath.
 Frederick Powell, Post No. 10, Brooklyn, incorrectly printed Parnell
 General Orders No. 5.

NEBRASKA.

R. G. Gilmore.....Post No. 35, Beatrice.

OHIO.

Eugene W. Elliott.....Post No. 634, North Olmstead.
 A. P. Baldwin " 12, Akron.
 D. R. Hunt..... " 439, Elmore.

OREGON.

F. K. ArnoldPost No. Portland.
 Robert C. Brown..... " Albany.

PENNSYLVANIA.

John BirchallPost No. 37,
 Wm. Simmons " 400, Philadelphia.
 A. Filson Dalzell..... " 3, Pittsburg.
 Chas. Otto Smith " 259, Pittsburg.

RHODE ISLAND.

Albert Smith.....Post No. 91 Prairie avenue, Providence.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

J. M. PrestonPost No. Madison.
 J. L. Turner..... " Springfield.
 A. C. Cleveland..... " Carthage.
 E. E. Clough " Deadwood.
 John A. Pickler..... " Faulkton.
 John Latta " Pierre.

TENNESSEE.

C. H. M. Y. Agramonte..Post No. 100, City of Mexico, P. O. B. 870.

TEXAS.

Frank L. KirkPost No. 2, Galveston.
 Moses Dillon " 19, El Paso.
 A. I. Lockwood " 3, San Antonio.
 J. M. Steere " 6, Dallas.

WASHINGTON AND ALASKA.

Geo. H. Boardman.....Post No. Tacoma.
 Geo. B. Lane " Olympia.
 John W. Jones..... " 2, Vancouver.
 A. Freudenstein " 6, Tacoma.
 J. H. Coffman " 17, Puyallup.

Judge William H. Black, Past Department Commander of Alabama, died at the family residence, No. 6 Park place, Montgomery,

Alabama, at 6 o'clock a. m., June 28, 1901, after a short illness. Judge Black was born at Springfield, O., March 4, 1838. At the outbreak of the Civil War he enlisted in the 72nd Illinois Infantry and served with valor throughout the conflict of the War of the Rebellion.

Leonard A. Dickinson, Past Department Commander of Connecticut, died at 1 o'clock p. m., January 27, 1901, in Hartford, Conn. He was born in New Haven, November 5, 1826. He was a line officer in the 12th Connecticut Infantry, having been mustered January 1, 1862. He was an active, earnest and highly useful citizen and an excellent member of the Grand Army of the Republic.

By order of

LEO RASSIEUR,
Commander-in-Chief.

FRANK M. STERRETT,
Adjutant General.

HEADQUARTERS GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC.

GENERAL ORDERS }
No. 7.

St. Louis, Mo., August 12, 1901.

I. An open unofficial meeting of the Thirty-fifth National Encampment of the G. A. R., and also of the Convention of the W. R. C., and of the Convention of the Ladies of the G. A. R. and other auxiliary societies, will be held at the Central Armory on Bond street on Wednesday, September 11, 1901, at 8 o'clock p. m., standard time. The addresses of welcome by the Governor of Ohio, Comrade George K. Nash, and the Mayor of Cleveland, Hon. Tom L. Johnson, and the responses thereto on the part of Comrades of the Grand Army of the Republic and members of auxiliary organizations are expected at that meeting. The greetings usually extended by our auxiliary and kindred organizations to the Grand Army of the Republic, and responses thereto, will also form a part of the exercises of that evening. All Comrades of the G. A. R., whether members of the Encampment or not, and all members of the W. R. C., Ladies of the G. A. R., and kindred organizations will be welcome at this meeting, which will be held at that time in order to save the entire next two days for the business of these organizations and to give all members an opportunity of participating in these interesting exercises.

II. The following named Comrades are appointed as a Committee on Credentials: The Adjutant General, D. W. Robbins; Assistant Adjutant General, Department of Colorado and Wyoming, Colorado Springs, Colo.; John H. Thacher, Assistant Adjutant General, Department of Connecticut, Hartford, Conn.; H. A. Kasson, Assistant Adjutant General, Department of Ohio, Akron, O.; Thos. B. Rodgers, Assistant Adjutant General, Department of Missouri, St. Louis, Mo.

III. The Committee on Credentials will be on duty at Headquarters, Room 128, Hollenden Hotel, from 4 o'clock to 9 o'clock p. m., Tuesday, September 10, and from 4 to 5 o'clock on Wednesday, September 11. Department Commanders or their Assistant Adjutants General will report to the Committee on Credentials at hours and place named, furnishing the Committee properly certified credentials for membership of the National Encampment, for their respective Departments, indicating clearly those present and absent. The badges for the members of the National Encampment will be issued by the Committee to the Department officer presenting the credentials, and only when credentials are found to be correct.

IV. The following Comrades of the Executive Committee are hereby appointed to make the pro rata apportionment of reviewing stand tickets to the various Departments; the same to be handed the officer who presents the credentials and receives the delegate badges: William H. Armstrong, Thomas W. Scott and Nicholas W. Day.

V. A special parade order, giving specific instructions for the parade, will be published and distributed to the Departments. The Comrades will form for the parade at 9:30 a. m., standard time, September 11. The line of march will extend over Euclid avenue, from Case street, where the head of the column will start, to Bond street, and thence north to Summit avenue, where disbandment will take place and reviewing stands will be placed.

VI. Col. R. E. Burdick having been selected as Marshal by the Citizens' Committee, will act as assistant of Comrade Edward N. Ketchum, Senior Aide and Chief of Staff. He will select forty-five Aides, ex-soldiers of the Spanish-American war, residents of Cleveland, who will act as guides for the Departments to their places of formation and at the time of disbandment of the parade, and who will receive their instructions from Colonel Burdick.

VII. Aides-de-Camp on the Staff of the Commander-in-Chief who engage mounts for the parade, will immediately hereafter communi-

cate direct with Edw. N. Ketchum, Senior Aide-de-Camp, Galveston, Tex., in order that they may be fully advised as to the point of formation, and uniform to be worn.

VIII. Ernest Kretschmer, of Post 13, Department of Missouri, is hereby appointed color bearer, and Christian Fricke, Post No. 1, Department of Missouri, as bugler during the National Encampment.

IX. The "Headquarters" train in charge of Post Quartermaster Arthur Dreifus, of Blair Post No. 1, Department of Missouri, will leave St. Louis on Sunday evening, September 8, at 7 o'clock p. m., for Cleveland, O., via Big Four R. R.

X. The "Rules and Regulations, Article XV, Chapter V. provide that amendments or alterations thereto shall have been approved and presented by a Department Encampment, and notice thereof given by the Adjutant General at least thirty days before the assembling of the National Encampment. The following amendments and alterations have been properly certified to the Adjutant General and are published for the information of the Comrades:

BY THE DEPARTMENT OF ARKANSAS.

Whereas, at the outbreak of the Rebellion in 1861, there were hundreds of thousands of truly loyal men residing in the South which was overrun by Rebel authority and power, and the National forces driven out of it before the great mass of the people there realized that war had begun or was really imminent; and,

Whereas, many young men were, when they had no protection by the National government, by force of public opinion and the Rebel army acting under conscript laws, driven into the Rebel army, where they were compelled to remain for a short time, until they were enabled to escape therefrom to the Union lines; and,

Whereas, a great many of such men, as soon as opportunity was given them, rallied to the National standard, enlisted, and did faithful and gallant service in the cause of the Union, although they left their homes and loved ones without the protection of the government, in the defense of which they bared their patriotic breasts; and,

Whereas, during the war their comradeship with the boys in blue formed in camp, on the march and on the picket lines, was welded in the smoke and fire in the front of many a hard fought battle; and,

Whereas, these true, faithful and gallant soldiers were at the close of the war, after some of them had served two or three years, and

had received honorable scars, while many others had fallen on the field of battle, were given certificates of honorable discharge; and,

Whereas, these war Comrades of ours are debarred from membership in our noble Order because of the provision of Article IV, Chapter 1, of the Constitution, which is as follows: "No persons shall be eligible to membership who has at any time borne arms against the United States;" and,

Whereas, it is our desire that the comradeship which was formed in actual war be continued in our victory and glorious peace; therefore be it

Resolved, That the latter clause of Article IV, of Chapter 1, of the Constitution be amended by inserting the word "voluntarily" after the word "time" and before the word "borne," so that said clause when amended shall read as follows: "No person shall be eligible to membership who has at any time voluntarily borne arms against the United States."

BY THE DEPARTMENT OF OHIO.

To memorialize the National Encampment to amend Chapter III, Article II, Section 1, by inserting after the words "All Past Department Commanders" the words "and such Comrades who have served as Commanders-in-Chief, and who are residents of the Department," so as to make it read: "The Department Encampment shall consist of, first, 'The Department Commander and such Comrades who have served as Commanders-in-Chief, and are residents of the Department,' and all Past Department Commanders who have served for the full term of one year, or who have been elected to fill a vacancy," etc.

BY THE DEPARTMENT OF OREGON.

Resolved, That our delegates to the Thirty-fifth National Encampment be instructed to use all honorable means to secure a change in the Rules and Regulations so that not more than one G. A. R. Post may be chartered in towns with less than seven thousand inhabitants.

XI. The following Comrades are hereby appointed Aides-de-Camp on the Staff of the Commander-in-Chief and assigned to duty in their respective Departments. They will be obeyed and respected accordingly. They will report by letter to Edw. N. Ketchum, Senior Aide-de-Camp and Chief of Staff, Galveston, Texas, for instructions. No commission will be issued to Aides-de-Camp until they have reported to Comrade Ketchum for duty:

KANSAS.

S. C. Farnoill, Post 69, Osborn, Should be S. B. Farwell, Post 69, Osborn.

MISSOURI.

W. R. Oder	Post No. 107, St. Louis.
Dr. C. H. Hughes	" 131, 3857 Olive street, St. Louis.
Ig. Hartman	" 13, 4206 Page Boulevard, St. Louis.
Griffith Evans	" 22, Kirckville.

NEW YORK.

J. F. Burdick, Post 185, Bath, New York, should have been Dr. James Tabor Burdick.

VERMONT.

H. St. PierreHancock Post, Address, Montreal, Canada.

WASHINGTON AND ALASKA.

Address of Gen. T. M. Anderson, given as Soldiers' Home, Kansas should be Soldiers and Sailors' Home, Erie County, Ohio.

- XII. The following detail of officers and guards for duty during the National Encampment is hereby announced. They will be respected and obeyed accordingly:

For Officers of the Day, Thursday, the 12th, R. J. Bellamy, Forest City Post, No. 556, Department of Ohio.

Officer of the day, Friday, the 13th, L. W. Bailey, Army and Navy Post, No. 187, Department of Ohio.

Officer of the Guard, G. C. Tressel Memorial Post, No. 141, Department of Ohio.

GUARDS.

F. A. Bierbrier, Post 141.	Walter Norton, Post 556.
David Jackson, Post 141.	Charles W. Diehl, Post 566.
W. A. Heinsohn, Post 141.	C. D. Harrington, Post 399.
E. D. Foster, Post 141.	C. H. Tuttle, Post 399.
H. A. Smith, Post 147.	J. J. Coyne, Post 403.
H. N. McLeod, Post 147.	Samuel Hamilton, Post 403.

By order of

LEO RASSIEUR,
Commander-in-Chief

F. M. STERRETT,
Adjutant General.

HEADQUARTERS GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC.

CLEVELAND, OHIO, September 9, 1901.

SPECIAL PARADE ORDER.

All Comrades intending to parade will please give this immediate attention and read carefully.

Consideration for the comfort, time and feelings of the Comrades taking part in the parade makes it absolutely necessary that each Comrade, each Post, and each Department be at the appointed place of formation on time and at once form in files of eight, fronting in the proper direction and in very close order.

Be sure to take street car in going to place of formation unless located near the place. Do not permit the thought that you have lots of time to delay you in being promptly at 9:30 o'clock, (standard time). at the point of formation, for it will take all the time till 10 o'clock to properly form the column and the formation cannot be delayed beyond 10 o'clock, as Euclid avenue, will thereafter be occupied by the moving column. The column will move on time at 10 o'clock if only one Department is ready to march, unless fire or some other extraordinary contingency prevents. The column will be kept in motion in sight of the waiting Comrades and the parade concluded in time to permit all the Comrades to get their dinners and luncheons after the parade of their respective Departments is over.

The organizations when marching are expected to take no more space than is prescribed, that is, fifty feet space between Departments, twenty feet space between Posts, and two paces or five feet space between files, thus enabling the Comrades in the rear of the column to start at a much earlier time. The close order formation will add beauty, strength and solidity to the appearance of the column. Platoon Commanders, if appointed, would take much needed space and hence will be dispensed with in every organization. Those Comrades and organizations who do not care to comply with these orders, or cannot do so, are respectfully requested to remain out of the column. If this request be not complied with, it will be enforced in the interest of the organization. Bands will also march in as close order as good service will admit of.

The location of each Department on Euclid avenue, will be marked by Cards or Flags having names of Departments inscribed thereon.

Comrades, let us start early and promptly as was the rule of properly conducted bodies of soldiers in the field.

By order of

LEO RASSIEUR,

Commander-in-Chief

A large, stylized handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "J. W. McArthur". The signature is written in dark ink and spans across the width of the page.

Adjutant General.

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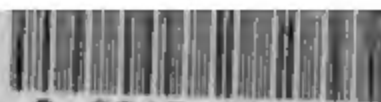
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